

Annex F39.
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Temporary provisions on promoting industrial structure adjustment



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China Rolls out 5-year Plan for Intelligent Manufacturing

Dec 09, 2016

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Zhu Sendi, honorary director of experts committee under China Machinery Industry Federation, speaks at a forum of the World Intelligent Manufacturing Summit in Nanjing, capital of east China's Jiangsu Province, Dec. 7, 2016. (Xinhua/Ji Chunpeng)

China on Wednesday released its five-year plan for intelligent manufacturing in a bid to increase competitiveness in the "factory of the world".

China's Ministry of Industry and Information Technology published the blueprint for 2016-2020 at the World Intelligent Manufacturing Summit that opened in Nanjing on Wednesday.

The plan is a long-term strategic task to develop intelligent manufacturing to generate new growth to improve the country's manufacturing sector.

The blueprint calls for the speeding up of development in intelligent equipment and key common technologies, setting up of intelligent manufacturing standards, expanding intelligent manufacturing trials, and promoting intelligent transformation in key sectors and small and medium-sized companies.

Zhu Sendi, a counselor with the China Machinery Industry Federation, said China's manufacturers are at different productivity levels, and many low-cost factories need to make efforts to catch up parts of the world with greater productivity.

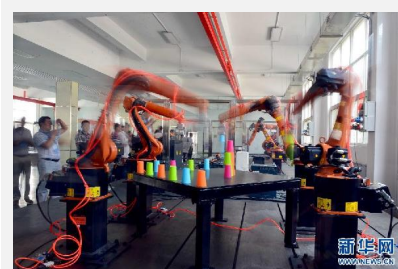
You Zheng, vice president of Tsinghua University, said the country's huge domestic demand offers bright prospects for China's intelligent manufacturing.

The industrial upgrading of the manufacturing sector around the world also forces Chinese firms to upgrade, said Huang Xing, chairman of Sinomach Intelligence Technology.

The summit attracted policy makers and delegates from industry associations, research institutes and the Fortune 500 companies from many countries, including China, the United States, Germany and Switzerland.

In May 2015, China rolled out "Made in China 2025" initiative designed to transform itself from a low-cost manufacturing giant to a high-tech manufacturing power.

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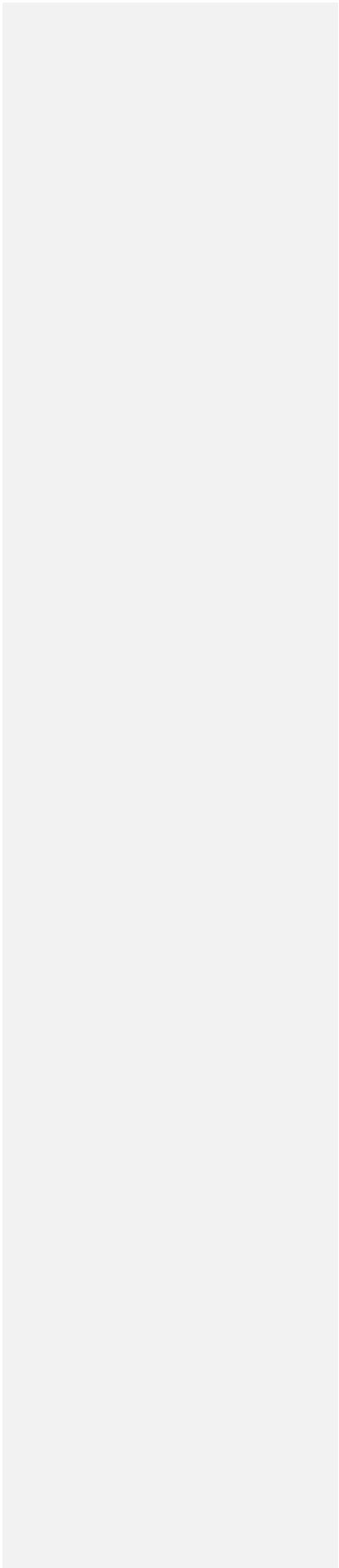
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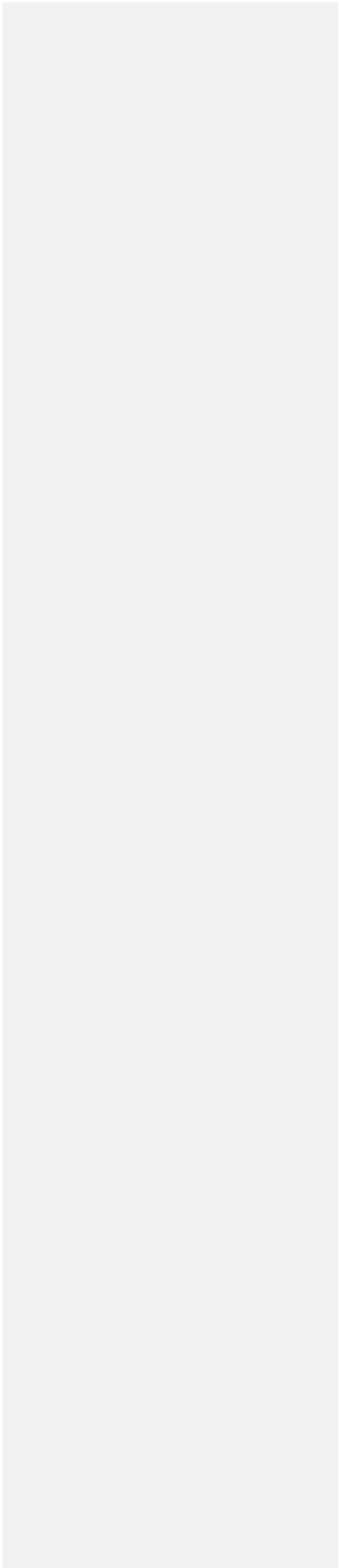
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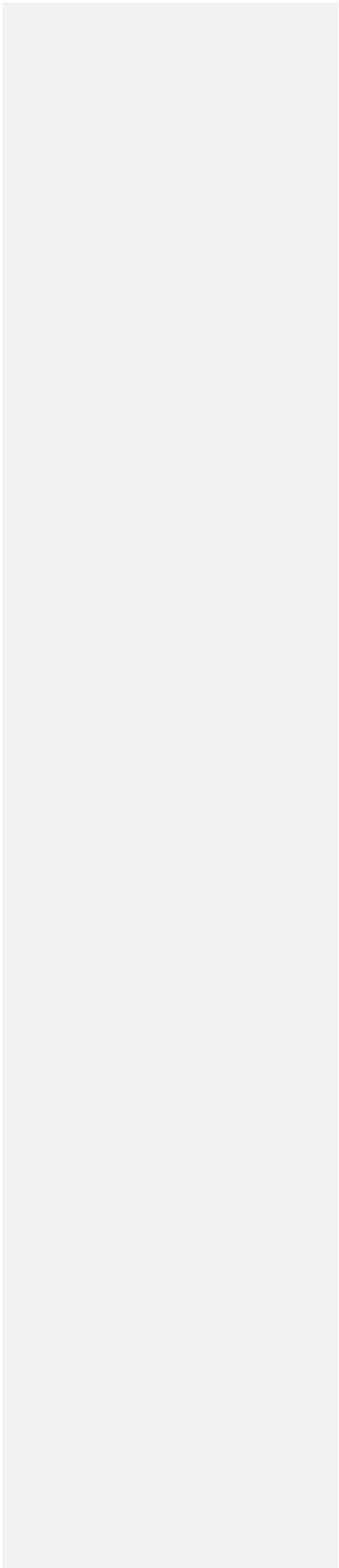
The national plan focuses on 10 priority sectors, including advanced rail, aviation and aerospace, agricultural machinery and technology, and new generation information technology.

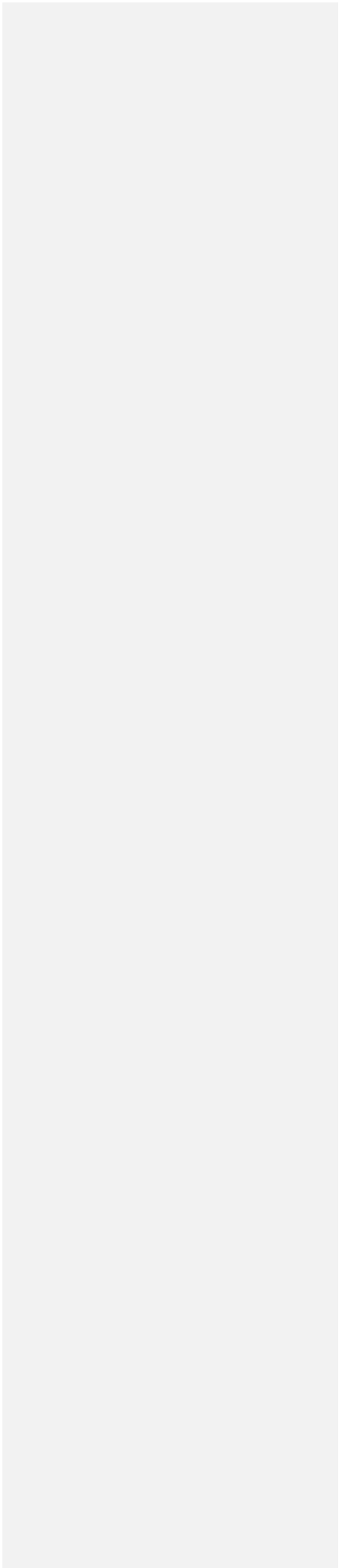
The plan encourages domestic manufacturers to make technological breakthroughs in the emerging industries to shift towards more value-added production. (Xinhua)

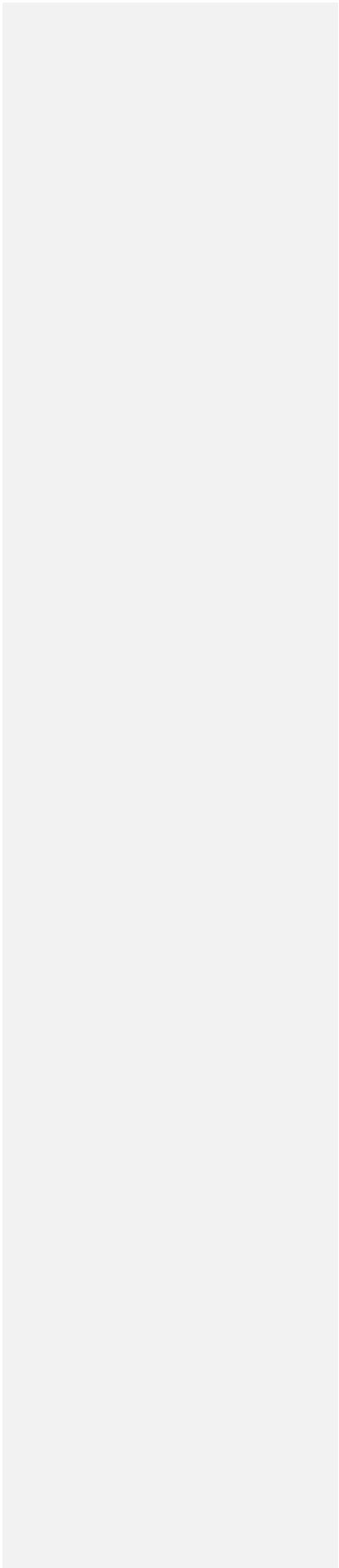
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cas_en@cas.cn



52 Sanlihe Rd., Beijing,
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China to expand smart manufacturing pilot program

Updated: Mar 5, 2018 9:35 PM Xinhua

BEIJING — China plans to expand its demonstration program for smart manufacturing by adding about 100 pilot projects this year, sources said on March 5.

China will make more efforts to popularize smart manufacturing in sectors including raw materials, equipment, consumer goods and electronics, the Xinhua-run Economic Information Daily cited an unnamed official from the Ministry of Industry and Information Technology as saying.

The pilot program started in 2015 as a measure to promote intelligent manufacturing. The country selected more than 60 projects in 2016 and 97 projects in 2017 for the program.

According to a smart manufacturing plan for the 2016-2020 period, China will improve the foundation and supporting capability of smart manufacturing and basically realize the digitization of major fields in the traditional manufacturing sectors by 2020.

China's smart manufacturing sector will see a compound growth rate of about 20 percent in the 2016-2020 period, and the annual output of the sector will exceed 3 trillion yuan (\$ 473 billion), according to a report from CIconSulting, a Guangdong-based research institution.

Amid China's drive to pursue high-quality development, smart manufacturing is believed to be an important direction for the country's manufacturing transformation and an important part of China's "Made in China 2025" strategy.

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Chinese intelligent manufacturing plan released



Chinese intelligent manufacturing plan released

Dec 21, 2016 | [Industry](#)

Earlier this month China released its five-year plan for intelligent manufacturing. The 2016-2020 plan was published by the Ministry of Industry and Information Technology (MIIT) at the World Intelligent Manufacturing Summit in Nanjing, which was held from the 6th to the 8th of December. Almost 300 research organizations and companies attended the summit.

The goal of the 2016-2020-plan is increasing the competitiveness in the "factory of the world." To achieve this, several strategic projects started, which will result in growth of the country's manufacturing industry.

The ten key tasks of the plan are:



1. accelerate the development of intelligent manufacturing equipment
2. strengthen key common technology innovation
3. construct intelligent manufacturing standards
4. build Internet infrastructure industry
5. increase efforts to promote intelligent manufacturing pilot demonstration
6. promote the focus areas of intelligent transformation
7. promoting SME intelligent transformation
8. foster intelligent manufacturing ecosystem
9. promote regional co-intelligent manufacturing development
10. create intelligent manufacturing personnel

Via these ten key tasks, the government hopes to shorten the product development cycle, improve production efficiency, product quality, reduce operating cost, resources and energy consumption, and accelerate the development of intelligent manufacturing. This will improve the industry adaptability and flexibility which will result in economic growth.

Implementation

According to the plan there is a two-step strategy for promoting intelligent manufacturing. The key areas in China's manufacturing industries will be completely digital by 2020. And by the end of 2025, a supportive system of intelligent manufacturing will have been established.

This plan is important for China because, according to several experts, the Chinese manufacturers are at a low productivity level compared to other countries. This endangers China's competitive position. China is already falling behind: its industrial value-added growth declined from 10.5% in 2013 to 6.9% in 2016.

Extension China 2025

This plan is an extension to the earlier started plan called "Made in China 2025." That plan was designed to convert the country from a low-cost manufacturing industry to a high-tech manufacturing industry. The most

important part of that plan is that domestic manufacturers focus on technological breakthroughs and shift towards higher value-added production.

Hurdles Manufacturing

Some of the hurdles to converting the manufacturing industry are the following:

- ? China is lagging behind to the United States and Japan
- ? Some State-Owned manufacturing firms are reluctant to make the high investments to convert because they do not see the importance

Because intelligent manufacturing will pay off in the long term for manufacturers, the government is considering measures, including intelligent manufacturing reforms and evaluation indicators for domestic companies, to speed up the process. It is helpful for these factories that the domestic demand is ever increasing, which gives them at least a gigantic market nearby.

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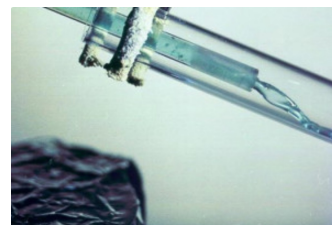
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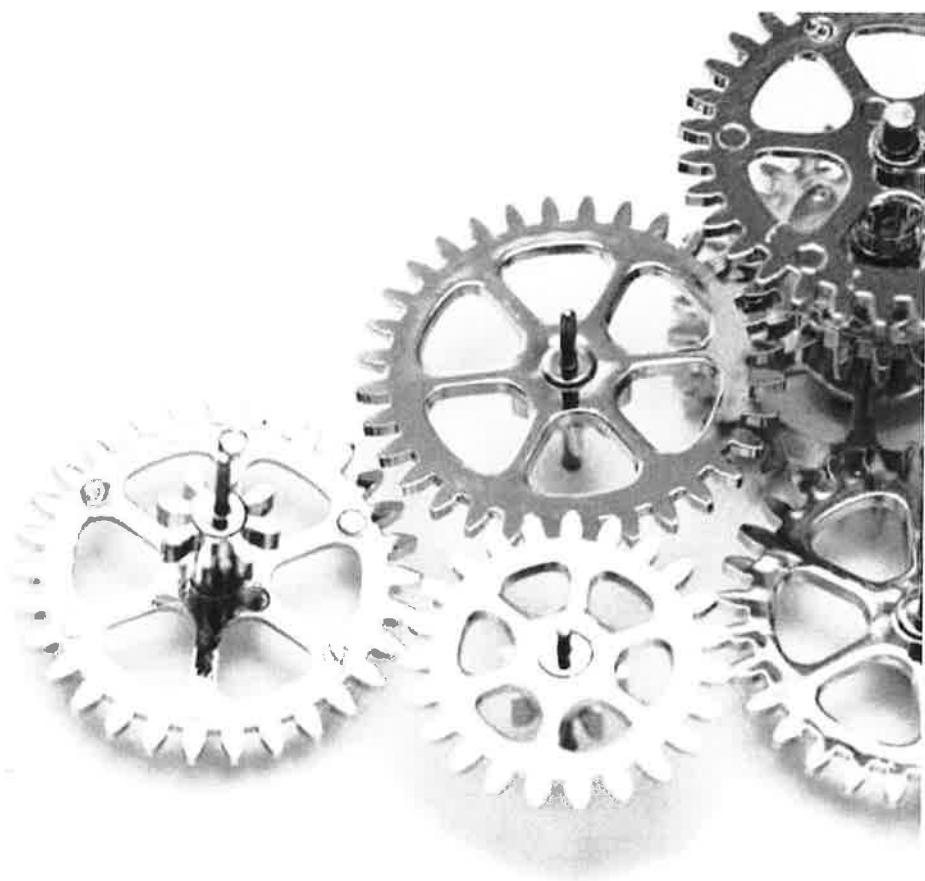
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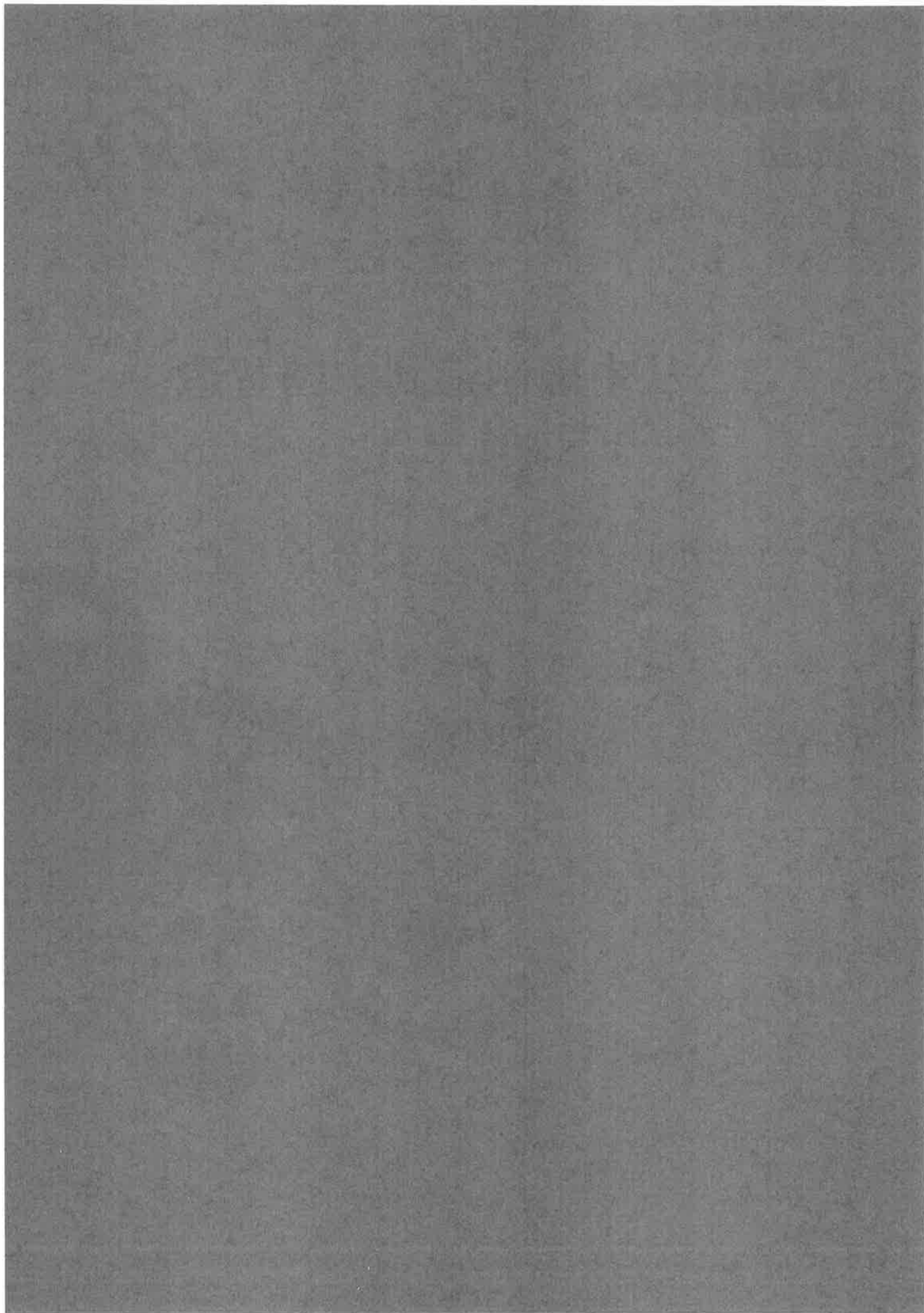
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从中国制造到中国智造

—中国智能制造与应用企业调查





序言

中国制造业的未来，不仅代表着新兴经济体的未来，更代表着整个世界制造业的未来。2010年以来，中国制造业规模超过美国位居世界第一，但中国制造业的发展依然没有摆脱高投入、高消耗、高排放的粗放式发展模式，而以工业机器人为代表的智能化生产方式已经在发达国家率先展开。在激烈的全球竞争中，中国制造业更加迫切需要推广智能制造，实现产业升级。

为了解目前中国智能制造的实际水平，德勤与中国机械工业联合会合作，对近200家制造企业分别从智能设备制造和智能设备应用两个角度进行了调研，同时结合了企业访谈和二手资料研究。针对智能设备制造产业，以机器人为研究核心来分析制造型企业的现状和发展趋势；而对于智能设备应用，则重点调查了应用范围较为广泛的汽车产业、机床工具以及石化能源等行业。由此对中国智能制造的发展现状和前景进行分析。同时，我们还考察了台湾智能制造的应用水平，以期对大陆智能制造发展存在的问题和面临的挑战有所启发与借鉴。

通过问卷调查和企业访谈，我们发现目前中国智能制造虽处于初级发展阶段，但应用前景广阔，并且随着中国经济结构调整的继续，中国各行业智能化转型升级的需求将陆续显现。在智能制造方面，中国仍然具备成本优势和市场规模优势，但最大的优势仍在于本土企业熟悉本土需求，可以提供及时的服务响应。不过目前大部分应用企业面临诸多问题，诸如对中国劳动力结构即将改变所带来的重大影响缺乏警觉，对整体智能应用体系缺乏战略思维和规划，以及中小制造企业无力负担智能制造的成本等等。

中国仍然是全球经济增长的重要引擎，面临经济增长模式的迫切转型。随着中国装备制造业的智能化研发水平不断提高，中国制造业将在全球价值链中占据越来越重要的地位。同时中国城市化进程的持续推进，也使得智能制造与现代服务业成为中国产业结构优化和升级的核心。我们相信，在未来5-10年，中国智能应用将从当前的制造领域进一步扩大，在仓储物流、清洁能源、物联网、医疗保健，乃至文化休闲等领域获得快速增长。

于清笈

中国机械工业联合会执行副会长

董伟龙

德勤中国制造业主管合伙人

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主要发现

通过此次对中国智能制造行业的整体研究和调查,我们看到中国智能制造水平正在不断提升,应用前景广阔,但目前仍然面临包括人才、核心技术和产业配套在内的艰巨挑战。可以说,中国制造业转型遭遇的主要障碍在智能制造领域表现得更为明显。主要调查发现如下:

• 中国智能制造发展前景广阔,但需求释放仍需时日

随着未来中国经济结构调整的深化,中国各行业智能化转型升级的需求将陆续显现。但是目前应用企业意识与规划相对缺乏,中国制造业的现实情况也决定了智能制造市场需求有待培养的局面。

首先,中国制造业现阶段的产业结构抑制了智能制造的需求。目前中国制造业高端生产所需的零部件与生产设备依赖进口,国内生产仍以中低端产品为主,对高端的智能装备需求有限,在一定程度上延缓了智能制造的发展。

其次,长期以来,较为低廉的人力成本形成成本洼地,企业使用智能化设备替代人工动力不足。在此次调查中,有49%的企业反馈还尚未开始使用智能设备,在这些未使用智能设备的企业中过半数认为目前企业自身的设备及人力已经能够满足生产需要,因此不需要进行智能化升级。但是中国劳动力结构的趋势性改变即将来临,或许‘人’的问题将成为未来像工程机械、机床工具等资本密集型企业管理者也不得不考虑的重要议题。

第三,整体智能应用体系缺乏战略思维和规划,大部分智能应用企业技术配套能力不足。调查发现,目前智能设备应用企业大多还停留在引进几台智能化加工设备的水平,远没有到将研发、设计、应用、服务各环节进行智能化整合的阶段。而在整个行业,更是还没有建立智能化制造体系的战略思维和全盘规划。

• 自主研发能力不足与高素质人才短板制约智能制造的整体发展

中国智能制造企业的最大问题在于核心、基础、关键零部件对外依赖度高。中国制造业的核心问题仍是缺乏自主技术,这个问题在智能制造领域表现得尤为明显。以仿制和集成模式为主的智能制造企业需要不断提升自身附加值,增强产业链上下游的控制能力。

随着制造业转型升级,高素质人才的重要性将进一步凸显。目前中国智能装备制造行业高端人才及复合型人才需求的缺口较大,无法满足企业走向智能化的需要。从中国装备制造业技术人才发展现状来看,可以概括为“四多四少”,即装备制造

业的初级技工人数多,高级技工人数少;传统型技工人数多,现代型技工人数少;单一技工人数多,复合型技工人数少;短期速成的人数多,系统培养的人数少。另外,智能制造业是非常有系统性的产业,还需要卓有眼光的领军人物和高水平的技术开发、市场运营、社会融资等领域的人才参与行业发展。

• 中国智能制造的优势在于市场空间、成本优势以及对国内市场的深刻理解

市场规模与成本优势推动中国智能制造快速发展。相较于西方国家竞争企业,中国智能设备制造企业拥有占据绝对优势的产品价格,在我们的调研中,77%的应用企业认为国内企业的产品价格低或者性价比高。

此外中国智能制造企业的最大优势在于熟悉国内市场并可提供及时服务。在目前大部分零部件为外购的情况下,本土企业与外资企业相比的竞争力主要体现在:熟悉国内需求,可以提供及时的服务响应。由于在智能制造中,相当一部分属于定制开发,本土企业熟悉客户的生产线和应用需求,因此可以更加有针对性地提出解决方案,并在最短时间内予以服务响应。

• 政策支持力度与企业需求之间存在落差

毫无疑问,智能制造是国家产业政策鼓励的领域,根据国家《“十二五”智能制造装备产业发展规划》,到2020年,智能制造装备业将成为具有国际竞争力的先导产业,建立完善的智能装备产业体系,实现装备的智能化及制造过程的自动化。为实现这个目标,中央与地方相继出台一系列鼓励智能制造发展的政策与法规。基于中国制造业长期以来薄弱的核心技术研发基础,中国智能设备生产企业的管理者们对政府在行业发展中所起的重要作用抱有很大的希望。在此次调查中高达88%的被调查者希望政府在科学技术的创新引导方面持续发挥作用,制定更多有利于技术创新的产业政策与法规,为中国智能制造产业培育一个有利于技术创新发展的产业环境。

融资成本过高导致制造业中小企业无力承担智能化升级成本。目前除了部分大型企业能够较为灵活地选择贷款、资本市场融资等方式为企业智能化升级募集资金外,占企业数量绝大多数的中小企业只能依靠自有资金进行智能化改造,这些企业普遍反映缺乏融资渠道,或者融资成本过高使得他们无力支撑企业的智能化升级。

除了政策制定与企业实际需求之间存在落差以外,政策执行与落实力度也有待进一步提升。

一、中国产业升级与智能制造

在中国启动经济改革三十多年后，中国制造的商品已经遍布全世界，随着资本的逐步积累和技术实力的不断增强，中国的出口产品已经从低端的成衣鞋帽等低附加值产品向机械、电子甚至高新技术产品转移。根据中国海关总署的统计数据，近十年来中国机电产品出口额占比逐年提高，占总出口额的比例已从2002年的42%提高到2012年的58%。随着中国制造业整体开始向附加值更高的机电产品、高新技术产品迁移，对加工或生产这些产品的设备本身的要求也随之提高，低精度、低可靠性、低效率的普通设备已经逐渐不能满足中国制造业企业的需要，对高精度、高可靠性、高度智能化的新一代智能制造设备的需求开始涌现。

1.1 研究范畴

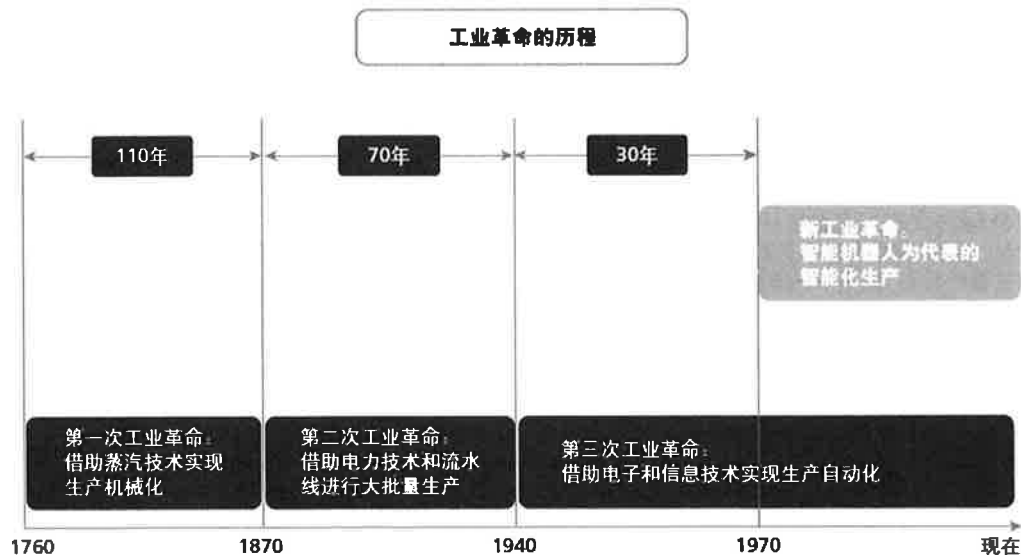
我们认为智能制造是制造技术与信息技术的结合。涵盖智能制造装备、智能制造系统、智能制造服务，其中智能制造装备是指一种具有感知、分析、推理、决策、控制功能的制造设备，它将传感器及智能诊断和决策软件集成到装备中，使制造工艺能适应制造环境和制造过程的变化并达到优化。智能制造装备是先进制造技术、信息技术和智能技术的集成和深度融合，是实现高效、高品质、节能环保和安全可靠生产的下一代制造装备，主要包括：高档数控机床，智能测控装置，关键基础零部件，重大集成智能装备。

本报告着眼于智能制造，立足于智能制造装备，基于对近200家机械工业企业的调查以及领先企业访谈，分别从智能制造和智能应用两个角度分析智能制造现状及挑战，并探讨从“中国制造”走向“中国智造”的重点突破口。

1.2 世界工业国家的‘智能化’历程

回顾历史，智能制造是各工业国家制造业产业升级的必然阶段，而且随着产业技术推陈出新，各工业国家的智能制造产业已经成为国际竞争的新一轮焦点（图1）。

图1：新工业革命以智能化为核心



来源：德勤研究

日本

二次大战后，日本工业依靠承接西方低端制造业转移而迅速实现了原始资本积累，随着劳动力成本的快速上升，日本工业智能化升级的进程也随之启动。以机器人产业为例，日本机器人行业经历了四个发展阶段，20世纪60年代，日本进入工业智能化升级阶段，工业机器人产业开始发展；70年代，机器人在日本工业领域的应用逐渐深入；80年代，日本工业机器人在工业领域得到大面积普及，根据日本机器人协会的统计数据，1970年日本工业机器人产量为1,350台，到了1980年其产量猛增到19,843台，年复合增长率达到30.8%，从90年代开始，日本机器人领域的发展逐渐趋于稳定，目前日本的工业机器人保有量稳居世界第一，其保有量约为31万台，约占全球机器人保有量总数的三分之一，为世界上最大的工业机器人消费和应用国，同时也是最大的生产和出口国。在日本工业机器人工业发展的过程中，政府连续从市场培育、融资环境、技术研发不同方向制定相关支持政策，对行业发展起到巨大的推动作用（表1）。

表1：日本支持机器人工业发展的主要支持政策

时间	政策	政策内容	支持方向
1971年	《机电法》	规定了工业机器人制造业的应用对象行业和种类，初步奠定了产业基础	市场培育
1980年	财政投融资租赁制度	由财政投资、日本开发银行融资建立工业机器人租赁制度。并由24家工业机器人制造商、10家保险公司共同出资成立了“日本机器人租赁公司”。	融资环境
1980年	中小企业设备现代化贷款制度和设备借贷制度	由国家和都道府县各出等额资金合在一起作为基金，为中小企业进行设备贷款，帮助其引入现代化设备，提高生产率。	融资环境
1985年	高技术税制	扣除用作研究开发所得费用的7%的税额，促进高性能机器人等六个领域的基础技术研究	技术研发
1991年	微机器技术研究开发项目	由通产省工业技术院发起的大型研究开发项目，主要研究能在发电厂等复杂的机构及生物体内狭小部位移动的能进行高度自治作业的微型机器系统	技术研发

来源：招商证券、德勤研究

美国

近年来，美国政府对“制造业回归”的强力推动正在改写全球制造业格局。从2009年到2012年，奥巴马政府先后推出了“购买美国货”、“内保就业促进”等倡议活动，同时在宏观层面制定了多项法案、规划，为美国制造业智能化升级提供助力（表2）。美国再工业化的本质是产业升级，高端制造是其战略核心，美国已经正式启动高端制造计划，积极在纳米技术、高端电池、能源材料、生物制造、新一代微电子研发、高端机器人等领域加强攻关，以期保持美国在高端制造领域的研发领先、技术领先和制造领先。另外，由于美国工业用地成本相对较低，而人工成本过高，美国企业有充足的动力研发智能制造技术，以便最大限度的减少人工的依赖，伴随超高度自动化工厂、3D打印技术等先进技术的应用，美国智能制造产业得到了极大的发展。

表2：美国制造业智能化升级促进法案与计划

时间	政策	政策内容
2010年	《制造业促进法案》	法案规模约为170亿美元,通过暂时取消或削减美国制造业在进口原材料过程中需付的关税来重振制造业竞争力并恢复在过去10年中失去的560万个就业岗位。
2011年	《先进制造伙伴计划》	聚合工业界、高校和联邦政府为可创造高品质制造业工作机会以及提高美国全球竞争力的新兴技术进行投资。这些技术（如信息技术、生物技术、纳米技术）将帮助美国的制造商降低成本、提高品质、加快产品研发速度，从而提供良好的就业机会。该计划利用了目前现有项目和议案，将投资5亿多美元推动这项工作。投资将涉及以下关键领域：打造关键国家安全工业的国内制造能力；缩短研制先进材料（用于制造产品）所需的时间；确立美国在下一代机器人技术领域的领导地位；提高生产过程中的能源效率；研发可大幅度缩短产品设计、制造与试验所需时间的新技术。
2012年	《先进制造业国家战略计划》	明确了美国先进制造业促进的三大原则：一、完善先进制造业创新政策；二、加强“产业公地”建设；三、优化政府投资。并提出五大目标：一、加快中小企业投资；二、提高劳动力技能；三、建立健全伙伴关系；四、调整优化政府投资；五是加大研发投入力度。

来源：德勤研究

德国

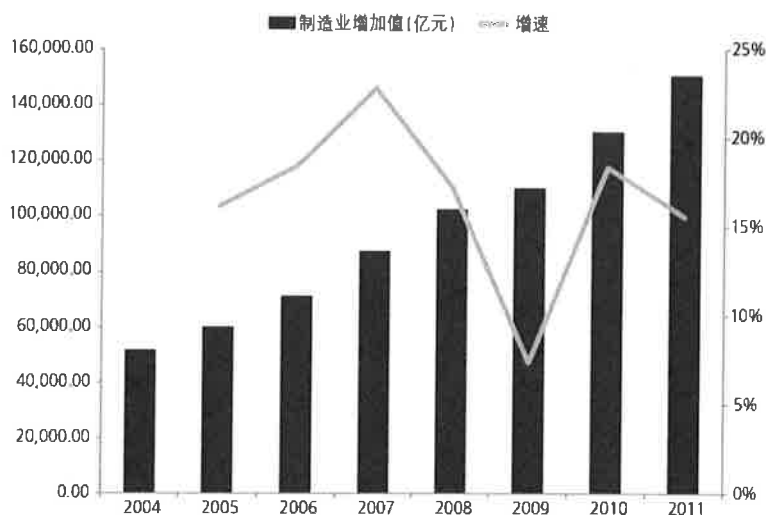
德国对制造产业的智能化极为重视。早在上世纪90年代初期，德国政府面对制造业竞争实力下滑的窘境，制定了名为“生产2000”的产业计划，以帮助德国制造业智能化的发展。德国政府力求通过这一计划达到对德国制造业产业发展的多重目的，其中包括增强德国制造业研究水平；确保并提高德国制造业在国际市场竞争中的地位；提高德国制造业企业对市场的适应能力；通过新兴的信息及通信技术促进德国制造业的现代化；采用充分考虑人的需求和能力的生产方式；促进环境友好型制造业发展，大力推动清洁制造，改善制造业对环境的影响；帮助提升中小企业竞争实力。为了推动这一产业计划的进行，德国政府特别加大了某些对产业升级影响深远的研究领域的投资，比如缩短产品开发和产品制造的周期，以便对新的市场需求作出快速响应；开发可重复利用的材料和可重复利用的产品；开发能进行“清洁制造”的制造过程；开发加速产品制造过程和减少运输费用的技术及系统；开发面向制造的信息技术及面向制造的高效、可控的系统；研究可提高对市场变化响应速度的开放的、具有学习能力的生产组织结构等。

目前中国的经济环境与这些制造业发达国家在历史上产业升级的拐点时期非常相似。对比目前中国和上世纪80年代初期的日本，我们发现中国在经济、人口、国家政策、国际环境、国内环境、市场发展状况、所面临困境等都与当时的日本十分相似，比如GDP增速都开始进入相对较低的增长区间、核心制造业地区人均GDP都约为1万美元、人口增速都低于1%、都面临着劳动力短缺和制造业用人成本上升的困境等。为了冲破目前的困境，遵循制造业先进国家所进行的产业升级之路，从低端产品、低技术密集度、低资本密集度、高劳动力密集度产业发展模式向高端产品、高技术密集度、高资本密集度、低劳动力密度产业转型是中国制造业发展的一个重要方向。

1.3 中国产业升级与智能制造

据美国经济咨询公司环球通视数据，2010年中国制造业产出占世界的比重为19.8%，超过美国成为全球制造业第一大国，但中国制造业整体发展仍面临多重困境的挤压。一方面，由于人口结构的变化，即原来数量庞大的低端劳动力数量——这也是近30年来中国制造业一直依托的一个重要优势——正在不断降低，在产业上体现为中国从东部发达地区到中西部传统劳动力供应地区均出现大面积“用工荒”的现象，这一现象直接导致了制造业劳动力成本的快速上升；另一方面，由于中国制造业产品同质化现象严重，产品技术含量与产品质量不高，导致由于企业间恶性价格竞争使得制造业整体盈利能力较弱。同时，伴随中国经济实力的提升，近些年来人民币以年均3%至5%的速度不断升值，快速的货币升值对众多依赖出口的中国制造业企业来说不啻为雪上加霜。另外，近些年中国制造业部分企业高投入、高污染、高耗能的产业发展方式也越来越不可持续。中国制造业领域迫切需要推广智能制造，实现产业升级。

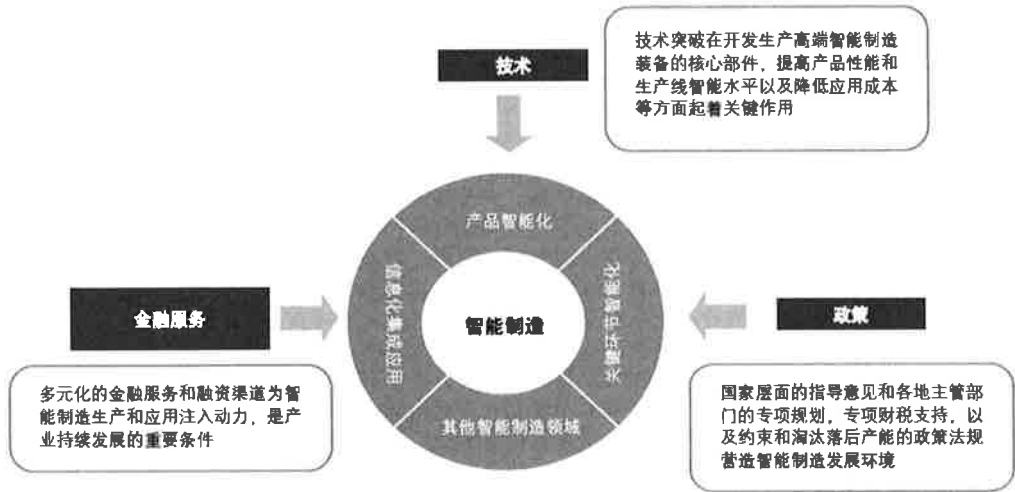
图2：中国制造业工业增加值增长趋势



数据来源：Wind

产业的转型升级往往离不开三方面的推动因素，即技术、政策支持以及相关金融服务，智能制造也不例外。高技术含量的产品和服务，利于培育市场和提升产业配套能力的公共政策法规，以及相关金融服务将从各方面支持中国制造业转型，从而提高产品智能化水平、推动企业关键环节的智能化应用。

图3：智能制造发展主要外部推动因素

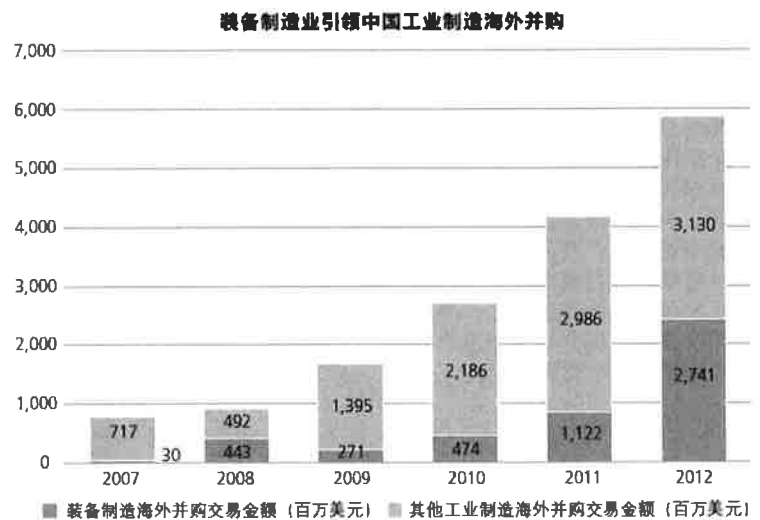


来源：德勤研究

中国企业大约在2000年后才真正开始发展智能制造产业，相比在上世纪70年代就已经发力智能制造的发达国家，中国智能制造发展起步已经晚了几十年。但经过十多年的发展，中国在智能制造领域已经取得了一些成就，掌握如机器人技术、感知技术、复杂制造系统、智能信息处理技术等，同时建设了一批相关的国家级研发基地。

但整体而言，在智能制造技术的基础研究能力方面，中国的企业和高校与国际水准差距较大，导致原始创新匮乏。在设备方面，国内产品的可靠性相较国外品牌依然存在一定差距，中国目前核心零部件依靠进口，高端智能制造装备对外依存度高。近年来，除了加大自主开发力度，海外并购也成为企业获取关键技术的常见途径，图4记录了2007年到2012年装备制造业引领工业制造海外并购的趋势，而其中大部分的并购皆以技术为着眼点。

图4：中国装备制造业海外并购



来源：德勤《中国装备制造业海外拓展新阶段》报告、德勤研究

顶层设计和政府的统筹作用对新兴产业的发展起到重要的推动作用。其意义在于明确中国发展智能制造的发展原则、阶段目标、重点任务、技术路线和政策措施。鉴于智能设备对于中国制造业转型升级的重要作用，中国政府也在产业政策方面予以了高度关注，在《工业转型升级规划（2011—2015年）》中，中国政府明确了智能装备的发展方向，即集成创新一批以智能化成型和加工成套设备、冶金及石油石化成套设备、自动化物流成套设备、智能化造纸及印刷装备等为代表的流程制造装备和离散型制造装备，实现制造过程的智能化和绿色化；加快发展焊接、搬运、装配等工业机器人，以及安防、深海作业、救援、医疗等专用机器人。另外，《高端装备制造业“十二五”发展规划》的子规划《智能制造装备产业“十二五”发展规划》列明了中国智能制造业的具体发展目标：到2015年实现产业销售收入超过1万亿元，年均增长率超过25%，工业增加值率达到35%，骨干企业研究开发经费占销售收入的比重超过5%；到2020年建立完善的智能制造装备产业体系，产业销售收入超过3万亿，实现装备的智能化及制造过程的自动化，使产业生产效率、产品技术水平和质量得到显著提高，能源、资源消耗和污染物的排放明显降低。

在中央政府的意见指导下，地方政府以智能制造为新的行业增长契机，纷纷出台了更为详细的实施规划，成立智能制造工业园区，设立地区智能制造产业的发展目标。

- 宁波：北仑建立以智能装备研发园为“枢纽”、装备产业基地和高档模具基地为“两翼”的产业支撑平台，目前年产整机4,000多台、关键零部件9.6万台(套)，实现总产值45亿元，成为全市乃至全省重要的智能装备生产基地。2015年底，该基地将实现智能装备“倍增计划”，即整机生产规模达到1万台以上，工业总产值达到100亿元以上。
- 芜湖：拟引资15亿建立智能装备制造园，该项目旨在建立年产10,000台套工业机器人本体裸机、核心零部件及外围设备的工业系统。项目建成后预计年产值将达到5亿元。

表3：中国智能装备行业相关政策

时间	政策	内容
2006年2月	《国家中长期科学和技术发展规划纲要2006-2020年》	以装备制造为突破口，以绿色制造为导向，以信息化和自动化技术为支撑，加强自主开发，支持企业提高自主创新能力。
2006年6月	《国务院关于加强振兴装备制造业的若干意见》	确立了以科技进步为支撑、提高装备制造企业自主创新能力的方向。
2009年5月	《装备制造业调整和振兴规划》	加快装备制造业企业兼并重组和产品更新换代，促进产业结构优化升级，全面提升产业竞争力。
2010年10月	《中共中央关于制定国民经济和社会发展第十二个五年规划的建议》	增强产业配套能力，淘汰落后产能，发展先进装备制造业。
2012年1月	《“十二五”工业转型升级规划》	集成创新一批以智能化成型和加工成套设备、冶金及石油石化成套设备、自动化物流成套设备、智能化造纸及印刷装备等流程制造装备和离散型制造装备。
2012年5月	《智能制造装备产业“十二五”发展规划》	到2020年，产业销售收入超过3万亿使产业生产效率、产品技术水平和质量得到显著提高，能源、资源消耗和污染物的排放明显降低。

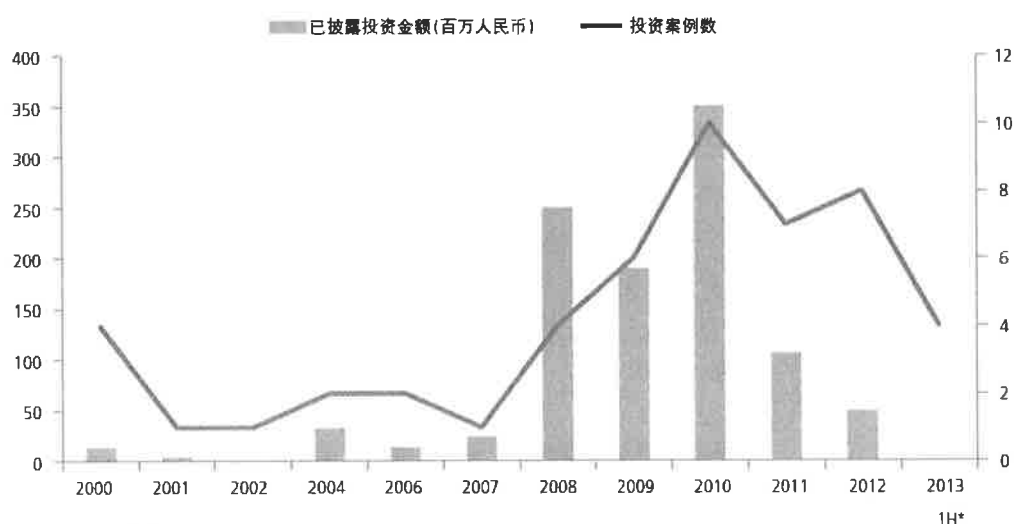
来源：德勤研究

- 天津：围绕打造滨海“智造之城”，规划建设了环渤海地区首个高端智能装备战略高地—滨海新区智能制造装备产业园，致力于推动智能制造产业园区化发展，力争使新区成为中国智能制造装备的先行区和聚集地。
- 重庆：重庆成立两江机器人产业园，发展机器人产业的目标是在5年后达到500亿元的产值，2020年达到1,000亿元，形成一条集总装、零部件、软件开发、后续服务为一体的完整的机器人产业链。

要想实现真正的产业转型和升级，金融对实体的支持作用必不可少。智能制造及应用初始投资大，因此更需要完善的金融服务来提高智能制造的技术研发、应用普及以及商业模式的转型。银行贷款仍然是企业最大的外部资金来源，金融机构有责任加大对制造业的贷款支持力度，特别对中小企业的服务尚待完善。在我们的调查和访谈过程中，中小企业普遍表示其银行贷款可得性往往比大企业低，而贷款利率却明显偏高，资金压力和财务风险成为制约企业智能应用普及程度的关键因素之一。

资本市场目前在企业资金来源的占比较小，但已经显示出对智能制造产业的浓厚兴趣。自1999年至2013年上半年，在机器人和数控机床领域，中国境内共发生投资案例23起，披露投资金额2.7亿元人民币，近十年来发生在该领域内的投资案例呈现逐年升高的趋势，在2012年达到一个投资高峰，当年共有7家投资机构对至少7家企业进行了投资，披露投资金额共计2700万元人民币。虽然近些年受到整体宏观经济形势影响，智能设备行业投资案例有所减少，但整体规模仍然比5年前为高，2008年至2012年的5年间共发生投资13起，而1999年至2007年9年间仅有8起。

图5：1999-2013年上半年VC/PE在中国机器人及机床领域的投资



*2013年上半年发生4起投资案例，但均未披露金额

数据来源：私募通

总体而言，中国智能制造的三大推动因素已经不同程度地开始发挥作用，但其力度和相互融合仍显乏力。政府有明确意愿支持与推动中国智能制造和应用的发展，但是政策导向与执行落实之间尚存落差，企业期待更多更契合其需求的政策出台。目前，部分中国企业已受益于智能制造带来的效益提升，但在转型过程中仍面临各种挑战。政府、企业和金融机构各方需要进一步协同，推动“中国制造”向“中国智造”的转型。

二、智能设备制造企业发展概览

2.1 中国智能设备制造现状

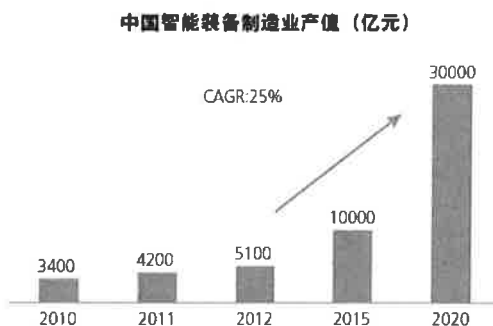
发展智能设备是中国制造业转型升级,由制造业大国向制造业强国转变的必经之路。根据国家《“十二五”智能制造装备产业发展规划》,到2015年,智能制造装备产业销售收入预计将超过1万亿元。到2020年,智能制造装备业将成为具有国际竞争力的先导产业,建立完善的智能装备产业体系,产业销售收入超过3万亿元,国内市场占有率超过60%,实现装备的智能化及制造过程的自动化。在未来5至10年的时间里,中国智能制造装备行业增长率将达到年均25%(图6)。

智能制造装备产业的核心能力主要体现在关键基础零部件、智能仪表和控制系统、数控机床与基础制造装备、智能专用装备等四大领域。关键零部件是智能制造的基础,是提升智能制造产业核心能力的关键所在;智能仪表和控制系统是智能制造的核心,是信息技术和智能技术在智能制造装备上的重要载体,两者的质量与水平直接决定了主机产品的性能、水平、质量和可靠性;数控机床是智能制造的工作母机;智能专用设备是智能制造的关键主机,也是提升智能制造产业核心能力的重要环节。目前中国智能设备制造产业状况如下:

• 机床行业结构调整迫在眉睫

2012年全国机床工具行业仍保持平稳增长,据中国机械工业联合会统计,机床行业主营业务收入同比增长7%,但不少产品的产量和出口,均出现了同比下降情况:例如数控金属切削机床、机床数控装置等产量出现了较大幅度的下滑,其他金属加工机械、木材加工机械等产品的出口降幅超过了20个百分点。中高端数控加工设备和数控系统的进口需求仍保持较高水平,这也反映出目前全国机床工具行业低端同质产品的竞争日趋激烈的同时,中高端智能产品依赖进口的局面仍在持续,结构调整迫在眉睫。

图6: 中国智能装备制造制造业产值



来源: 中国机电数据网, “十二五”智能制造装备产业发展规划, 德勤研究

• 仪器仪表行业民生领域应用范围广泛

据中国机械工业联合会统计, 2012年全国仪器仪表行业主营业务收入同比增长17%, 其中地质勘探和地震专用仪器制造、农林牧渔专用仪器仪表制造、导航、气象及海洋专用仪器制造主营业务收入增速超过40%。比较数据可以看到, 往年增长较快的自动化仪表行业由于与钢、电、煤、化、油等“三高”上游产业关联度大, 同比增速下降, 气象、海洋、地质勘探、农林牧渔、文教、医疗等民生领域专用仪器则增长较快, 这与近两年以来基础建设投资的放缓导致的工业领域需求不足、城镇化和信息化拓展深化带来较大民生需求有较大关系。

• 工业机器人保持较快发展, 呈现出口与内销两旺的局面

据中国机器人产业联盟统计, 2012年中国工业机器人销量在26,000台左右, 其中外资企业对华销售23,000台, 国内企业在华销量约为3,000台。2013年, 工业机器人销量较上年增长约30%, 保有量已接近10万台, 进出口增速同比有所放缓, 1-11月多功能工业机器人进口数量同比上升8.1%, 进口额抵消汇率影响后增速持平; 出口量同比增长66.1%, 出口金额同比增速也达到18.1%。行业龙头沈阳新松机器人全年营收和利润增速分别达到38.2%和27.2%。

以工业机器人为代表的智能设备产业，为传统的设备制造以及物流等相关行业的生产方式带来了革命性的产业变革。根据国际工业机器人协会预测，到2015年，中国机器人市场需求总量将达3.5万台，占全球销量比重17.5%，届时将成为世界规模最大的市场。同时25%的增速水平亦在全球范围内排名第一。

工业机器人产业发展核心动力来自三个方面：一，人工成本逐年提高，制造业职工平均工资以每年14.5%的复合增长率逐年上涨，老龄化社会加剧形成，一线产业工人减少趋势不可逆转，社会服务成本越来越高，机器人自动化设备逐步增加；二，国际竞争环境日益激烈，客户制定、柔性制造、成本效率以及全球资源整合成为核心要素；三，在军事空间、精细外科、危险作业方面，机器人具有不可代替性。基于这三方面原因，中国机器人的发展已经成为制造业升级的关键路径之一。

目前中国各地政府纷纷筹建和规划工业机器人产业基地，计划在这一轮智能制造工业升级过程中取得发展先机。

图7：中国十大工业机器人园区及其发展目标

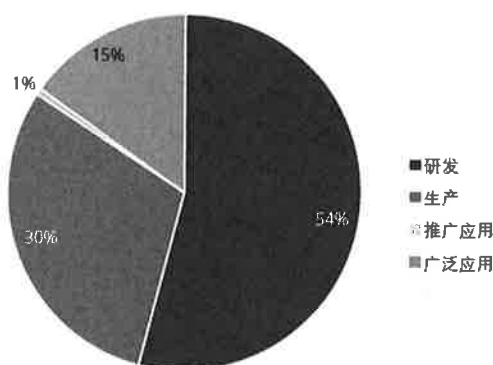


来源：德勤研究

目前,中国工业机器人的应用主要集中于汽车行业及电子行业,其他行业的应用仍然较为有限,但是从世界范围内来看,橡胶及塑料制品、金属制品、太阳能设备、食品饮料、包装、制药等领域都是机器人应用的重要领域。未来三至五年将迎来机器人发展与应用的爆发期。

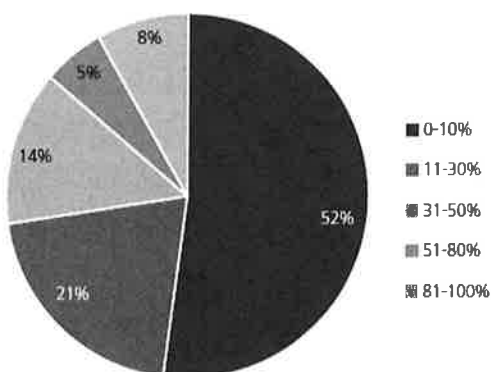
尽管智能设备制造产业未来增长可观,但政策扶持与产业园区快速发展不等于实际产能落地,目前中国智能制造尚处于初级阶段。我们的智能制造企业调查显示,54%的企业智能制造业务正处于研发阶段,30%处于生产阶段,而进入应用阶段的企业共计仅占16%(图8)。从智能制造的经济效益来看,52%的企业其智能制造收入贡献率低于10%,60%的企业其智能制造利润贡献低于10%(图9)。

图8: 受访制造企业智能设备制造所处阶段



数据来源: 德勤2013中国智能制造与应用企业调查

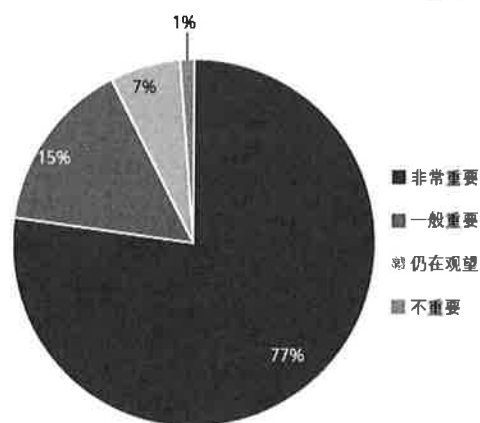
图9: 2012年企业智能制造收入占营业收入比例



数据来源: 德勤2013中国智能制造与应用企业调查

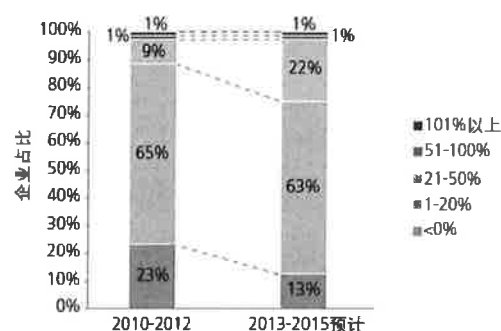
尽管目前智能制造对企业效益提升并不显著,但企业普遍认同智能制造具有战略意义,并对智能制造未来盈利能力提升持乐观态度。我们的调研结果显示,77%参与调研的企业认为建立和提升智能制造能力对其未来业务发展十分重要,15%认为一般重要,7%的企业仍在观望,仅1%的企业表示可做可不做(图10)。另外,认为利润率增长21-50%的企业占比由2010-2012年的9%提高到2013-2015年的22%,而利润负增长的企业将由23%减少至13%。(图11)。

图10: 开发智能制造能力对受访企业的重要性



数据来源: 德勤2013中国智能制造与应用企业调查

图11: 企业智能制造利润率增长趋势



数据来源: 德勤2013中国智能制造与应用企业调查

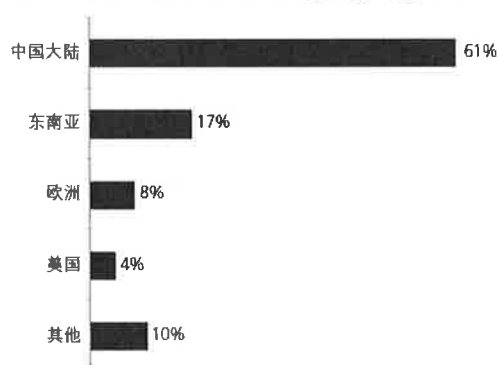
2.2 竞争的优势

广阔的市场空间和较为明显的成本优势正迅速推动着智能设备制造产业快速发展。

• 广阔的市场发展空间

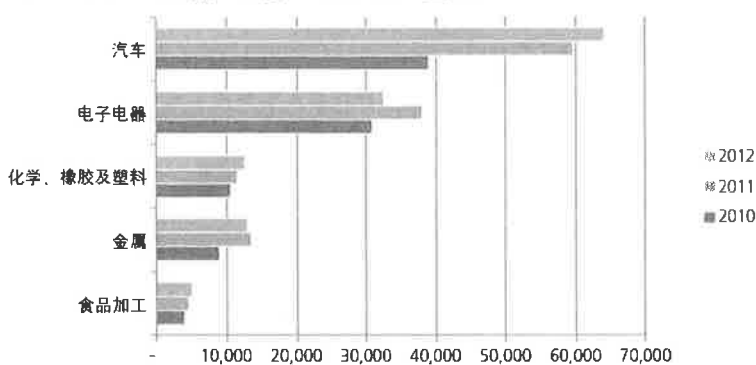
对智能制造企业的调研显示,中国大陆为企业第一销售市场,东南亚其次,欧美再次(图12)。任何产业的发展都离不开市场规模的支持,巨大而快速发展的本地市场可以为中国智能设备制造企业提供源源不断的现金流;同时,在一个自己熟悉的市场竞争,可以帮助中国智能设备企业规避市场风险,增强存活概率。以机器人行业为例,根据国际机器人联盟(IFR)的数据,2012年中国已经成为继日本后世界第二大机器人市场。根据德国、日本等智能化程度较高国家的工业发展历程,机器人的应用均是从汽车制造业开始,由于机器人在冲压、焊接、装配、喷涂、搬运等环节对人工成本的大量节省以及对产品质量的提高,汽车工业对机器人的需求非常强劲。根据国际机器人联盟(IFR)的数据,2010年到2012年,汽车制造业仍为全球工业机器人主要市场,需求持续增长(图13);另一方面,中国汽车行业每万名工人中所拥有的机器人台数仅为141台,而日本、意大利、德国每万名汽车产业工人中所拥有的机器人台数为1,584台、1,215台和1,176台,也就是说,中国目前在汽车行业的机器人应用规模只是日本的8.9%、意大利的11.6%、德国的12%。巨大的应用市场为中国智能设备企业提供了十分坚实的市场基础。

图12: 受访企业智能制造设备主要销售市场



数据来源: 德勤2013中国智能制造与应用企业调查

图13: 全球工业机器人主要应用行业供应量(台)

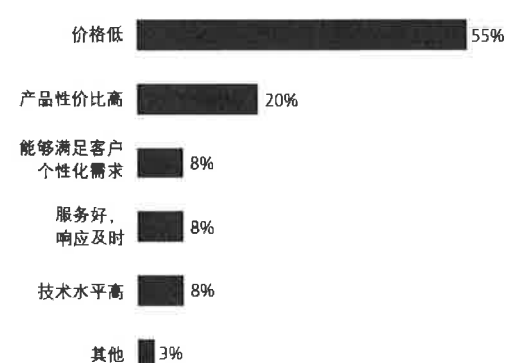


数据来源: 国际机器人联盟(IFR)

• 较为明显的成本优势

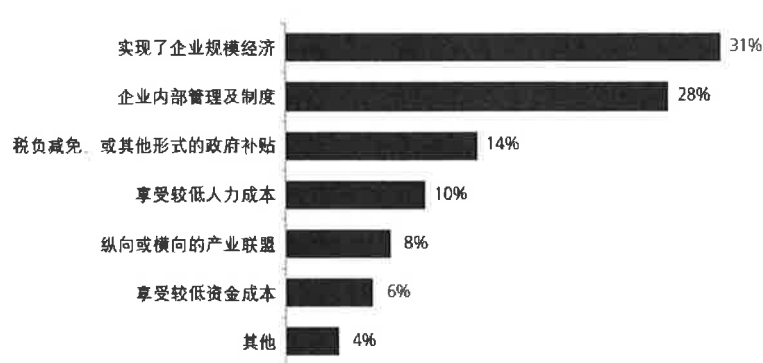
相较于西方国家竞争对手,中国智能设备制造企业明显的竞争优势即是占据绝对优势的产品价格,在我们的调研中,77%的应用企业认为国内企业的产品价格低或者性价比高(图14)。从智能制造企业的调研中我们发现,31%和28%的企业将价格优势决定因素分别归结为实现规模经济和有效的企业内部管理,最终达到降低成本的目的。值得注意的是,在这项调查中,仅有10%的受访企业选择相对较低的人力成本是维持低成本的主要原因(图15)。由此可见,制造企业倾向依靠规模经济和提升内部管理来保持成本优势。

图14: 国内智能设备的优势



数据来源: 德勤2013中国智能制造与应用企业调查

图15: 中国智能制造企业成本优势决定因素



数据来源: 德勤2013中国智能制造与应用企业调查

• 对国内市场的深刻理解

在智能制造企业大部分关键零部件都是外购的情况下，本土智能设备制造企业与外资企业相比的竞争力主要体现在：熟悉国内市场需求，可以提供及时的服务响应。由于在智能制造中，相当一部分都属于定制开发，而本土企业熟悉客户的生产线和应用需求，因此可以更加有针对性地提出解决方案，并在最短时间内予以服务响应。而外资企业虽然具备高端设备或者核心零部件，但进入国内市场时间还比较短，并且需要与本土渠道商或集成商合作才能完成开发任务。

特别是中国很多中小型智能设备制造企业，都是从比较熟悉的行业入手来承接生产线或工作站，公司的价值就在于设计和交钥匙工程。软件集成、周边设备、系统工程等系统集成业务的收入约为单机的3倍。举例来说，一台工业机器人30-40万元，但承接工作站60-80万元，承接生产线200-300万元。虽然在单机制造上成本优势不明显，但由于拥有一批成本相对较低的国内工程师针对不同项目需求进行非标设计，后期维护成本和周边设备采购成本也相对较低，本土机器人品牌承接机器人系统集成的综合成本优势显著（较外资约低30%）。所以，未来通过承接系统集成项目突破高端客户、最终实现全系列产品渗透是本土智能设备制造切实可行的策略。

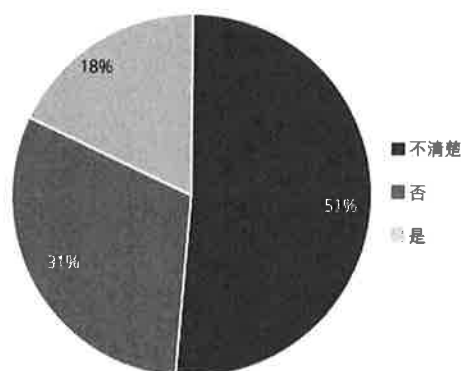
2.3 成长的烦恼

中国智能设备制造企业当前面临的主要问题体现在需求释放尚待时日、企业产品技术水平有待提高、核心零部件生产能力不足、产业配套能力不足等方面。

• 国内需求释放尚需时日

智能制造应用企业调查结果显示，尚未使用智能设备的企业在未来三年并无强烈的引进意愿，31%的企业明确表示没有引进需要，51%的企业尚不清楚（图16），由此可见，相较于智能设备制造企业的热情，应用企业意识与规划相对缺失，国内市场需求释放尚需时日。中国制造业的现实情况也决定了市场需求有待培养的局面，现阶段中国制造业仍以中低端产品为主，高端的智能装备发挥空间有限；另外，较为低廉的人力成本形成成本洼地，企业使用智能化设备替代人工动力不足。这些因素对智能设备应用需求的释放产生了影响。

图16：尚未使用智能设备企业的引入意愿

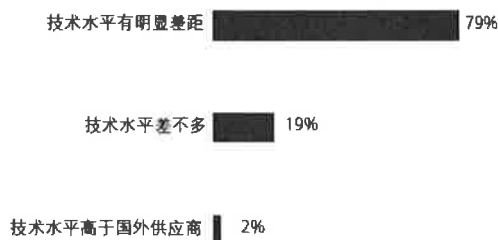


数据来源：德勤2013中国智能制造与应用企业调查

• 技术水平与国际品牌存在明显差异

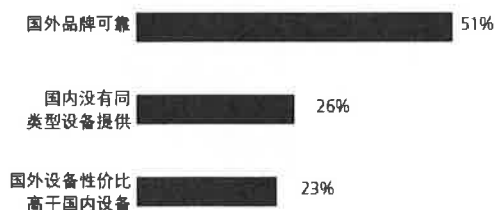
在我们的调查中，智能设备应用企业普遍对国内的设备供应商评价不高，其中近80%的应用企业认为国内品牌智能设备技术水平与国际品牌存在明显差距（图17），过半的企业认为国外品牌更加可靠（图18）。数据显示，目前智能装备的产业规模约为3000亿元，市场多被国外厂商垄断，国内厂商市场占有率低，智能仪器仪表与控制系统为10%，工业机器人与专用装备为20%，中档数控机床为20%，高档数控机床为1%。

图17：国内设备供应商技术水平与国外供应商比较



数据来源：德勤2013中国智能制造与应用企业调查

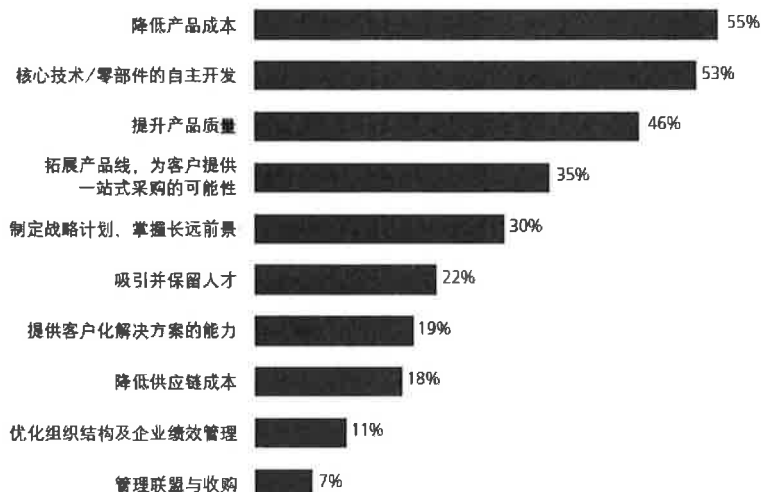
图18：受访应用企业采用进口设备的主要原因



数据来源：德勤2013中国智能制造与应用企业调查

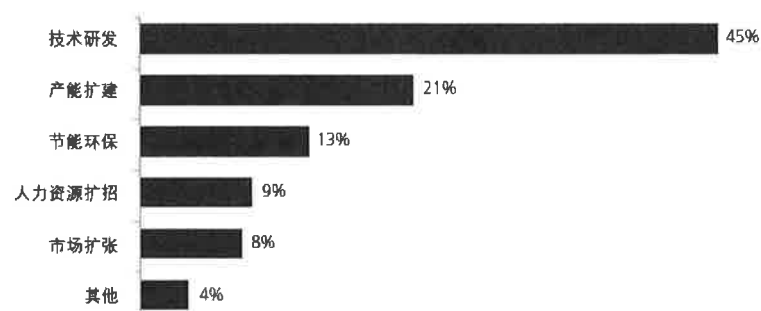
令人欣慰的是，我们可以感受到中国制造厂商对技术与质量的持续关注与改进。智能设备制造企业调查结果显示，虽然由于面对激烈的市场竞争，企业仍然对成本的控制最为敏感，具体表现为有55%的企业管理者选择了降低产品成本是他们急需改进的地方；但核心技术与零部件的自主开发紧随其后占比53%，选择提升产品质量的企业管理者也占到46%（图19）。这些数字说明多数智能制造企业的管理者对企业技术实力的提升充满了紧迫感（图19）。这种紧迫感也正转化为实际行动，反映在未来3-5年制造企业的投资方向选择上，45%的企业将技术研发列为未来投资计划之首（图20）。

图19：智能设备制造企业急需改进的方面



数据来源：德勤2013中国智能制造与应用企业调查

图20：未来3-5年智能制造受访企业计划投资方向



数据来源：德勤2013中国智能制造与应用企业调查

• 核心零部件生产能力不足

中国制造业的核心问题仍是缺乏自主技术，核心零部件依赖进口或者受制于专利控制厂商。这个问题在智能制造阶段更为明显。以工业机器人为例，中国虽然是全球机器人第二大应用市场，但国内机器人的开发仍以仿制和集成模式为主，即采购国外核心零部件组装机器人，再根据国内市场需求进行设计和集成。欧洲和日本仍是工业机器人的主要供应商，其中ABB, KUKA, FANUC, YASKAWA 四家占据着工业机器人60-80%市场份额。

由于欧美日在单元产品市场中占据主导地位，国内机器人企业多为系统集成商。由此带来的风险是智能制造行业的发展可能步某些行业的后尘，进入市场换技术的模式。未来机器人生产将进入快速发展阶段，一方面对于机器人单元产品供应商来说，必须加强研发能力，增加配件国产化率，以降低国外厂商对自身的影响；另一方面对于机器人系统集成商来说，集成公司需要继续积累应用行业的方案和经验，提升自身附加值，并逐步向产业链上游发展。

• 产业配套能力不足是制造企业面临的最大外部挑战

在调查中，我们发现产业配套能力的不足是中国智能制造企业所面临的最大挑战。50%受访企业的企业管理者都选择了这个选项（图21）。而配套能力不足的具体体现则是：智能设备企业对国内产业链配套企业的产品质量无法感到满意占比61%，其次是无法采购到企业所需要的核心零部件占比53%（图22）。

产业配套能力不足制约了中国智能制造企业竞争力的提升，其具体表现为设备中零部件的国外采购比率较高，或者核心零部件严重依赖进口，进而导致产品整体成本竞争力削弱。

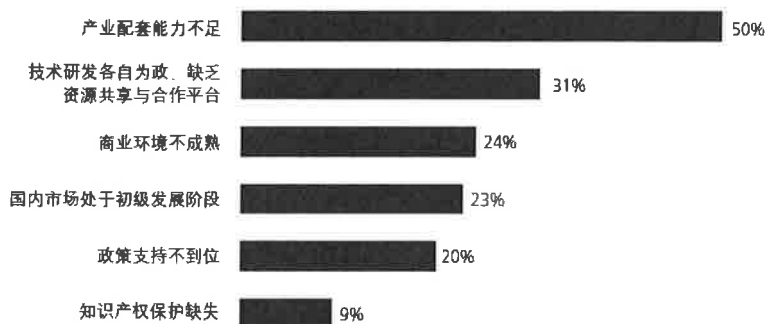
解决产业链配套问题需要产业相关各方共同努力，既需要企业自身不断加强技术水平、提高产品质量，也需要政府加强对产业链关键环节的政策激励与引导，另外还需要行业协会组织作为桥梁增进业内企业相互合作。在调查中，有31%的企业管理者认为“技术研发各自为政，缺乏资源共享与合作平台”，这说明目前智能制造行业内部的信息交流需求还没有完全满足，行业协会等第三方组织仍然存在较大的发展空间。

表4：机器人开发应用的四类模式

国家	特点	描述
日本模式	产业链分工发展	机器人制造厂以开发新型机器人的批量生产优质产品为主要目标，并由其子公司或社会上的集成工程公司来设计制造各行业所需要的机器人成套系统。
欧洲模式	一揽子交钥匙工程	机器人的生产和用户所需要的系统设计制造，全部由机器人制造厂商自己完成。
美国模式	集成应用	采购与成套设计相结合，美国国内基本上不生产普通的工业机器人，企业需要机器人通常由工程公司进口，再自行设计，制造配套的外围设备。
中国模式	模仿+集成	国内核心零部件短缺，自己外购零部件组装机器人单体成本太高，因此以模仿国外机器人或给国外巨头做系统集成为主。

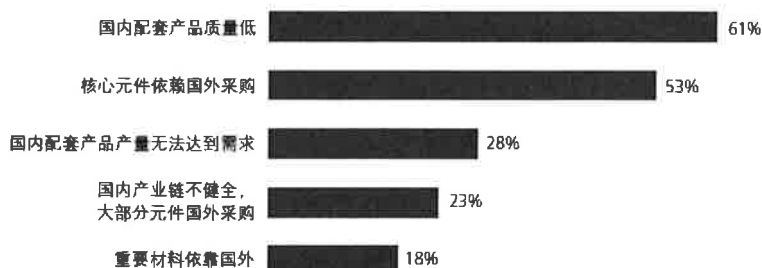
来源：德勤研究

图21：受访智能制造企业面临的外部挑战



数据来源：德勤2013中国智能制造与应用企业调查

图22：国内产业配套能力不足的主要表现

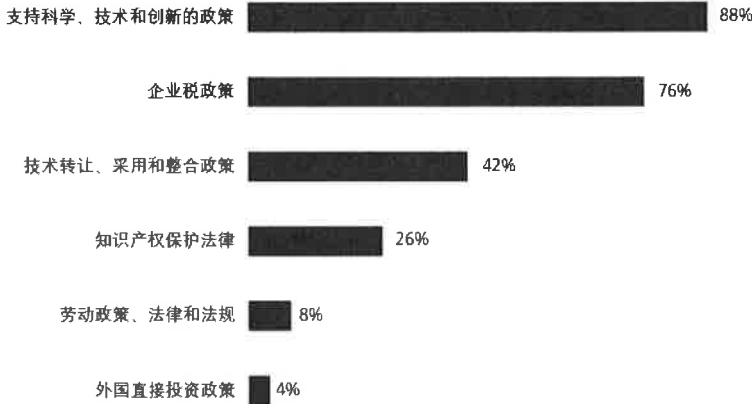


数据来源：德勤2013中国智能制造与应用企业调查

· 技术创新的支持政策仍不能满足企业需求
除了对产业配套能力不足的担忧，中国智能设备生产企业的管理者们对政府在行业发展中所起的重要作用也抱有很大的希望。在此次调查中，高达88%的受访者希望政府在科学技术的创新引导方面持续发挥作用，制定更多有利于技术创新的产业政策与法规，为中国智能制造产业培育一个有利于技术创新发展的产业环境。而在我们对企业的访谈过程中，被提及最多的具体支持政策即是希望政府更多地给予企业在税收方面优惠。这在我们的调查数据中也有体现，占比76%的企业在回答希望哪些政策支持力度加强时选择了“企业税政策”。

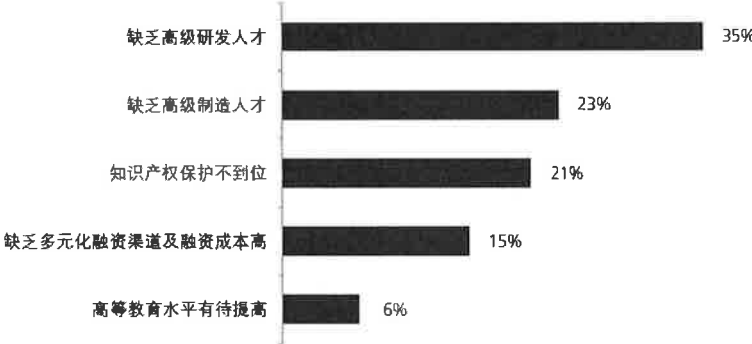
· 高素质人才短板制约行业发展
随着制造业转型升级，高素质人才的重要性将进一步凸显。目前中国智能装备制造行业高端人才及复合型人才缺口较大，无法满足企业走向智能化的需要。我们对智能装备制造企业的调查显示，58%的企业认为缺乏高素质人才是智能制造商业软环境亟待改善的方面（图24）。从中国装备制造业技术人才发展现状来看，可以概括为“四多四少”，即装备制造业的初级技工人数多，高级技工人数少；传统型技工人数多，现代型技工人数少；单一技工人数多，复合型技工人数少；短期速成的人数多，系统培养的人数少。另外，智能制造业是非常有系统性的产业，还需要卓有眼光的领军人才和高水平的技术开发、市场运营、社会融资等领域的人才参与行业发展。

图23：政策支持有待加强

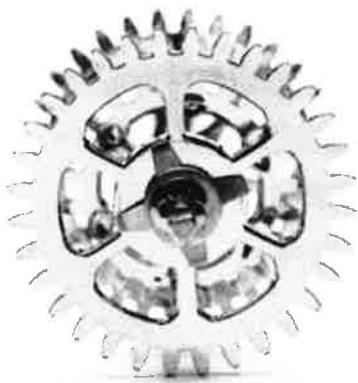


数据来源：德勤2013中国智能制造与应用企业调查

图24：智能制造行业商业环境亟待改善的方面



数据来源：德勤2013中国智能制造与应用企业调查

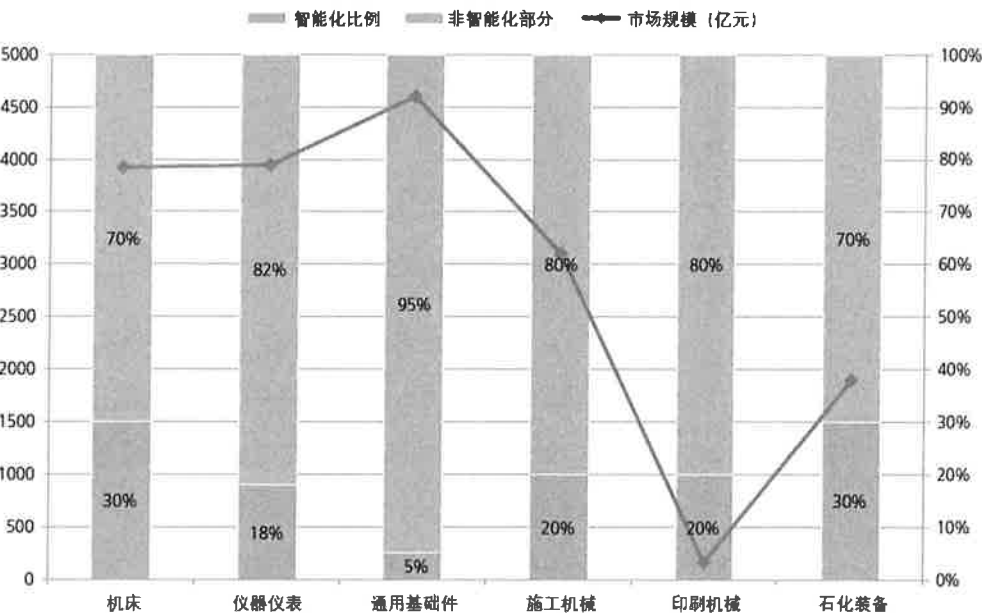


三、智能制造的应用概况及趋势展望

3.1 智能设备应用概况

智能技术的有效应用能够提高制造水平，带动产业结构优化升级，提升制造业核心竞争力。当前，智能制造应用广泛分布于制造业的各个细分行业，包括高档数控机床及基础制造装备行业、钢铁炼制生产行业、冶金行业、化工行业等，具体体现为自动化成套生产线、智能控制系统、精密和智能仪器仪表与试验设备等。根据《2010-2012年中国机电数据工业报告》，可以看到中国智能设备应用的比例均低于30%，中国整体智能化水平提升空间广阔。

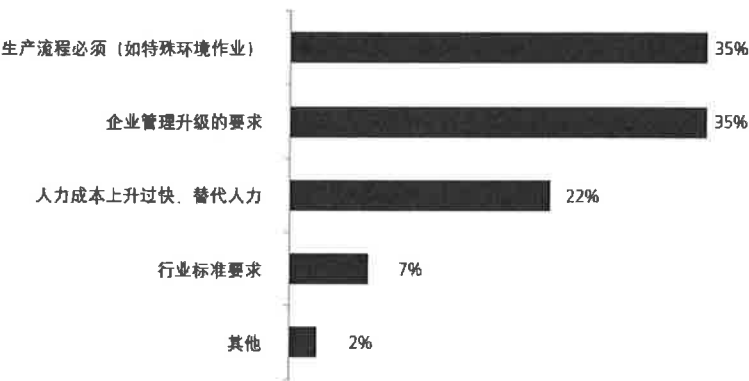
图25：2009年中国智能设备应用部分市场规模及比例



来源：《2010-2012年中国机电数据工业报告》

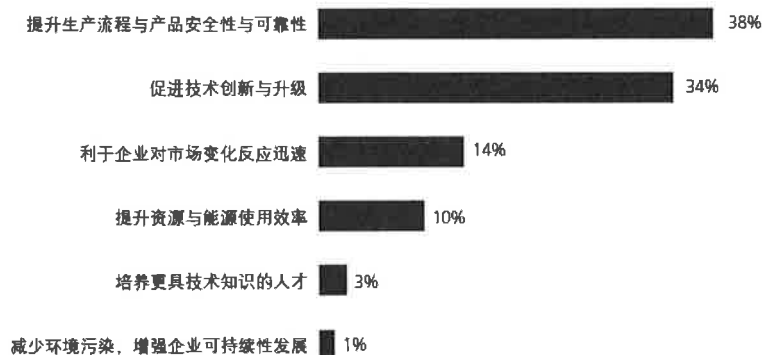
智能设备在中国的应用范围开始逐步扩展，并显现其优势。在接受智能设备应用调查的85家企业中，有51%的企业表示他们已经开始使用智能制造设备，希望借助智能设备提升生产加工效率和内部管理的企业分别占应用企业的35%（图26）。在所有使用智能设备的企业中，有95%的企业认为智能设备的使用对企业的生产助力很多，特别是在提升生产流程和产品安全性可靠性方面企业最为满意，有38%的受访企业均选择了这一选项（图27）。鉴于智能设备带来的益处，所有参与调研的现有智能设备应用企业均计划在2013-2015年间增加智能设备应用投资预算，其中预算增加幅度超过10%的受访企业占67%（图28）。

图26：受访应用企业使用智能设备的初衷



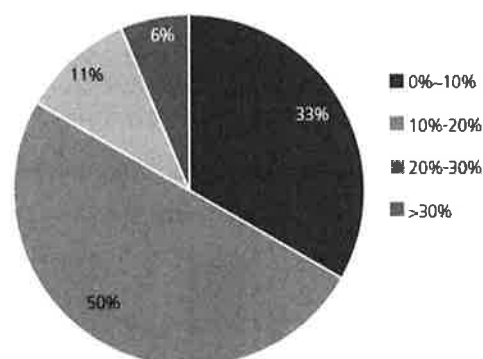
数据来源：德勤2013中国智能制造与应用企业调查

图27：受访应用企业使用智能设备的益处



数据来源：德勤2013中国智能制造与应用企业调查

图28：受访应用企业智能设备投资预算增长



数据来源：德勤2013中国智能制造与应用企业调查

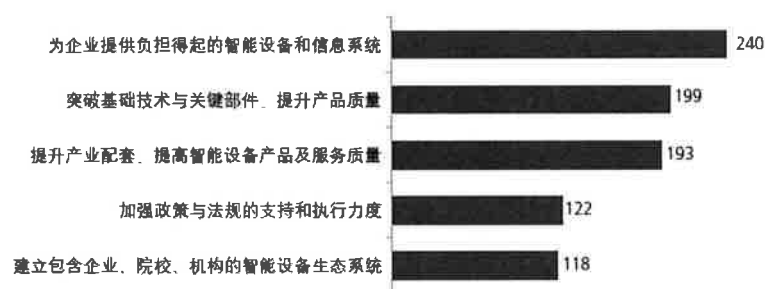
3.2面临的窘境

虽然智能制造理念在中国制造行业中已经被逐渐接受，但仍有一些问题和挑战阻碍着该行业的发展。在此次德勤对智能制造应用企业调查中，一些共性的问题需要企业决策管理者、政府相关机构予以关注。我们对应用企业的调查结果显示，在被问及智能设备广泛应用的外部条件时，负担得起的设备和信息系统被列为首要条件，其次是提高产品技术含量，再次是提升产业配套能力，印证了提升产品质量、性价比及产业配套能力是促进应用市场繁荣的关键。

- 部分企业对中国劳动力成本的快速上升趋势缺乏警觉

在此次调查中，有49%的企业反馈还没有开始使用智能设备，在这些未使用智能设备的企业中54%的企业认为目前其自身的设备及人力已经能够满足生产需要，因此暂不需要进行智能化升级（图30）。

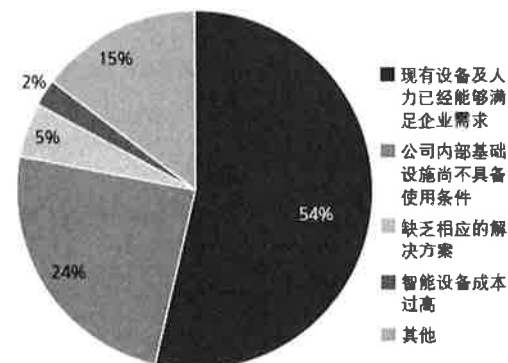
图29：智能设备广泛应用的外部条件（按重要性排序）



注：此处数字为按权重打分结果

数据来源：德勤2013中国智能制造与应用企业调查

图30：受访企业尚未使用智能设备的主要原因



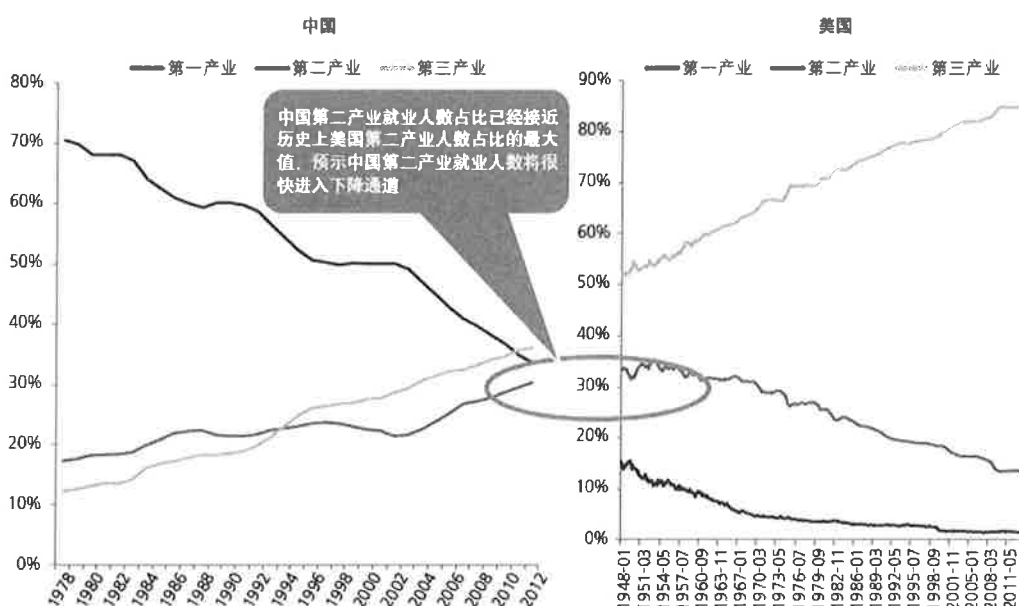
数据来源：德勤2013中国智能制造与应用企业调查

人工替代是企业进行智能化升级的重要益处之一，但是在一些人工成本比重较低的行业，企业管理者往往不太关注人力资源的变化情况。他们认为，人力成本问题是劳动力密集型行业（如纺织服装行业）需要关注的重点，而工程机械、机床工具等资本密集型行业，人力成本变化对企业发展影响甚微。

在中国经济发展的前三十年中，廉价劳动力的充足供应确实为企业解决了很多后顾之忧，导致企业对人力成本变动缺乏敏感性。但是中国劳动力结构的改变即将来临，或许“人”的问题将成为未来工程机械、机床工具等资本密集型企业的管理者不得不考虑的重要议题。

通过分析美国和日本近百年来三大产业就业人数的变化情况，我们发现在工业化进程进行到20世纪中期以后，这些国家第二产业的就业人数占比在达到峰值35%后即开始持续下降，就业人口开始大量向第三产业即服务业迁移。2012年中国第二产业就业人数占比达到30%，以近十年来年均1%的增长速度估算，2018年中国第二产业就业人数将达到35%，按照美国、日本的产业发展规律，中国的第二产业就业人数或将开始大幅下降。制造业是第二产业的重要组成部分，预计届时中国制造业整体都将面临招工难的问题，即使是资本密集型的制造企业也在所难免。

图31：中美三大产业就业人数变化对比



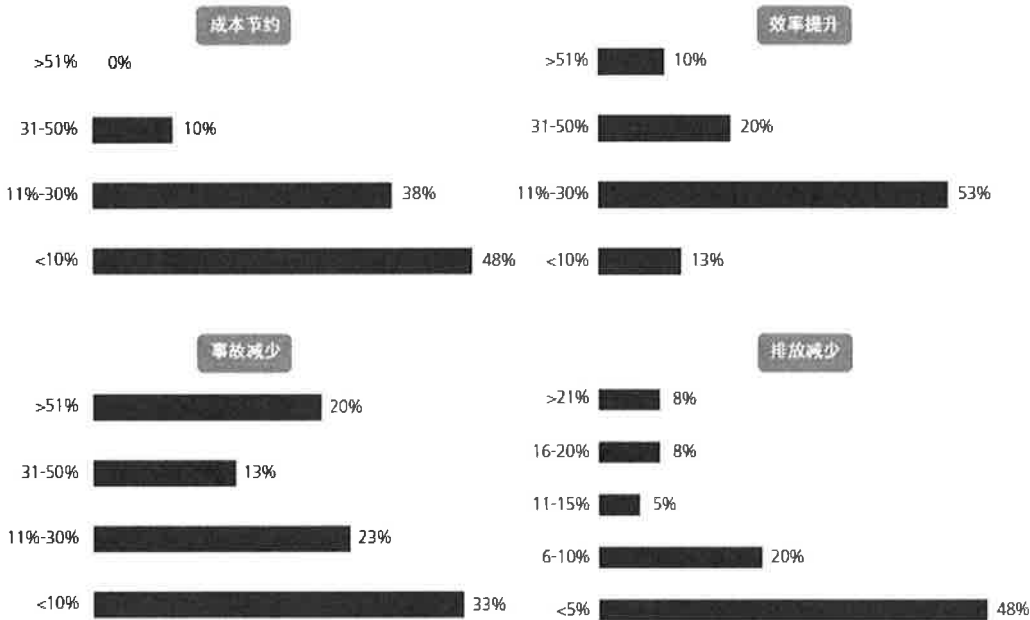
数据来源：国家统计局，美国劳工部

即使完全从成本角度考虑，人力成本未来也将会成为资本密集型制造企业必须重视的问题之一。以工程机械行业为例，我们选取一家比较典型的企业进行财务模拟，假设企业2013年销售额3亿元人民币，销售利润率为2011年和2012年该行业利润率的平均值7.44%，2013年的人工成本按照5%计算，假设在其他要素如企业规模、生产效率、市场竞争环境等没有变化的情况下，当企业人力成本以制造业平均涨幅年均15%的速度增长，则7年后这家企业的利润将被新增加的人工成本吞噬，而10年后人力成本将占到企业销售额的20%。

· 缺乏对整体智能应用体系的战略思维和规划，产业配套能力不足

在对智能设备应用效率统计调查时，53%的受访者认为智能设备提升了企业11%-30%的效率，而仅有30%的受访者选择了大于30%的效率提升。且在成本节约方面，48%的企业认为成本节约小于10%，认为成本节约在11%-30%的占比38%（图32）。

图32：受访应用企业使用智能设备的成效



数据来源：德勤2013中国智能制造与应用企业调查

对于智能设备效率提升多数介于11%-30%的问题，我们结合实际访谈发现，这主要是由中国智能设备整体应用水平不高所致。智能设备应用企业大多还停留在引进几台智能化加工设备的水平上，远没有达到融入研发、设计、应用、服务全过程的程度。而在整个行业，更是还没有建立智能化制造体系的规划和设计。若不从宏观上建立起智能化制造体系及产业配套架构，仅靠企业单打独斗，中国制造将无法形成整体比较优势，也难以实现从“中国制造”到“中国智造”的飞跃。

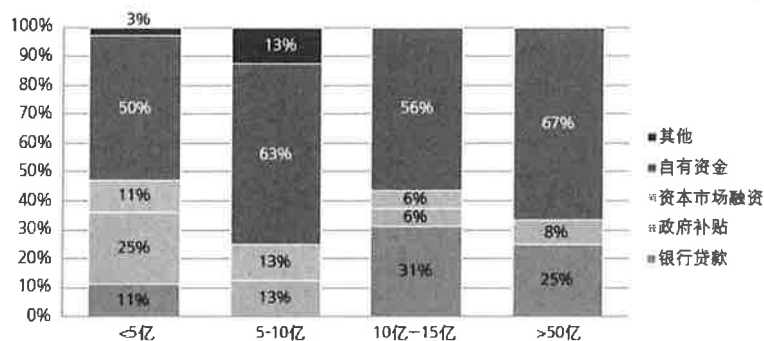
· 中小企业无力承担智能化升级的成本及风险
调查发现，智能化升级过程中，相较大型企业，中小企业面临的挑战更多。一些企业管理者曾经感叹，对于智能化升级“现在升级现在死，现在不升将来死”，企业对于智能化升级的重要性其实已经有所认识，但是一些非企业自身所能控制的外部因素严重制约了企业智能化升级的需求，其中缺乏融资渠道影响最大。

在此次调查中，年收入小于5亿元人民币的企业中，50%的企业在智能化升级过程中采用自有资金，25%为政府补贴，银行贷款和资本市场融资各占11%。而企业收入规模大于50亿元人民币的企业，其智能化升级资金来源中自有资金占67%，银行贷款占比25%。整体而言，中小微型企业的银行贷款比例低于大中型企业（图33），融资成本高。结合我们与企业管理人员的访谈，中小型企业管理者普遍反映，由于无法得到大型国有商业银行的支持，企业一般只能从小型城市商业银行或者农村信用社贷款，而且贷款成本明显高于大型企业，部分访谈者表示，企业的贷款年化利率接近10%。这一点从中小企业私募债的平均利率可以得到印证，自2012年6月中小企业私募债发行以来，目前平均的年利率为8.7750%，基本接近10%（图34）。

以机床行业为例，由于该行业既需要使用智能化设备加工其产品必需的零部件，同时也生产其他行业所必需的数控机床、智能母机等智能化设备，因此该行业集合了智能设备应用行业与制造行业的双重特性。

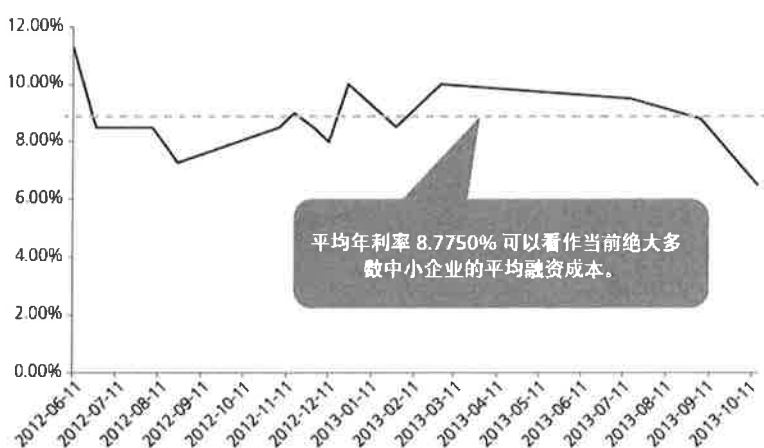
根据中国工业与信息部的定义，营业收入4亿元以下的为中小微型企业，而据《中国机床工具工业年鉴2012》统计，中国机床行业年均销售额在1亿元左右的企业占行业占比高达95%。中国机床行业2011年的行业平均利润率为6.4%，2012年为5.8%。一边是接近10%的融资成本，一边是只有6%左右的利润率，对于一个年销售额1亿元左右的机床工具企业来说，数千万元的智能化升级项目如果采用贷款方式，其产生的利息则可能完全吞噬掉企业全年的利润。

图33：受访企业智能化升级主要资金来源



数据来源：德勤2013中国智能制造与应用企业调查

图34：1年期中小企业私募债发行利率



数据来源：Wind

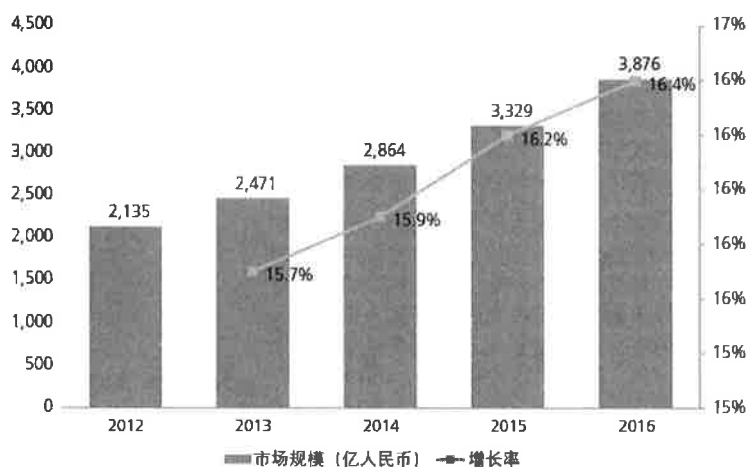
由于缺乏多元化融资渠道、债务融资成本过高、智能化升级项目投资大、回报期长等原因，企业财务风险加大，这也是致使部分中小企业管理者推迟或放弃智能化升级的一个重要因素。虽然某些地区或领域已推出政府专项补贴、专项低息贷款、针对性的减免税费以支持企业智能化升级改造，但中小企业的融资难是一个系统性问题，还需要政府、金融机构、投资机构等联合解决。

3.3 智能应用前景

智能应用的动力来自中国企业日益强烈的提高生产效率、提升产品质量以及优化企业运营的愿望，虽然面临诸多挑战，如大量较低廉的劳动力和难以承担的高额初始投资，但智能化是全球制造业发展的趋势，中国也不例外。根据全球权威调查机构TechNavio的数据，中国自动化市场将由2012年的344亿美元（约合2,135亿人民币），增长至2016年的625亿美元（约合3,876亿人民币）（图35），年复合增长率达到16%。自动化作为智能化的重要领域之一，其设备及服务的应用市场增长趋势无疑也反映整个智能制造应用市场的广阔前景。

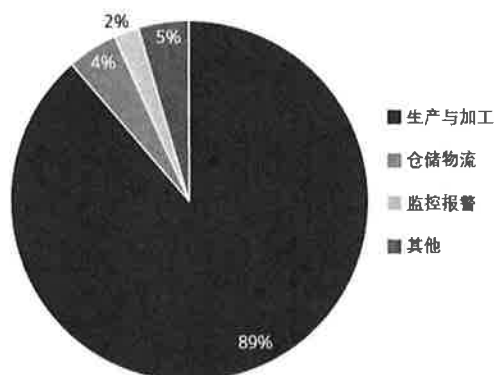
从智能制设备的应用环节来看，现阶段主要集中在生产加工环节，这与目前智能制造在中国市场处于起步阶段相一致。在此次调查中，受访企业智能设备的应用主要在生产加工环节的占比89%，另外有4%的企业选择了仓储物流环节，监控报警仅占2%（图36）。在与企业的访谈中，我们也发现，尽管目前企业智能应用范围有限，大部分企业都认为智能化不仅意味着企业的某个局部实现智能化，保证全局的优化才是智能化应用的意义所在。智能化制造工厂要求清楚掌握产销流程、提高生产过程的可控性、减少生产线人工干预、及时正确地搜集生产线数据、更加合理地编排生产计划与生产进度等，包括从产品开发到设计、外包、生产及交付等，生产制造的每个阶段都需要实现高度的智能化，并且各阶段的信息高度集成是必然趋势。

图35：中国自动化应用市场规模及增长



数据来源：TechNavio

图36：受访企业智能设备应用环节



数据来源：德勤2013中国智能制造与应用企业调查

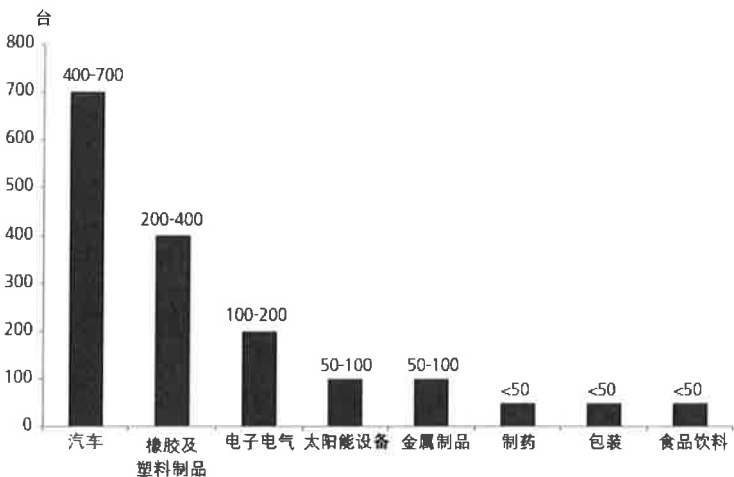
¹ TechNavio的自动化市场由自动化装置(占比60%)市场和自动化服务市场(占比40%)组成，其中自动化设备主要包括显示控制、传动、制动、传感等领域，自动化服务主要包括设备的安装、保养、维修和系统集成。

表5：十二五期间中国重点投资领域

重点领域	市场规模	投资规模
航空装备	以大飞机项目为例，未来20年中国飞机需求总量为3,365架，总市场价值约为3,000亿美元。	十二五期间，大飞机研发费用投入600亿元，分五年投资。
卫星及应用	2015年卫星导航市场规模预计达到2,500亿元，2020年增长至4,000亿元。	/
轨道交通装备	2015年中国铁路建设里程将达到约13万公里，城市轨道交通总长度约2,260公里。	十二五期间，客运专线和高速铁路投资4万亿；城市轨道交通投资1万亿。
海洋工程装备	预计十二五末，海洋工程装备业产值将达到千亿元以上规模。	预计十二五期间海上油气资源开发投入2,500亿-3,000亿元。
智能制造装备	到2015年，智能制造装备销售收入达到1万亿元，到2020年，销售收入达到3万亿元，国内市场占有率达到70%。	/

来源：德勤研究

图37：世界每万名工人机器人拥有密度



数据来源：中银国际

从智能设备的应用行业来看，根据中国智能制造技术和智能测控装置的发展水平，国家在“十二五”期间重点选择在能源电力、节能环保、农业、资源开采、国防军工等国民经济重点领域推广应用，开展应用示范，推进产业、技术与应用协同发展。国家对高端装备产业的政策也将刺激中国各产业智能化升级的发展，在能源化工、航空航天、汽车、工程机械、通用机械等各个行业，智能设备的普及使得生产工艺有了极大的提升，在产品精度、可靠性、耐用性等方面有了质的飞跃。伴随行业应用的发展，中国智能设备制造企业也同步获得了进步，在机器人、数控智能机床、大型高精度机床等领域，一些中国公司开始在世界智能设备制造市场崭露头角。

以工业机器人的应用为例，工业机器人的应用范围不断扩大，除了汽车、电子行业，能源电力领域也出现了各色各样的机器人身影。中国企业生产的自动修井机、折臂抓管机器人、移动式液压举升油管枕、自动铁钻工、钻台排管机器人等产品，在陆地、海洋石油钻修井平台作业上发挥着作用。电网公司电力机器人重点实验室的变电站设备巡检机器人、高压带电作业机器人等，为电力系统安全稳定运行提供有效支撑，降低了人工作业风险，提高了生产效率。

另外，通过对比中国与世界智能设备的分布情况，我们也能看到智能设备在中国多个行业应用的发展潜力。仍以机器人为例，根据国际机器人联盟（IFR）的数据，中国工业机器人的应用主要集中于汽车行业、电子及电力行业，其他行业的应用仍然较为有限，但是从世界范围内来看，橡胶及塑料制品、金属制品、太阳能设备、食品饮料、包装、制药等领域都是机器人应用的重要领域（图37）。随着中国产业结构调整持续进行，各行业智能化转型升级的需求将陆续显现。

四、台湾智能制造产业的启示

4.1 台湾智能自动化产业现状

· 台湾自动化产业发展稳健，复合增长率达16%

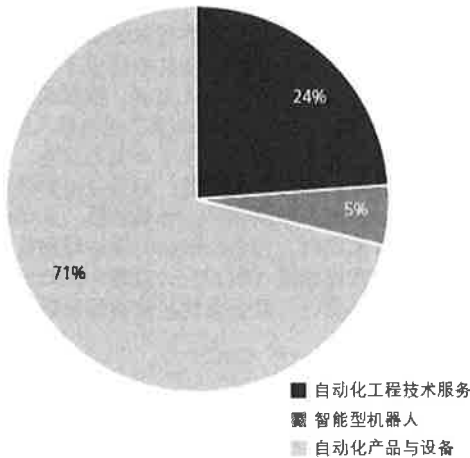
2012年台湾自动化产业产值9,720亿元，比2011年增加220亿元。已经成为继半导体、面板这两大制造业之后，第三个产值即将突破万亿的产业，并且比市场预计的时间还要提早两年。预计2016年内，台湾智能型自动化产业的产值将倍增至新台币1.73万亿元，复合增长率达16%，并促进28.4万个就业机会。其中智能型机器人的产值将由600亿增至1,000亿元左右。

表6：台湾自动化产业规模

2012年	产值(亿元)	厂商数	员工
半导体产业	16,342	303	209,134
面板产业	9,446	100	82,417
自动化产业	9,720	13,135	205,000

来源：台湾工研院、德勤研究

图38：2012年台湾自动化产业产值占比
(100%=9,720亿)



来源：工研院、德勤研究

注：台湾部分所有提到的金额单位均为新台币。

2012年台湾“经济部”主导规划《智能型自动化产业发展方案》，规划10年总计投入经费逾新台币170亿元，“交通部”、“国科会”、“教育部”与“卫生署”共同扶持智能型自动化产业，目标2020年创造产值达2.7万亿元。该方案以智能机器人、自动化产品与设备以及自动化工程技术服务等三大领域为范畴，整合科技化硬件与智能化软件技术，推动于十大应用领域产业，包括制造业的3C、3K、工具机、产业机械等产业，新兴能源的LED、PV产业，六大新兴产业中的健康医疗与文创、观光、智慧生活与整厂整线产业，朝向制造业服务化、服务业科技化方向转型升级。

· 以机床业为代表的智能制造更加锁定中高端市场

过去台湾机床都是做标准化、量产、较低端的机种，和中國大陸、韩国等机床业竞争，但当每一家都采用日本发那科或德国西门子的控制器时，性能已经相差无几，最后只能拼价格来获取市场。近几年来，台湾机床业开始寻求转型，制造中高端的自动或半自动加工机，为中國大陸、印尼和泰国等地供货。

现在台湾出售至中国大陆金额前四大的产品，分别为数控车床、抛光机、数控锻压机与非数控锻压机。其中，金额最高的产品为数控车床，出口金额达1.9亿美元，2012年抛光机为1.34亿美元，较2010年出口金额成长幅度713.3%，为所有清单项目中成长幅度最高的子行业。从中也可以窥见，中国大陆的制造型态已有转变，因为只有从过去满足生产数量的制造方式转换为需要考量加工产品细致度的生产方式，才会增加对于抛光机的需求。

台湾机床业长期使用的CNC电脑数值控制器，大部分是引进国外产品，日系产品市占率高达70%，在控制器的国产化进度方面稍嫌不足，因此台湾机床产品在出售至大陆时，将于2014年起受制于“特定原产地规则”，须纳入“由一方或双方加工生产的数位控制系统”规格，否则原本已纳入ECFA早收清单的机床产品项目将无法获得关税减免。

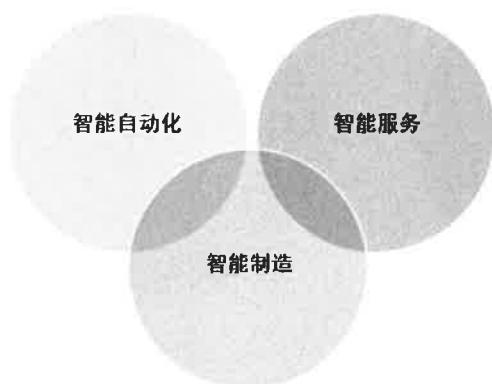
台湾机床整机厂的应对策略，一方面是研发与制造中高端的机床（如微型机床和智能型机床），使得智能型机床具有更强的自动化能力，加工效率与加工品质，并且实现无人化加工的目标。另一方面，则是以提升机床的加工精度（至≤0.001MM）与可靠度为目标，并且发展多轴与复合化功能的机床产品，拉开与中国大陆的技术差距，确保台湾在全球机床市场的竞争优势。

• 向智能化、智能制造及智能服务三大区域发展

台湾的制造发展方向与欧美保持一致，也是向智能化、智能制造及智能服务三大区域发展。同时台湾为加速推动B2B制造业、绿色能源、医疗保健和文化休闲等产业，“工业局”整合法人研究单位、学校及厂商等77家自动化生产企业组成智能化服务团，2012年为300家企业提供智能化咨询，衍生后续产业整体投资达700亿元。

与大陆相同的是，台湾也非常注重信息化和工业化的融合。台湾对智能制造的理解是，机械技术要创造价值，势必须与信息技术(IT-Information Technology)紧密结合。而信息技术(IT)与制造科技(MT)结合的控制系統，也将带领产业进入智能化网工厂自动化(eFactory or Automation)的新世代。

图39：台湾机床业向智能方向提升的三个方向



来源：德勤研究

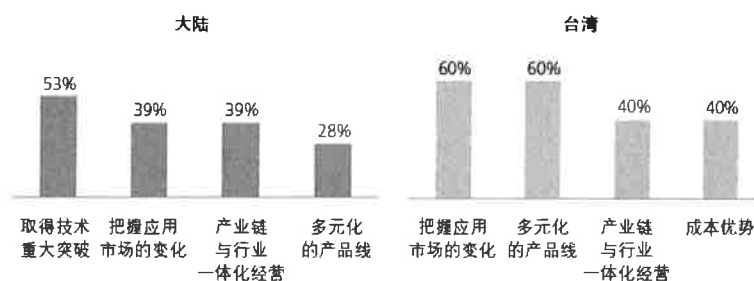
4.2 智能设备制造方面的经验

• 台湾智能制造的优势对应用市场的把握和多元化的产品线

在调查台湾智能制造企业的竞争优势时，60%的企业认为把握应用市场的变化和多元化的产品线是公司的竞争优势，其次则是产业链和行业的一体化经营及成本优势。而在中国大陆，53%的企业认为取得技术重大突破为公司的主要竞争优势。技术研发的有效性，特别是重大技术的投入有效性，相对来说难以保证，大陆企业把技术重大突破作为主要竞争优势，则主要凸显了技术在中国大陆制造企业的重要地位。

通过实际访谈发现，台湾智能制造快速发展的一大优势因素就是台湾制造业的灵活和弹性。技术的快速发展，要求企业对市场变化和技术更新的反应更加快速灵活，例如当iPhone手机出现时，台湾的制造企业快速跟上了智能手机发展所需要的配件生产，从而在这一波技术更新潮流中掌握了主动。台湾众多智能设备企业虽然规模较小，但具备更大的灵活性，从而在把握应用市场的变化方面更加主动。大陆智能设备制造企业或许也应借鉴这种经验。

图40：中国大陆和台湾制造商智能制造竞争优势对比



数据来源：德勤2013中国智能制造与应用企业调查

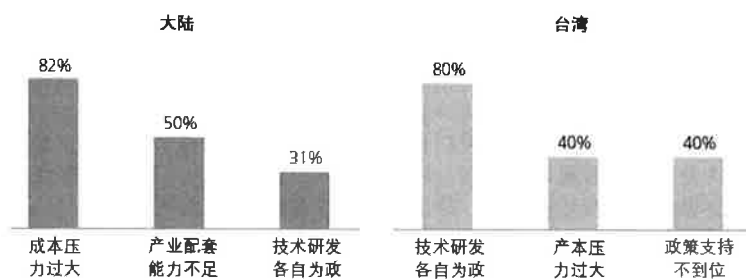
- 成本压力只是第二挑战，更大的挑战来自技术研发的分散性

对于台湾智能设备企业而言，80%的企业认为技术研发各自为政，缺乏共享与合作，是目前企业面临的最大的外部挑战。而对于大陆企业而言，82%的企业认为成本压力过大，为企业的最大挑战，其次是产业配套能力不足和技术研发各自为政。这种情况也与台湾制造特点相关，台湾制造业中小规模企业众多，他们在专业分工方面更加成熟，虽然不能在大型设备研发方面有所贡献，但在零配件及电子半导体产业方面独具优势，所以在整体研发方面就显得过于分散或者研发各自为政。而中国大陆智能设备制造企业，由于核心技术和关键零配件对外依赖度高，成本居高不下就成为整个制造业的首要难题。目前中国大陆智能设备制造的整体研发也较为薄弱，应以台湾企业面临的风险为鉴，加强对智能化制造体系的规划和配套环境的准备。

- 台湾企业更多使用银行贷款来完成智能设备的研发

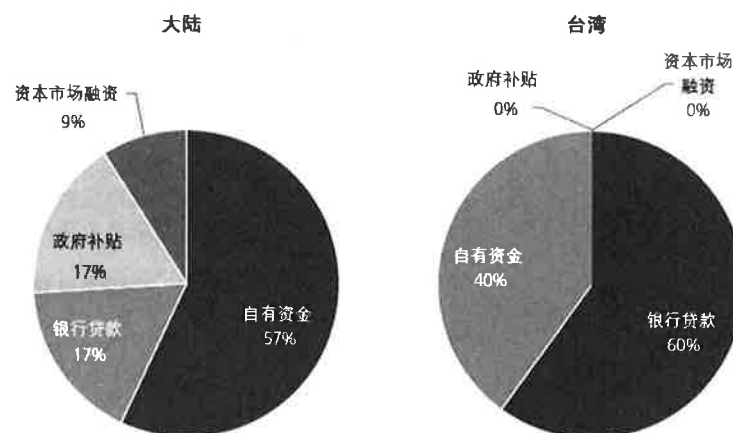
在调查台湾地区智能设备企业的研发资金来源时，60%的企业表示资金来自银行贷款，40%则来自企业自有资金；而在中国大陆，57%的企业资金来自自有资金，仅有17%的企业研发资金渠道来源银行贷款。从调查结果来看，台湾地区的金融体系对中小制造企业技术研发的扶持相对更多，帮助他们能够尽快完成制造升级和发展。这一点确实值得中国大陆政府和金融部门关注。

图41：中国大陆和台湾制造商面临的最大的外部挑战对比



数据来源：德勤2013中国智能制造与应用企业调查

图42：中国大陆和台湾制造商智能装备研发资金来源对比



数据来源：德勤2013中国智能制造与应用企业调查

4.3 智能设备应用方面的经验

· 人力成本的增加将促使更多企业使用智能设备

通过对台湾制造业的调查发现，台湾与中国大陆制造业存在差别。在调查还没有使用智能设备的原因时，63%的台湾企业认为是目前公司内部基础设施尚不具备使用条件，第二个原因才是现有设备及人力已经能够满足企业需求，这跟中国大陆正好相反。大陆由于劳动力成本和资源相对较为丰富，所以56%的企业认为劳动力可以满足现有需求，没有升级智能设备的需要。

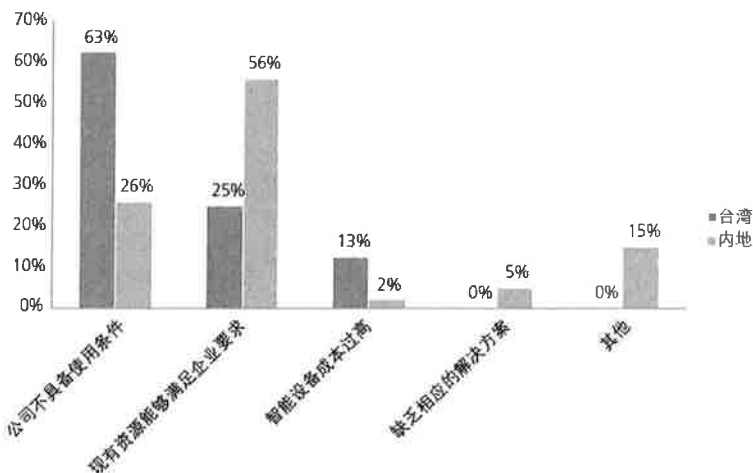
而在调查使用智能设备的初衷时，43%的台湾企业认为人力成本上升过快为智能升级的主要因素，而在中国大陆，70%的企业认为主要是生产流程的需要及企业管理升级的需要，而人力因素仅占到22%。由于台湾经济及生活平均水平高于中国大陆，随着中国大陆平均工资水平的快速上涨，可以预见，中国大陆制造业未来发展的一大挑战将来自于人力成本的迅速增加。

· 智能升级的重点仍更多关注供应链的质量改善谈到企业为实现智能化而急需进行的改造时，台湾与大陆所侧重的重点亦不相同。71%的台湾受访企业把供应链质量列为最重要的改造重点，而中国大陆则把企业信息化程度放在第一位，但于台湾而言，企业信息化程度则是最后一个选项。从实际调研得知，台湾制造企业的信息化进程已经比较普及，他们的更多关注重点在于供应链质量整体提升，进而提升生产和管理效率；而目前大陆大部分制造企业的信息化进程还比较初级，需要加快提升，同时需要改善的还有人员培训及保留和供应链质量等。

· 未来高端复合技术人才的缺乏将成为企业的一大挑战

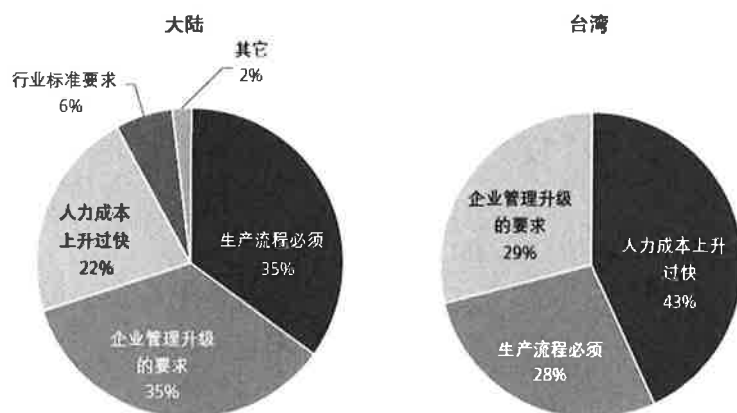
对于人才的培训及保留，台湾与中国大陆则不约而同地认为是第二重要因素。台湾的制造业者谈到，目前遇到的最大问题就是缺少高端机床的操作人才，因为机床从三轴变成五轴、六轴甚至九轴，还要会远端操控，操作人员不是靠埋头苦练就可养成，还需兼具数学、空间和咨询等理论基础。现在具有高层机床等操作专长的人才，也成为企业百万元年薪的招募对象。

图43：中国大陆和台湾制造商目前未使用智能设备的原因



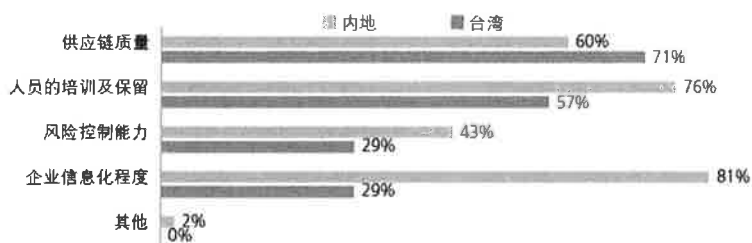
数据来源：德勤2013中国智能制造与应用企业调查

图44：中国大陆和台湾制造商使用智能仪器设备的初衷比较



数据来源：德勤2013中国智能制造与应用企业调查

图45：中国大陆和台湾制造商为实现装备智能化所需要改善的问题



数据来源：德勤2013中国智能制造与应用企业调查

五、最佳实践

5.1 沈阳新松

企业概况

沈阳新松机器人自动化股份有限公司前身为中国科学院沈阳自动化研究所，是中国从事机器人研究开发工作最早的机构。新松机器人公司主营产品为机器人与自动化成套装备，用户行业非常广泛，涉及汽车及汽车零部件、电力、电器、机械、地铁、烟草、化工、国防等多个领域。目前其机器人产品主要有工业机械手、智能移动机器人、洁净机器人、特种机器人，2012年公司各类机器人销售量总和已达到1,000台以上。根据国际机器人联盟（IFR）的数据，沈阳新松是在中国国内机器人市场销量排名前十的企业中唯一的一家中国企业。

最佳实践

由于认识到智能领域公司的核心竞争力就是研发能力的不断提升与高技术产品的推陈出新，新松公司制定了“高起点投入、高层次人才、高档次产品”的“三高”战略，以此推动公司的运营管理与市场策略。

其具体体现为，在研发上采取大规模投入的方式使得公司的研发强度高于业界平均水平。该公司每年的研发经费达营业收入的6%至10%，而制造行业平均研发投入为2%-3%。高强度的研发投入保证了新松公司可以源源不断地将新产品推向市场。

在人力资源配置上，新松公司明显采取高知识结构的人力资源配置策略，根据该公司数据，公司员工中66%具有大学本科及大专学历，16%具有硕士及以上学历。另外，为了高效协调组织研发工作，新松采取了三层研发管理体系，以应对不同的技术研发需要：

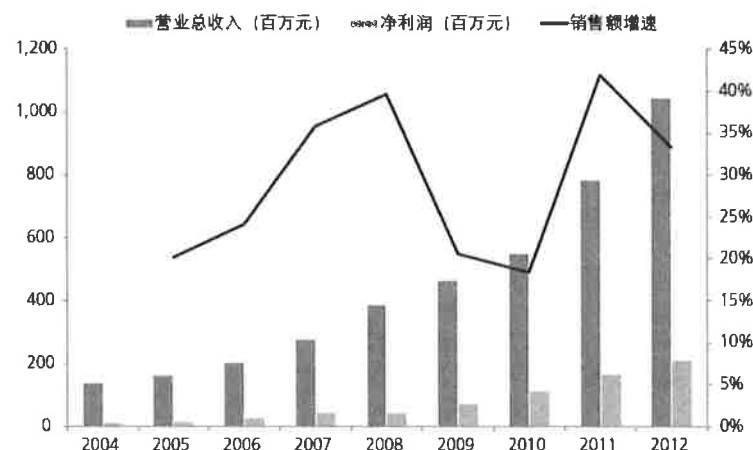
- 一是底层核心技术研发层面
 - 设立机器人技术国家工程研究中心
 - 主要作用是跟踪国际先进技术，进行原创性前瞻性研发
- 二是战略产品研发层面
 - 设立公司内部统一的中央研究院
 - 主要作用是进行战略产品和成果的转化
- 三是面向用户的解决方案层面
 - 在各个事业部内设立面向用户的研发部
 - 主要作用是保证具体产品可以实现快速的市场响应，给用户提供个性化的解决方案

在市场策略上，新松公司将市场目标定位于高技术含量、高附加值领域，其产品主要涉及工业机器人、仓储物流自动化，装配检测自动化、轨道交通自动化、能源装备自动化等领域。较高的产品附加值保证了新松公司良好的盈利能力，进而又保证了公司研发力量的持续投入。

启示：

新松机器人公司是技术突破型企业的典型，公司在研发投入、人才结构、市场定位不同层面都围绕技术展开，形成独有技术、核心零部件、领先产品及完整的行业系统解决方案为一体的完整产业链。通过技术与制造的结合，技术与行业的结合、为自己赢得市场空间及竞争优势。

图46：新松公司销售额及净利润增长



数据来源:Wind

5.2 中信重工

企业概况

中信重工机械股份有限公司是中国“一五”期间156项重点工程之一，1954年动工兴建，1958年建成投产，50多年来经过多次扩建改造，于2008年1月26日变更为股份公司，目前已发展成为我国最大的矿山机械制造企业、全国最大的重型机械制造企业之一，中国低速重载齿轮加工基地，中南地区大型铸锻、热处理中心。中信重工主要产品有采掘机械、提升机械、选煤机械、破碎与粉磨机械、水泥机械、冶金轧钢机械、环保机械、发电设备、大功率减速器、大型铸锻件等，可为矿山、建材、冶金、有色、电力、化工、环保和其他基础工业领域提供成套重大技术装备、工程成套服务，产品远销亚、非、欧、美、澳等国家和地区，在国内外占据较大的市场份额。



最佳实践

当中信重工认识到随着产业规模不断扩大、高新技术飞速发展、国际竞争日趋加剧，装备制造业不可避免需要调整产业格局时，公司便开始实施战略转型：

- 从制造型向高新技术企业转型，即实现信息技术、智能技术和装备制造技术的深度融合
- 从主机供应商向成套服务商转型
- 从本土化企业向国际化企业转型

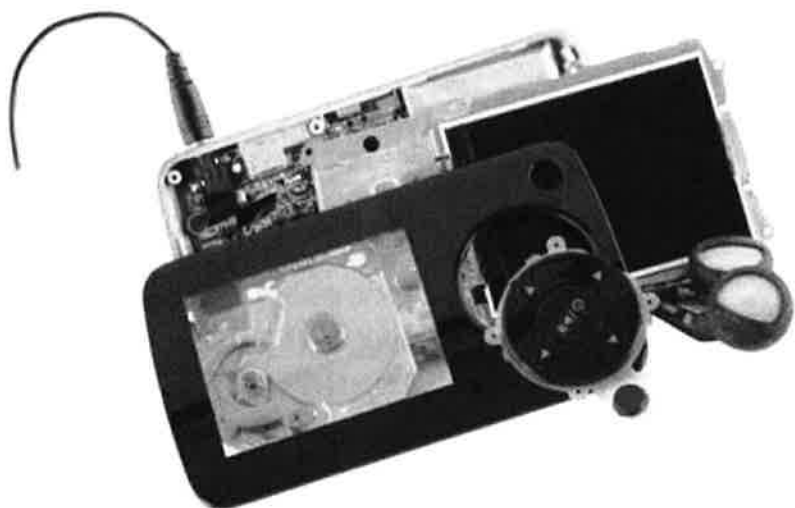
在技术储备方面，中信重工构建了集工程成套、产品技术、制造工艺三位一体的技术创新体系，2012年公司新产品贡献率达到74.3%，实现技术创效6.5亿元。更为重要的是，当前中信重工已经形成了一支包括外籍专家在内的创新团队，成为重型装备制造业前沿技术的引领者。

商业模式方面，除了制造能力，中信重工已建立起客户服务、大客户服务、备件服务三位一体的新型客户服务体系，并且运用现代通讯、网络传输、数字化技术，建立了面向全球客户服务的远程监控、诊断、在线服务网络平台。

启示

智能制造必须上升到战略高度，才有可能成功。局部的修正与变革或者环节更新，可能达不到预期效果。战略转型意味需要调整企业长期经营方向、运营模式及其相应的组织方式以及资源配置方式等，企业的资源配置要从根据自己产品资源进行配置过渡到以客户为中心进行配置，这其中必然涉及到企业管理制度和经营理念的转型，这种全局转型虽然痛苦，但的确是企业必须做出的改变。

结束语



在以数字化、智能化、网络化为特点的第三次工业革命的浪潮中，中国制造业必须努力实现由“中国制造”向“中国智造”全面战略转型。聚焦作为市场主体的企业，我们从生产制造和应用两个角度调查和分析在智能化升级的必然趋势下，企业的付出与收获、机遇与挑战、应对与困惑。通过本次中国智能制造与应用企业调查，我们发现：尽管企业对“智能制造”的理解不尽相同，中国智能制造已不只是“看上去很美”——结合制造技术和信息技术的智能化制造理念已经为中国制造企业普遍认同；诚然，中国智能制造产业的规模化发展还有待行业生态圈的建立健全，中国智能制造产业的规模化发展已经启动。

对智能设备制造企业而言，广阔的市场空间、较为明显的成本优势、对本地市场变化的迅速反应是其竞争优势的来源，而继续加强产品研发投入、提高产品的技术先进性与可靠性仍然是当前工作的重点。对应用型企业而言，企业管理层需要对中国经济大环境的快速变化有充分的认识，并在制造策略方面及早部署。企业应全面评估劳动力成本上升对企业的冲击以及智能制造的效率提升潜力，逐步优化制程，达到制造技术与人力投入的最佳平衡。而目前企业智能应用范围集中在生产加工环节，远没有达到融入研发、设计、应用、服务全过程的程度；整个行业尚未确立智能化制造体系的顶层设计，产业配套能力亟待提升。

另外，企业在智能化升级、智能化制造过程中面临的一些共性问题亟需政府及相关机构予以关注，特别提出的是，较为单一的融资渠道和高企的融资成本难以缓解中小企业智能化升级的巨大资金压力，而中国企业中90%以上均为中小企业，这些企业能否实现智能化是中国智能产业的关键所在。

我们希望这份报告能够给决策者提供有益的参考，给企业提供分享知识和经验的交流机会，在依据调查数据提出发现的同时引发更广泛更深层的思考，中国智能制造战略转型势在必行，无疑需要企业、政府、金融机构、资本市场的共同作用。

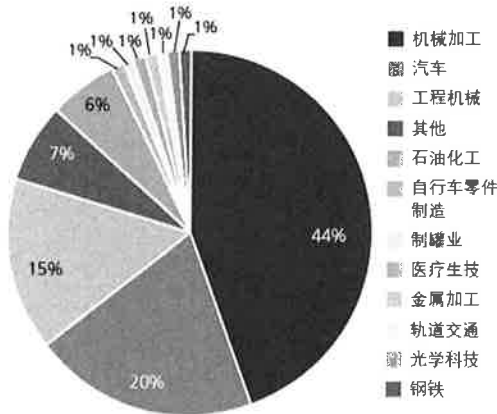
研究方法

为了了解智能制造产业在中国的发展状况，德勤与中国机械工业联合会共同开展了此次中国智造的调查研究工作。通过广泛的问卷发放，我们共回收有效调查问卷181份，其中智能设备应用企业85份，智能设备制造企业96份。同时我们也对业内多家典型企业的高管进行了访谈，就行业发展的根本性问题与企业管理层进行了探讨。

智能设备应用企业

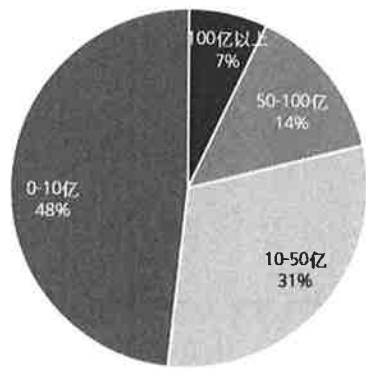
在接受调查的应用企业中，机械加工、汽车与工程机械占了被调查企业分布的前三位，分别占比44%、20%和15%。在企业规模上，年销售额在10亿元以下的企业占了被调查企业的48%，其次为10-50亿企业占比31%，而50亿以上的企业占了余下的21%的份额。

图47：智能设备应用企业主营业务所属行业领域



数据来源：德勤2013中国智能制造与应用企业调查

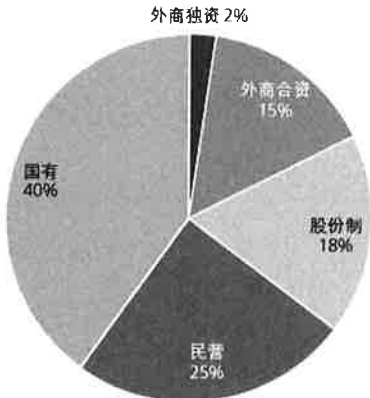
图48：智能设备应用企业2012年销售额



数据来源：德勤2013中国智能制造与应用企业调查

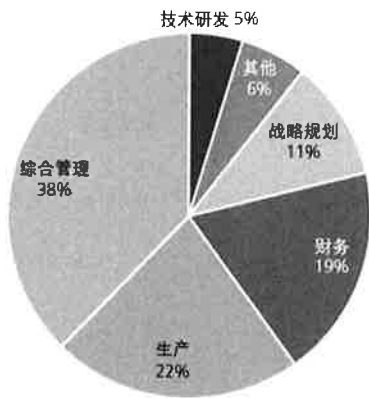
而从企业性质来看，国有企业在所回收的问卷中占有较大份额占比40%，而民营企业排名紧随其后占比25%，股份制、外商合资、外商独资分别为18%、15%和2%。这一比重构成与当前中国制造业整体的所有制性质分布较为类似。而被访者中从事综合管理职能的比重最多为38%，其次为负责生产领域占比22%，负责财务和战略规划的被访者也有19%和11%。

图49：智能设备应用企业性质



数据来源：德勤2013中国智能制造与应用企业调查

图50：智能设备应用企业被访者所在的部门

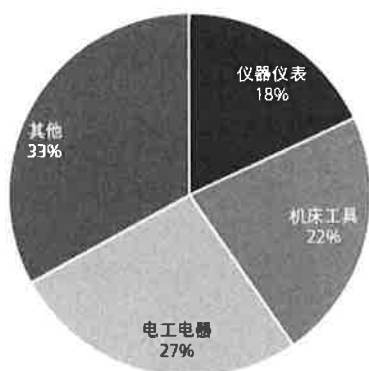


数据来源：德勤2013中国智能制造与应用企业调查

智能设备制造企业

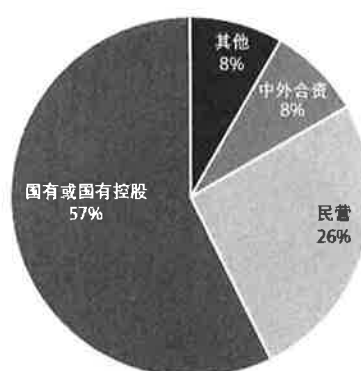
而在接受调研的96家智能设备制造企业中, 电工电器、机床工具和仪器仪表是反馈最多的三个行业, 分别占比27%、22%和18%。按企业性质来划分, 被调查企业中国有企业占比57%, 民营企业占比26%; 从营业收入方面来看, 反馈最多的是营业收入1-5亿的企业, 其次为1亿以下的企业, 5-10亿占比11%, 10-50亿占比20%, 50亿以上占比14%。智能设备制造企业的营收规模普遍比应用型企业小, 这与目前中国智能制造企业普遍处于起步发展阶段有关。而被访者所负责的领域则与应用型企业情况类似, 综合管理、财务、战略规划、生产是最主要的四个职能, 占比分别为31%、21%、18%、18%。

图51: 智能设备制造企业主营业务范畴



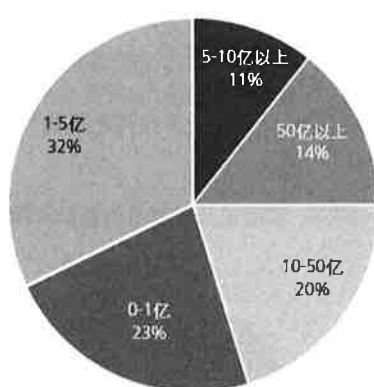
数据来源: 德勤2013中国智能制造与应用企业调查

图52: 智能设备制造企业性质



数据来源: 德勤2013中国智能制造与应用企业调查

图53: 智能设备制造企业2012年营业收入(人民币)



数据来源: 德勤2013中国智能制造与应用企业调查

图54: 智能设备制造企业被访者所在部门或分管领域



数据来源: 德勤2013中国智能制造与应用企业调查

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陈 岚（德勤中国研究与洞察力中心总监）

董伟龙（德勤中国制造行业主管合伙人）

杜志豪（德勤中国研究与洞察力中心总监）

龚俊吉（德勤台湾制造行业主管合伙人）

李美虹（德勤中国研究与洞察力中心经理）

李晓佳（中国机械工业联合会统计信息部工程师）

屈倩如（德勤中国研究与洞察力中心高级经理）

仝亚娜（中国机械工业联合会会刊《中国机电工业》杂志社执行副总编）

王惠君（德勤台湾制造行业规划助理经理）

王咏雪（德勤中国制造行业规划高级经理）

夏 雪（中国机械工业联合会会刊《中国机电工业》杂志社执行总编）

阎 蓉（中国机械工业联合会会刊《中国机电工业》杂志社总编助理）

张天兵（德勤中国管理咨询合伙人）

赵新敏（中国机械工业联合会统计信息部主任）

联系

德勤中国

董伟龙

制造业主管合伙人

电邮: rictung@deloitte.com.cn

张天兵

管理咨询战略与运营服务合伙人

电邮: tbzhang@deloitte.com.cn

王咏雪

制造业行业规划高级经理

电邮: trawang@deloitte.com.cn

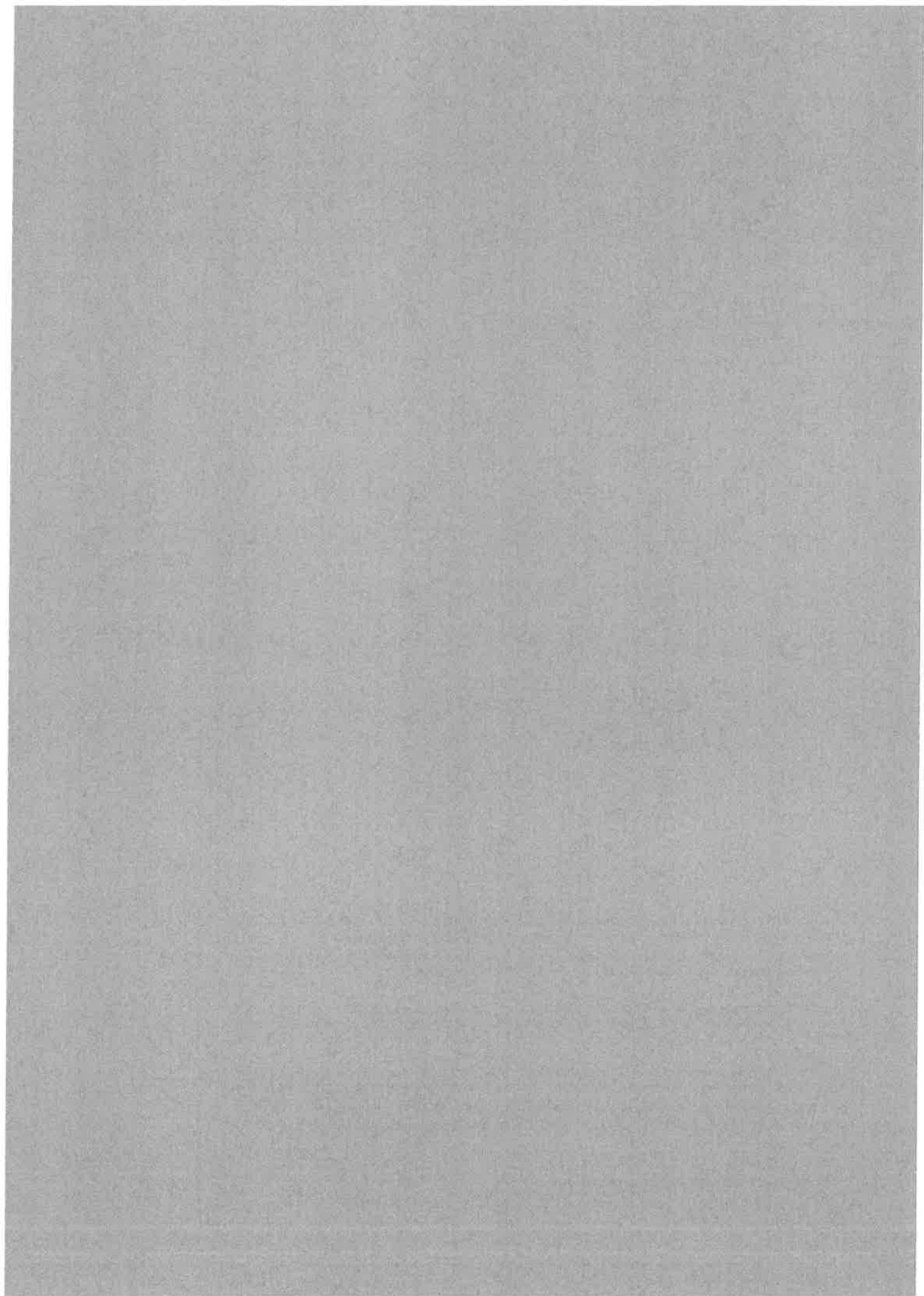
中国机械工业联合会

李晓佳

电邮: cmiflxj@mei.net.cn

阎蓉

电邮: yanrong@cmeif.com.cn



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作为其中一所具领导地位的专业服务事务所，我们在大中华设有21个办事处分布于包括北京、香港特别行政区、上海、台北、重庆、大连、广州、杭州、哈尔滨、新竹、济南、高雄、澳门特别行政区、南京、深圳、苏州、台中、台南、天津、武汉和厦门。我们拥有近13,500名员工，按照当地适用法规以合作方式服务客户。

关于德勤中国

德勤品牌随着在1917年设立上海办事处而首次进入中国。目前德勤中国的事务所网络，在德勤全球网络的支持下，为中国的本地、跨国及高增长企业客户提供全面的审计、税务、企业管理咨询及财务咨询服务。在中国，我们拥有丰富的经验，一直为中国的会计准则、税务制度与本地专业会计师的发展贡献所长。

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Government Subsidies Boost China's Smart Manufacturing Market



AUGUST 10, 2017 BY DAVID CAO

CATEGORY: ARC REPORT ABSTRACT

With the rapid growth of China's smart manufacturing market in recent years, ARC Advisory Group receives many questions from our clients about this market, especially about the extent and impact of government subsidies.

Smart manufacturing is just one element of "Made in China 2025," a national strategy initiated by China's government in 2015. In addition to smart manufacturing, Made in China 2025 also encompasses technology innovation, development of core components and materials, and other elements. Clearly, while not the sole focus of the strategy, Made in China 2025 has helped to boost smart manufacturing, IIoT, and automation in general within the country.

How Does China's Government Subsidize Smart Manufacturing?

Both the Central Government and many regional governments in China help subsidize smart manufacturing initiatives, but in different ways. Both have dedicated funds to help manufacturers implement smart manufacturing for both greenfield and brownfield (upgrade) projects.

The MIIT (Ministry of Industry and Information Technology of China) oversees the smart manufacturing fund pool for the Central Government. Since 2015, government has supported two types of smart manufacturing projects: "smart manufacturing pilot demonstration projects," and "smart manufacturing special projects."

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Company Profile

Committed to buliding an internationally competitive fiberglass manufacturer since 1997

Taishan Fiberglass Inc.(CTG), is a wholly-owned subsidiary of Sinoma Science & Technology Co., Ltd. (Stock Code: SZ002080) under China National Building Material Group Co., Ltd.

Established in 1997 with the 1st E glass fiber furnace production line of 10,000mts/year in China, CTG has reached a manufacturing capacity of 800,000 + mts/year of diversified fiberglass products, and is one of world's top 5 and China 's top 3 fiberglass manufacturers.

Equipped with world's cutting-edge technologies of hyper fiberglass furnace design, Oxy-firing, specialty glassfiber busing design, etc. and leading research & development institutes such as China National Fiberglass R&D Center, Key Laboratory of Shandong Province, Post-doctoral Research Station, etc., CTG has been awarded with certificates of International Quality Management System (ISO9001), Environmental Management System (ISO14001), Occupational Health & Safety Management System (GB/T28001) and our products are certified by DNV (Det Norske Veritas Type Approval Certificate, Norway), LR (Lloyd's Register of Shipping, UK), FDA (Food & Drug Administration, US), KS (Korean Standard, Korea) GL (Germanischer Lloyd, Germany) and China Classification Society (CCS, China), etc. CTG has established a global sales and service networks including the US (CTG International North America Inc.) and South Africa (Taishan Fiberglass Pty S.A) and our exports cover 70+ countries in Europe, North America, South America, Middle East, Asian-Pacific, etc.

After years of transformations, restructuring & upgrading since 2011, CTG has built a world's leading Man Zhuang new plant of 500,000mts/year capacity, with state-of-the-art automatic and intelligent equipment & facilities. It was listed in 2015 among "The Intelligent Manufacturing Plants" by MIIT (China Ministry of Industry and Information Technology), which was the only model plant in China fiberglass industry.

Upholding the tenets of "Quality for Survival and Innovations for Future", as well as our long-term strategy of "Restructuring, Upgrading and Internationalisation", CTG will keep carrying out our Detailed Management campaign, to become a world' leading and globally competitive fiberglass supplier.

History



2016.8

Became a wholly-owned subsidiary of Sinoma Science & Technology Co., Ltd

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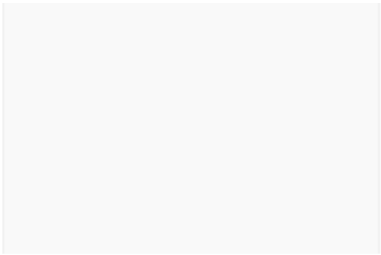
TAISHAN FIBERGLASS INC.(CTG) is located on the foot of Mountain Tai.

She owns magnificent technical intelligence resources, marvelous research and development resources. She is a national level high-tech and science enterprise authorized by THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOG, the base center of THE HIGH-TECH RESEARCH

AND DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME (863 PROGRAMME) and national scale enterprise of revitalized world trading by technical innovations. There is only Past-PHD Research & Development working center (past-PHD working station) as well as only national scale technologic innovational station in the field of fiberglass in China. CTG had assumed more than 50 technical research and development programs. Two of them are 863 programs and obtain national technical progressing prize.

TAISHAN FIBERGLASS INC. passed the certificates of international quality management system ISO9001, ISO14001 and occupational health and safety management system—OSHMS Besides, CTG acquired the DET NORSKE VERITAS TYPE APPROVAL CERTIFICATE and Lloyd's certificate. General products include E-glass Direct Roving, Multi-end Roving, Chopped Strand Mat (Emulsion and powder), Woven Roving, Knitted Mat, Multi-axial Fabrics, Alkali-resistant fiberglass (ARG), Chopped Strands, Fiber Yarn etc. Thereinto, Roving and Chopped Strand Mat were honored "China Noted Brand Products". CTG offers the diversity products in mostly field of E-glass. The products absolutely meet the demands from domestic China and abroad. In order to supply better and better service to our customers, we set up filiales in North America, Zoucheng, Dongguan and etc. Also we set up overseas office in Middle-East, Italy and etc.

We fulfill the belief of that innovation is the key. TAISHAN FIBERGLASS INC. is preserving and improving its quality and management eternity, and willing to keep the position at the top global fiberglass industry.



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国家高新技术企业税收优惠政策

2018-01-11 17:56

<http://www.dsrgrowth.com/fwxf/gxrd/42.html>

一、 所得税率优惠。高新企业享受 15%的优

二、 惠所得税率，即原 25%的基础上降低了 40%。

二、新办软件企业“两免三减半”，即第一年至第二年免征企业所得税，第三年至第五年按照 25%的法定税率减半征收企业所得税（即税率 12.5%）。

三、人才安居购房补贴。高新技术企业可以推荐一位本公司的高层次人才申请奖励补贴

四、高新技术企业符合条件的技术转让所得免征、减征企业所得税。一个纳税年度内，居民企业技术转让所得不超过 500 万元的部分，免征企业所得税；超过 500 万元的部分，减半征收企业所得税。

五、高新技术企业固定资产加速折旧。允许加速折旧的固定资产包括：

- 1、由于技术进步，产品更新换代较快的固定资产；
- 2、常年处于强震动、高腐蚀状态的固定资产。采取缩短折旧年限方法的，最低折旧年限不得低于本条例第六十条规定折旧年限的 60%；
- 3、采取加速折旧方法的，可以采取双倍余额递减法或者年数总和法。

六、研发费用加计扣除。

企业为开发新技术、新产品、新工艺发生的研究开发费用，未形成无形资产计入当期损益的，在按照规定据实扣除的基础上，按照企业研究开发费用的 50%加计扣除；形成无形资产的，按照无形资产成本的 150%摊销。（自 2018 年起，被评价为科技型中小企业的，按照企业研究开发费用的 75%加计扣除；）

七、取得国家高新技术企业证书后可享受各区相应认定补贴：

珠海高新技术企业补贴金额：香洲区（培育入库 10 万，首次认定 60，重新认定 60 万），

高新区（申报高企认定 10 万，首次认定 60 万，重新认定 60 万），横琴新区（首次申报培育入库 10 万，首次申报认定并受理 10 万，首次通过认定 80 万，未培育直接入库认定 90 万，重新认定 30 万）

深圳高新技术企业补贴金额：龙华新区（高新复审 10 万）、龙岗（高新复审 10 万）各 20 万，宝安 10 万，南山区 10 万,福田区 20 万（高新复审 5 万）,光明新区、罗湖、坪山、盐田 30 万。

八、进入高新区股份代办系统进行股份报价转让的高新技术企业，予以最高 180 万元资助。

九、高新企业认定是新三板上市的必备条件，优先批准符合上市条件的股份制高新技术企业股票上市。

十、高新企业认定是申请各级相关政府资金的必备条件之一。

十一、高新企业可优先获得办公及工业用地的获批。

十二、深圳市每年从债券发行总额中拨出 20% 的额度给符合发行条件的高新技术企业。

十三、在 2008-2020 年，深圳将建成 500 万—600 万平方米创新型产业用房，支持高新技术产业发展。

十四、高新技术企业认定将有效地提高企业的科技研发管理水平，重视科技研发，提高企业核心竞争力，能为企业在市场竞争中提供有力的资质，极大地提升企业品牌形象，无论是广告宣传还是产品招投标工程，都将有非常大的帮助。

十五、高新技术企业对于任何企业都是一个难得的国家级的资质认证，对依靠科技立身的企业更是不可或缺的硬招牌，其品牌影响力仅次于中国名牌产品、中国驰名商标、国家免检产品。

十六、申请国家规划部局内重点软件企业（或系统集成企业）必备条件之一高新技术企业，且认定为国家规划部局内重点软件企业（或系统集成企业）享受减按 10% 企业所得税税率缴纳所得税。

National high-tech enterprise tax preferential policy

2018-01-11 17:56

[Http://www.dsrgrowth.com/fwxd/gxrd/42.html](http://www.dsrgrowth.com/fwxd/gxrd/42.html)

One, Income tax rate concessions. High-tech enterprises enjoy **15%** of excellent

two, The income tax rate, which is based on the original **25%**, is reduced by **40%**.

Second, the new software enterprise "two exemptions and three reductions", that is, the first year to the second year exempt from corporate income tax, the third to fifth year according to the **25%** statutory tax rate of half of the corporate income tax (ie tax rate of **12.5%**).

Third, the talents live in housing subsidies. High-tech enterprises can recommend a high-level talent of the company to apply for incentive subsidies.

4. The income from technology transfer of high-tech enterprises that meet the requirements shall be exempted or reduced from enterprise income tax. In a tax year, the part of the technology transfer of resident enterprises that does not exceed **5** million yuan shall be exempted from corporate income tax; if it exceeds **5** million yuan, the enterprise income tax shall be halved.

5. Accelerated depreciation of fixed assets of high-tech enterprises. Fixed assets that allow accelerated depreciation include:

1. Due to technological advancement, products are updated with fast-fixing fixed assets;

2. Fixed assets that are in strong vibration and high corrosion throughout the year. Where the method of shortening the depreciation period is adopted, the minimum

depreciation period shall not be less than **60% of the** depreciation period specified in Article **60 of** these Regulations ;

3. If the accelerated depreciation method is adopted, the double balance declining method or the sum of years method may be adopted.

6. The research and development expenses are deducted.

For the research and development expenses incurred by the enterprise for the development of new technologies, new products and new processes, if the intangible assets are not included in the current profits and losses, they shall be deducted according to **50% of the** research and development expenses of the enterprise on the basis of actual deduction according to the regulations ; Intangible assets are amortized at **150% of the** cost of intangible assets . (Since **2018** , if it is evaluated as a technology-based SME , it will be deducted according to **75% of the** company's research and development expenses ;)

7. After obtaining the national high-tech enterprise certificate, you can enjoy the corresponding subsidies recognized by each district:

Zhuhai high-tech enterprises subsidy amount : Xiangzhou District (foster warehousing **100,000**, for the first time identified **60**, re-identified **600,000**), High-tech Zone (Declaration recognized high **100,000**, **600,000**identified for the first time, re-identified **600,000**), Hengqin New Area (for the first time declared cultivation warehousing **100,000**, for the first time identified and declared admissible **100,000**, for the first time by asserting **800,000**, not **900,000** finds foster

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District, 100,000, 200,000, Futian District (hi-reviewed 50,000), Guangming New

District, 300,000 in Luohu, Pingshan and Yantian.

8. A high-tech enterprise that enters the high-tech zone stock agency system to transfer shares, and grants a maximum of 1.8 million yuan.

9. The high-tech enterprise is recognized as a prerequisite for the listing of the New Third Board, and priority is given to the listing of shares of high-tech enterprises that meet the listing requirements.

X. High-tech enterprises are recognized as one of the necessary conditions for applying for relevant government funds at all levels.

11. High-tech enterprises are given priority in obtaining approval for office and industrial land.

12. Shenzhen Municipality allocates 20% of the total amount of bond issuance each year to high-tech enterprises that meet the conditions for issuance.

13. In 2008-2020, Shenzhen will build 5 million to 6 million square meters of innovative industrial housing to support the development of high-tech industries.

XIV. The identification of high-tech enterprises will effectively improve the scientific and technological R&D management level of enterprises, attach importance to scientific and technological research and development, improve the core competitiveness of enterprises, and provide strong qualifications for enterprises in the market competition, greatly enhancing the corporate brand image, whether it is advertising. Publicity or product bidding projects will be very helpful.

15. High-tech enterprises are a rare national-level qualification certification for any enterprise. They are indispensable hard signs for enterprises relying on science and technology. Their brand influence is second only to China's famous brand products and China's well-known trademarks. National inspection-free products.

XVI apply for state planning key software enterprises bureau one (or system integration business) a prerequisite for high-tech enterprises, and identified as the focus of national planning bureau software companies (or systems integration business) enjoy a reduced corporate income tax rate **of 10%** Pay income tax.

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国家高新技术产业开发区的优惠政策

根据《中华人民共和国科学技术进步法》和国务院[1991]2号文件等法律、法规规定，对高新技术产业开发区内的高新技术企业实施以下优惠政策：

1、高新技术企业按 15%的税率征收所得税，其中出口产品产值达到当年总产值 70%以上的，按 10%税率征收所得税；

2、新办的高新技术企业，从投产年度起，两年内免征所得税，新办的中外合资经营的高新技术企业，合营期在十年以上的，可从获利年度起，头两年免征所得税；

3、内资办的高新技术企业新建技术开发和生产经营用房，免征建设税(或投资方向调节税)；

4、高新技术企业用于高新技术开发和高新技术产品生产的仪器、设备，可实行快速折旧；

5、经海关批准，高新技术企业可在高新区内设保税仓库、保税工厂；

6、高新技术企业生产的出口产品，除国家限制出口或者有规定的产品以外，免征出口关税；

7、高新技术产业开发区内的基础设施建设和生产、经营性基本建设项目，国家每年安排一定数额的基本建设贷款和投资规模，并可发行一定额度的长期债券，向社会筹集资金；

8、国家规定的其他优惠政策。

各地政府根据本地实际情况，在税收、信贷、进出口等方面也制定了相应的优惠政策，以促进本地区高新技术产业开发区的发展。

高新技术企业优惠

在国务院确定的设在沿海经济开放（包括经济特区、经济技术开发区所在城市的老市区内）内的国家高新技术产业开发区，被认定为高新技术企业的外商投资企业，如果同时也是技术密集、技术密集型的项目，或者是外商投资占三千万美元以上，回收投资时间长的项目，可报经国家税务局批准后，仍按沿海经济开放区的税收优惠规定执行。

被认定为高新技术企业的外商投资企业，同时也是产品出口企业的，可以依照税法实施细则规定给予税收优惠待遇。如果同时被认定为产品出口企业和先进技术生产企业，应按照有关规定允许企业选择享受其中的一种税收优惠，不得同时享受两种税收优惠待遇。

在国务院批准设立的高新技术产业开发区内被认定为高新技术企业的中外合资经营企业，按规定在免税期满后，纳税确有困难，需要在一定期限内再给以适当减免税照顾的，应由企业提出申请，经当地税务机关审核后，呈报国家税务局批准。

设立在开发区内被认定为高新技术企业的外商投资企业，可自被认定为高新技术企业之日所属的纳税年度起，减按 15% 税率征收企业所得税。

国务院确定的国家高新技术产业开发区，如果设在沿海经济开放区内，对被认定为高新技术企业的外商投资企业，允许在经济开放区和产业开发区的税收优惠规定中从优选择享受一种税收优惠待遇，但不得重复享受。

设在开发区内被认定为高新技术企业的外商投资企业，用于高新技术开发和高新技术产品生产的仪器、设备，需要加速折旧的，应由企业提出申请，经当地税务机关审核后，逐级上报国家税务局批准。

（一）电子与信息技术

- 1 计算机及外部设备
- 2 微电子元器件
- 3 光电子元器件
- 4 广播电视技术产品
- 5 通讯设备及产品
- 6 专用工艺生产设备及测试仪表
- 7 系统软件
- 8 支撑软件
- 9 应用软件

（二）生物工程和医药技术

- 1 生物技术药品
- 2 中药
- 3 化学药
- 4 轻工、食品生物技术及产品
- 5 新型医疗器械

（三）新材料及应用技术

- 1 金属材料
- 2 无机非金属材料
- 3 有机高分子材料及制品
- 4 复合材料

（四）先进制造技术

- 1 自动化机械及设备
- 2 高性能、智能化仪器仪表

（五）航空航天技术

- 1 航空器及配套产品
- 2 航空地面设备
- 3 运载火箭

4 航 天 器

5 其他特种火箭、探测火箭及其配套设备

（六）现代农业技术

1 优良动植物新品种

2 家畜良种胚胎生物工程产品

3 生物农药及生物防治产品

4 新型诊断试剂与生物疫苗

5 新型高效饲料及添加剂

6 新型肥料

7 农业工程设施与设备

8 主要农副产品贮藏、加工新技术产品及设备

（七）新能源与高效节能技术

1 新型能源及装备

2 高效节能产品

（八）环境保护新技术

1 大气污染防治设备

2 水污染防治设备

3 固体废弃物处理设备

4 环境监测仪器

5 噪声振动电磁辐射和放射性污染防治设备

（九）海洋工程技术

1 能源、矿产资源的勘探开发设备

2 基础及工程测量和地球物理观测设备

3 空间环境要素监测设备

4 大型工程基础稳定性勘探及检测设备

5 海洋监测仪器

（十）核应用技术

1 核辐射产品

2 同位素及应用产品

3 核 材 料

4 核物理、核化学实验仪器

5 核电子产品

6 核试验反应堆及其配套产品

7 核能及配套产品

8 核设施退役和核三废处理、处置技术设备

（十一）其它在传统产业升级中应用的新工艺、新技术

支持高新技术企业的税收政策

1. 国务院批准的高新技术产业开发区内的高新技术企业，减按 15% 的税率征收所得税；新办的高新技术企业自投产年度起免征 2 年企业所得税（94 年财税字第 001 号）。开发区内的高新技术企业出口产品的产值达到当年总值 70% 以上的，经税务机关核定，减按 10% 的税率征收企业所得税。（国发[1991]12 号）。

2. 软件开发企业实际发放的工资总额和培训费用，在计算企业所得税应纳税所得额时准予扣除。（财税字[1999]273 号）（财税[2000]25 号）

3. 在国务院确定的国家高新技术产业开发区设立的被认定为高新技术企业以及在北京市新技术产业开发实验区设立的被认定为高新技术外商投资企业，自其被认定为高新技术企业或技术企业之日所属的纳税年度起，减按 15% 的税率征收企业所得税。（《外商投资企业或外国企业所得税法实施细则》第 73 条第 5 款）

4. 在国务院确定的国家高新技术产业开发区设立的被认定为高新技术企业的中外合资经营企业，经营期在十年以上的，经企业申请，当地税务机关批准，从开始获利的年度起，第一年和第二年免征企业所得税。设在经济特区和经济技术开发区的外商投资企业，依照经济特区和经济技术开发区的税收优惠规定执行。（《外商投资企业和外国企业所得税法实施细则》第 75 条第 6 款）

5. 外商投资举办的先进技术企业，依照税法规定免征、减征企业所得税期满后仍为先进技术企业的，可以按照税法规定的税率延长 3 年减半征收企业所得税。（《外商投资企业和外国企业所得税法实施细则》第 75 条第 8 款）

6. 集成电路生产企业减免。集成电路生产企业投资额超过 80 亿元或集成电路线宽小于 0.25 μm 的，从获利年度起，第 1~2 年免征所得税，第 3~5 年减半征收所得税。其中，设在不发达的边远地区的，减免税期满后，在以后 10 年中，可按其应纳税额减征 15% 至 30% 的企业所得税。（财税字 [2000] 25 号）

7. 软件生产和集成电路设计企业减税。对国家规划布局内的重点软件生产和集成电路设计企业，如当年未享受免税优惠的，减按 10% 的税率征收企业所得税。（财税字 [2000] 25 号）

8. 集成电路生产企业的生产性设备，经税务机关核准后，其折旧年限可以适当缩短，最短可为 3 年。（财税[2000]25 号）

9. 通讯管道工程有关设备扣除。通信线路工程和输送管道工程所使用的电缆、光缆和构成管道工程主体的防腐管段、管伴等物品均属设备，其价值不包括在工程的计税营业额中。（财税 [2003] 16 号）

10. 邮政电信联营业务税项扣除。邮政电信单位与其他单位合作，共同为用户提供邮政电信业务，并由邮政电信单位统一收取价款的，以全部收入减去支付给合作方价款后的余额为营业额。（财税 [2003] 16 号）

11. 新办软件生产和集成电路设计企业减免。对中国境内新办的软件生产企业和集成电路设计企业经认定后，自获利年度起，第 1~2 年免征所得税，第 3~5 年减半征收企业所得税。（财税 [2000] 25 号）

12. 特定机器设备加速折旧。电子生产企业和经财政部批准的企业，其机器设备可采取双倍余额递减法或年数总和法加速折旧。其他企业的某些特殊机器设备，也可实行双倍余额递减法或年数总和法。（财工字 [1996] 41 号、国税发 [2003] 113 号）

13. 软件折旧。企业购入的计算机应用软件，随同计算机一起购入的，计入固定资产价值；单独购入的，作为无形资产按规定的有效期限或受益年限进行摊销，没有规定有效期限或受益年限的，在 5 年内平均摊销。（财工字 [1996] 41 号）

14. 软件加速折旧。企事业单位购进软件，凡购置成本达到固定资产标准或构成无形资产的，可以按固定资产或无形资产进行核算。内资企业经主管税务机关批准，其折旧或摊销年限可以适当缩短，最短为 2 年。（财税字 [2000] 25 号）

15. 集成电路生产企业设备折旧。集成电路生产企业的生产性设备，经主管税务机关批准，其折旧年限可以适当缩短，最短为 3 年。（财税 [2000] 25 号、国税发 [2003] 113 号）

16. 特殊设备加速折旧。对促进科技进步、环境保护和国家鼓励投资的关键设备，以及常年处于震动、超强度使用或受酸、碱等强烈腐蚀状态的机器设备，报经国家税务总局批准，可缩短折旧年限或采取加速折旧的方法。(国税发〔2000〕84号、国税发〔2003〕113号)

17. 开发费扣除。无形资产开发支出未形成资产的部分，准予在计征企业所得税时据实扣除。(细则第27条)

18. 技术开发费扣除。企业研究开发新产品、新技术、新工艺所发生的各项技术开发费用，包括新产品设计费、工艺流程制定费、设备调整费、原材料和半成品的试验费、技术图书资料费、未纳入国家计划的中间试验费、研究机构人员的工资、研究设备的折旧、与新产品的试制、技术研究有关的其他经费和委托科研试制费等，可按实际发生额，在计征企业所得税时税前扣除。其各项费用增长幅度超过10%以上的，允许再按实际发生额的50%在应纳税所得额中扣除。(国税发〔1999〕49号)

19. 软件企业工资支出扣除。对经省级以上科技主管部门认定的软件开发企业，可按实际发放的工资总额，在计算应纳税所得额中全额扣除。(财税字〔1999〕273号)

20. 资助研究开发经费支出扣除。对企业（不包括外商投资企业和外国企业）、事业单位、社会团体通过中国境内非营利社会团体、国家机关、资助非企业所属或投资的科研机构和高等学校的各类研究开发经费，经主管税务机关审核，其资助支出，允许全额在当年应纳税所得额中扣除。但当年不足抵扣的，不得结转抵扣。(国税发〔2000〕24号)

21. 特定企业费用扣除。对经认定的软件生产企业和集成电路设计企业的工资薪金支出和培训费用，可按实际发生额在计征企业所得税时税前扣除。(财税〔2000〕25号)

22. 电信企业税前扣除。电信企业的下列项目，准予在计征企业所得税时税前扣除：(国税发〔2000〕147号)

(1)电话初装基金、邮电附加费。按规定向用户收取的电话初装基金、邮电附加费上缴中央财政的。

(2)购置货物支出。电信企业不作为固定资产管理的仪器仪表、监控器等，如数额达到或超过固定资产标准的，经审核，其购置支出应分期在税前扣除。扣除期限不得短于2年。

(3)欠款损失。从2000年1月1日起，电信企业的用户新欠的月租费、通话费，拖欠时间超过1年仍无法收回的，经审核作为坏账损失处理。

(4)欠款损失。在2000年1月1日以前，用户拖欠的月租费、通话费，拖欠时间超过3年仍无法收回的，经审核作为坏账损失处理。

(5)邮政补贴资金。电信集团、移动通信、联通、通信广播卫星公司按规定上缴财政部的邮政补贴资金，准予税前扣除。

23. 研究开发经费资助扣除。各类企事业单位、社会团体等社会力量，对非营利性科研机构的新产品、新技术、新工艺所发生的研究开发经费资助，可按税法规定，允许在当年应纳税所得额中扣除。(国办发〔2000〕78号、财税〔2001〕5号)

24. 科研技术特许权使用费减税。外国企业为科学研究、开发重要技术提供专有技术所取得的特许权使用费，经国务院税务主管部门批准，可以减按10%的税率征收企业所得税。其中，技术先进或者条件优惠的，可以免征企业所得税。(税法第19条)

25. 特定地区高新技术企业减税。下列企业，减按15%的税率征收企业所得税。

(1)设在沿海经济开发区和经济特区、经济技术开发区所在城市的老市区或者设在国务院规定的其他地区的外商投资企业，属于技术密集、知识密集型的项目，报经国家税务总局批准；(税法第7条、细则第73条)

(2)在国家高新技术产业开发区设立的外商投资高新技术企业；(细则第73条)

(3)在北京市新技术产业开发试验区设立的被认定为新技术企业的外商投资企业。(细则第73条)

26. 先进技术企业减免税。从2000年1月1日起，对设在中西部地区19个省、自治区、直辖市属于《外商投资企业指导目录》鼓励类和限制乙类项目及国务院批准优势产业和优势项目的外商投资企业，在享受“2免3减”的现行优惠政策期满后3年内，可减按15%的税率征收

企业所得税。其中，先进技术企业可减半征收企业所得税，但减半后的税率不能低于 10%。(国税发[1999] 172 号)

27. 软件折旧与摊销。企业购进软件，凡购置成本达到固定资产标准或构成无形资产，可以按照固定资产或无形资产进行核算。经认定的软件生产企业，投资额 3000 万美元以下的外商投资企业，经主管税务机关批准；投资额 3000 万美元以上的外商投资企业，经国家税务总局批准；其折旧或摊销年限可以适当缩短，最短可为 2 年。(财税[2000] 25 号)

28 集成电路生产企业设备折旧。集成电路生产企业的生产性设备，投资额在 3000 万美元以下的外商投资企业，经主管税务机关核准，投资额在 3000 万美元以上的外商投资企业，报经国家税务总局批准；其折旧年限可以适当缩短，最短可为 3 年。(财税[2000] 25 号)

29. 特殊设备折旧。对促进科技进步、环境保护和国家鼓励投资的关键设备，确需缩短折旧年限或采取加速折旧方法的，由纳税人提出申请，当地税务机关审核，逐级上报国家税务总局批准。(国税发[2000] 84 号)

30. 高新技术企业广告支出扣除。从 2001 年 1 月 1 日起，从事软件开发、集成电路制造及其他业务的高新技术企业，互联网站和从事高新技术创业投资的风险投资企业，自登记成立之日起，5 个纳税年度内，经主管税务机关审核，其广告支出可据实扣除。(国税发[2001] 89 号)

31. 新兴产业广告支出扣除。从 2001 年 1 月 1 日起，高新技术企业、风险投资企业以及需要提升的新成长企业，报经国家税务总局审核批准，企业在拓展市场特殊时期的广告支出，可据实扣除或适当提高扣除比例。(国税发[2001] 89 号)

32. 部分行业广告支出扣除。从 2001 年 1 月 1 日起，对家电、软件开发、集成电路、通信等业务的企业，每一纳税年度可在销售(营业)收入 8%的比例内，据实扣除广告支出，超过比例部分，可无限期向以后年度结转。(国税发[2001] 89 号)

33. 科研用地免税。国家机关、事业单位、社会团体、军事单位承受土地、房屋用于科研设施的，免征契税。(条例第 6 条)

34. 中国联通公司广告宣传规定。同意该公司实际发生的广告费和业务宣传费支出，按现有主营业务收入的 8.5%在企业所得税前合并计算扣除。关于固定资产价值调整的折旧处理，中国联通公司因实际竣工决算价值调整原暂估价或发现原计价有错误等原因调整固定资产价值，并按规定补提以前年度少提的折旧，不允许在补提年度扣除，应相应调整原所属年度的应纳税所得额，相应多缴的税额可抵顶以后年度应缴的所得税。关于职工教育经费的税前扣除，根据《国务院关于大力推进职业教育改革与发展的决定》(国发[2002] 16 号)规定，从业人员技术素质要求高，培训任务重，经济效益较好的企业可按 2.5%提取职工教育经费，列入成本开支。考虑到电信行业要求从业人员素质较高，需要不断加大职工的培训等实际情况，按照国发[2002] 16 号文件精神，同意中国联通公司按照计税工资总额 2.5%的标准提取的职工教育经费在企业所得税前。(国税函[2003]1329 号)

35. 中国网络通信集团公司及原北方 10 省电信公司更名为通信公司后新设立的资金帐簿记载的资金，免征印花税。集团公司及各子公司因吉通公司并入而增加的资金免征印花税。

国际通信公司、北方通信公司、南方通信公司新设立的资金帐簿记载的资金，免征印花税。(国税函[2004]429 号)

36. 江苏省南通海盟股份有限公司享受“两个密集型企业”税收优惠。(国税函[2004]728 号)

37. 都江堰拉法基水泥有限公司为建造日产 4000 吨水泥熟料新型干法水泥生产线所采购的相关设备，在各项单证齐全(包括增值税专用发票、专用税票等)、审核无误的情况下，按照采购国产设备有关规定办理退税。(国税函[2004]943 号)

38. 东北地区军品和高新技术产品生产企业实施扩大增值税抵扣范围。(财税[2004]227 号)

39. 上海汽轮发电机有限公司从 2005 年度起，减按 15%税率缴纳企业所得税。(国税函[2005]353 号)

40. 纳西姆工业(中国)有限公司从 2004 年度起，减按 15%税率缴纳企业所得税。(国税函[2005]340 号)

41. 惠州住润电装有限公司从 2004 年度起，减按 15%税率缴纳企业所得税。(国税函[2005]344

号)

42. 惠州东风易进工业有限公司从 2005 年度起, 减按 15% 的税率缴纳企业所得税。(国税函[2005]625 号)

43. 美加科技(中山)有限公司的生产经营所得, 从 2004 年起减按 15% 的税率缴纳企业所得税。(国税函[2005]633 号)

44. 清远华能制药有限公司从 2005 年度起, 减按 15% 的税率缴纳企业所得税。(国税函[2005]685 号)

支持高新技术产品的税收政策

1. 动植物种源免税。进口用于科研的种子(苗)、种畜(禽)、鱼种(苗)和非盈利性野生动植物种源, 2000 年底以前免征进口增值税。(财税字[1998]66 号)

2. 对企业(包括外商投资企业、外国企业)为生产《国家高新技术产品目录》的产品而进口所需的自用设备及按照合同随设备进口的技术及配套件、备件, 除按照国发[1997]37 号文件规定《国内投资项目不予免税的进口商品目录》所列商品外, 免征关税和进口环节增值税。(财税字[1999]273 号)

3. 为了鼓励高新技术产品出口, 增强高新技术产品国际竞争实力, 我国对高新技术产品实行增值税零税率的政策, 具体规定为: “对列入科技部、外经贸部《中国高新技术商品出口目录》的产品, 凡出口退税率未达到征税率的, 经国家税务总局核准, 产品出口后, 可按征税率的现行出口管理规定办理退税”。(财税字[1999]273 号)

4. 一般纳税人销售其自行开发生产的计算机软件产品, 可按法定 17% 的税率征收后, 对实际税负超过 6% 的部分实行即征即退。另外, 属生产企业的小规模纳税人, 生产销售计算机软件按 6% 的征收率计算缴纳增值税; 属商业企业的小规模纳税人, 销售计算机软件按 4% 的征收率计算缴纳增值税, 并可由税务机关分别按不同的征收率代开增值税发票。(财税字[1999]273 号)

5. 自 2000 年 6 月 24 日—2010 年底前, 对增值税一般纳税人销售其自行开发生产的软件产品, 按 17% 的法定税率征收增值税后, 对其增值税实际税负超过 3% 的部分实行即征即退政策。所退税款由企业用于研究开发软件产品和扩大再生产, 不作为企业所得税应税收入, 不予征收企业所得税。

企业自营出口或委托、销售给出口企业的软件产品, 不适用增值税即征即退办法。(财税[2000]25 号)

6. 对增值税一般纳税人销售其自行生产的集成电路产品(含单晶硅片), 按 17% 的法定税率征收后, 对其增值税实际税负超过 6% 的部分实行即征退政策。所退税款由企业用于研究开发集成电路产品和扩大再生产, 不作为企业所得税应税收入, 不予征收企业所得税。

企业自营出口或委托、销售给出口企业出口的集成电路产品, 不适用增值税即征即退办法。(财税[2000]25 号)。

7. 计算机软件减税。属生产企业的小机械纳税人, 生产销售计算机软件, 按 6% 的征收率计算纳税; 属商业企业的小规模纳税人, 销售计算机软件, 按 4% 的征收率计算纳税; 并可由税务机关分别按不同的征收率代开增值税专用发票。(财税字[1999]273 号)

8. 数控机床产品先征后返。从 2003 年至 2005 年底前, 对列名的数控机床企业、生产销售的数控机床产品, 在规定返还税款额度的部分, 增值税实行先征后返 100%。(财税[2003]97 号)

9. 摄录机散件减税。生产企业引进摄录一体机整体技术后 1 年内, 经批准进口的摄录一体机成套散件, 进口关税税率减按 12% 计征。(署税字[1997]603 号)

10. 科研产品免税。校办企业生产的用于本校科研方面的应税产品(不包括消费税应税产品), 免征进口增值税。(财税[2000]92 号)

11. 进口电信物资免税。从 2001 年 1 月 1 日起, 对在中国境内设立的投资额超过 80 亿元或集成电路线宽小于 0.25 μm 的集成电路生产企业, 进口列名的专用建筑材料、配套系统和生产设备零配件, 免征进口环节增值税和关税。(财税[2002]152 号)

12. 综合利用产品减税。从 2001 年 1 月 1 日起, 对利用煤矿石、煤泥、油母页岩和风力生产的电力及国家列名的部分新型墙体材料产品, 增值税减半征收。(财税[2001]198 号)

13. 航空航天器、数控机床出口退税率 17%。从 2004 年 1 月 1 日起, 航空航天器、数控机床等列名货物的出口退税率维持 17%。(财税〔2003〕222 号)

14. 高新技术产品出口退税率。从 2004 年 1 月 1 日起, 出口《高新技术产品出口目录》(2003 年版)内的产品, 统一按财税〔2003〕222 号文件规定的退税率执行。(财税〔2003〕238 号)

15. 计算机软件出口免税。从 2004 年 1 月 1 日起, 计算机软件出口(海关出口商品代码 9803)实行免税, 其进项税额不予抵扣或退税。(财税〔2003〕238 号)

16. 综合利用产品即征即退。在 2005 年底前, 对企业以“三剩物”和次薪材为原料生产加工的综合利用产品(出口的综合利用产品除外), 增值税实行即征即退的办法。生产上述综合利用产品的企业, 应单独核算产品的销售额和增值税销项税额、进项税额, 未单独核算或不能准确核算的, 不适用即征即退政策。(财税〔2001〕72 号)

17. 综合利用产品即征即退。从 2001 年 1 月 1 日起, 对下列货物实行增值税即征即退政策。(财税〔2000〕198 号)

(1)利用油母页岩生产加工的页岩油及其他产品。

(2)在生产原料中掺有不少于 30%的废旧沥青混凝土生产的再生沥青混凝土。

(3)利用城市生活垃圾生产的电力。

(4)在生产原料中掺有不少于 30%的煤矸石、石煤、粉煤灰、烧煤锅炉的炉底渣(不包括高炉水渣)及其他废渣生产的水泥。

18. 集成电路产品国外加工即征即退。从 2000 年 7 月 1 日起, 对经认定属于国内设计并具有自主知识产权的集成电路产品, 因国内无法生产, 到国外流片、加工, 其进口环节增值税超过 6%的部分实行即征即退。(财税〔2002〕140 号)

19. 资源综合利用即征即退。对生产原料中粉煤灰和其他废渣掺兑量在 30%以上的水泥熟料, 增值税实行即征即退办法。(国税函〔2003〕1164 号)

20. 科技制品先征后还。从 2003 年 6 月 1 日起至 2005 年底前, 对综合类科技报纸和科技音像制品, 在出版环节的发行收入, 实行增值税先征后退的办法。(财税〔2003〕55 号)

21. 购进废旧物资抵扣。从 2001 年 8 月 1 日起, 一般纳税人购进废旧物资经营单位销售的废旧物资, 可按废旧物资经营单位开具发票上注明的金额, 按 10%计算抵扣的进项税额。(财税〔2001〕78 号)

22. 集成电路生产企业进口专用建筑材料等物资免税。自 2001 年 1 月 1 日起, 对在中国境内设立的超过 80 亿元或线宽小于 0.25 μm 的集成电路生产企业, 进口列名的净化室专用建筑材料、配套系统和集成电路零配件, 免征关税和进口环节增值税。(财税〔2002〕162 号)

23. 农产品加工企业引进技术和进口设备免税。农产品加工企业引进技术和进口农产品加工设备, 符合国家有关税收政策规定的, 免征关税和进口环节增值税。(国办发〔2002〕62 号)

24. 新办资源综合利用企业减免。为处理利用其他企业废弃的, 在《资源综合利用目录》内的资源而新办的企业, 可减征或免征企业所得税 1 年。(〔94〕财税字第 1 号)

25. 三废利用企业免税。企业利用本企业生产过程中产生的废水、废气、废渣等废弃物为主要原料, 属《资源综合利用目录》内的资源而生产的产品所得, 自经营之日起, 免征企业所得税 5 年。(〔94〕财税字第 1 号)

26. 资源综合利用免税。企业利用本企业外的大宗煤矸石、炉渣、粉煤灰作主要原料, 生产建材产品的所得, 自经营之日起, 免征企业所得税 5 年。(〔94〕财税字第 1 号)

27. 科研开发用地免税。对转制后的科研机构, 从 1999 年至 2003 年 5 年内, 其科研开发自用土地, 经主管税务机关批准, 免征土地使用税。(财税字〔1999〕273 号)

28. 电信集团免税。对中国电信集团公司、各省(区、市)电信公司的资金账簿, 因建立资本纽带关系而逐层上移的资金, 凡在改制前已贴花的, 不再贴花。对各实业公司及其子公司新成立时设置的资金账簿, 免征印花税。对上述公司在重组改制过程中签订的产权转移书据, 免征印花税。(国税函〔2001〕227 号)

29. 铁道通信公司免税。对组建的铁道通信有限责任公司新成立时设置的资金账簿, 免征印花税。对铁道通信公司在组建过程中签订的产权转移书据, 免征印花税。(国税函〔2001〕228

号)

30. 外商投资企业“两个密集型”项目，适用税法实施细则第七十三条所规定的税收优惠政策时，其所生产的主导产品应属于科学技术部制定的《中国高新技术产品目录》(2000 年颁布)(以下简称《产品目录》)范围，且上述主导产品的当年销售收入，应超过企业全年产品销售收入的 50%。对主导产品当年销售收入没有超过全年销售收入 50%的年度，该年度不得享受税法实施细则第七十三条所规定的相应税收优惠待遇。(国税发[2003]135 号)

高新技术产业的政府政策扶持与我国政府的政策取向

[内容提要]高新技术产业的迅速崛起，是当代知识经济增长的重要支柱。优先扶持和发展高新技术产业，已经成为世界许多发达国家的重要政府行为，而且在这方面的政府职能和行为已经制度化、法制化，政府政策的扶持力度对高新技术产业的发展起到了决定性的作用。本文具体比较了世界较为发达的国家政府对高新技术产业的扶持政策，提出我国应当注意完善的主要政策，并根据我国目前实施高新技术产业政策中出现的问题指出今后扶持高新技术产业发展的政策取向。

[关键词]高新技术产业、政府政策、扶持力度、政策取向

一项高新技术的产业化通常要经历研究开发、研究开发成果的转让和工业化大生产三个阶段。在这三个阶段中政府起着十分重要的作用，尤其是在研究开发阶段，因其是高新技术产业发展的原动力，其固有的特征决定仅仅依赖市场机制通常不能使其达到最符合经济效率的程度，因而有赖于政府制定和实施一系列的优惠政策，推动和促进全社会高新技术产业研究与开发持续、规范的发展。

一、世界各国政府对高新技术产业的政策扶持

高新技术产业化是一个复杂的社会系统工程，是一个集技术密集型、资本密集型和风险密集型为一体的新产业、新经济扩张行为，因此，对高新技术产业化发展必须采取全新的政府管理和协调方式，世界各国政府都千方百计从各方面为高新技术产业的建立和发展创造条件，如：政府直接或间接地制定各种政策、法规和措施，鼓励技术研究和开发，促进高新技术人才的流动和技术的交流，以扶植和引导高新技术产业化的实施；为高新技术产业提供稳定的销售市场，减少社会风险等，在这些条件中，政府政策作为首选的环境条件，对建立和推动高新技术产业的迅速成长有明显的促进作用。

优先扶持和发展高新技术产业，已成为世界许多国家重要的政府行为，政府对高新技术产业的支持力度越来越大，在这方面的政府职能和行为已经制度化和法制化。主要表现在以下几个方面：

（一）政府对高科技企业和高科技园区的立法支持

以发展高新技术为杠杆谋求国家的经济发展和综合国力的增强，已成为世界各国政府的共识，为使高新技术产业和高技术产业开发区能更充分、更迅速地发挥聚积效应，世界上无论发达国家还是发展中国家都先后制定了一系列法律、法规，以促进高新技术产业的发展。近几年来，对高新技术产业的立法已成为经济发达国家十分关注的主题。亚洲一些国家与地区政府针对高科技园区的发展颁布了相关法令，如日本继《筑波研究学园都市建设法》后颁布了《高技术工业智密区开发促进法》和《技术城法》，韩国通过了《高技术工业都市开发促进法案》，台湾颁布实施了《科学工业园区设置管理条例》等。完全市场化的发达工业国家如美国、英国等虽没有针对高科技园区的特殊立法，但有多种涉及科技活动和企业创新的相关法律，如美国的《1976年美国国家科学技术政策、机构和优先目标法》、《1986年联邦技术转移法》、《小企业创新研究法》，法国的《风险投资共同基金》、《风险投资公司》、《新兴企业财政优惠》等管理条例，此外各国还制定了大量有关专利保护、环境政策、技术转移、引进外资的特殊法案。

我国现已将高新技术产业视为“朝阳”产业，在资金投入、税收、进出口、原材料供应等方面实行特殊的“产业倾斜”政策，给予重点扶持和引导，但尚无关于高新技术产业开发区发展的全国性立法，虽然国务院和一些省人大先后制定了扶持其发展、规范其行为的有关规定和地方性法规，为高新技术产业开发区的发展奠定了坚实的基础，但要使高新技术产业开发区和高新技术产业稳步发展，单靠政府的行政指导是不够的，还必须通过国家立法的形式进一步稳定现行政策，确立高新技术产业开发区的法律地位，对高技术实行重点保护，从而使该产业具有优于传统产业的发展环境，在我国以立法的形式来规范高新技术产业开发区和高新技术企业的活动，进行依法管理，以保障和促进开发区的建设和发展是有着积极意义的。

（二）政府对高新技术产业的财政投入支持

由国家统一规划的高新技术产业开发区，一般都是规模较大、设备先进、环境优美的，因此，若没有可靠而雄厚的资金来源是决不可能建成的。在外国，政府的投入多限于基础设施的

建设，一般占 60%~70%。日本筑波科学城的建设，前后历时 20 年，共耗资 13000 亿日元。西班牙政府投资 100 亿建设卡贾图科学城。美国等实行自由市场经济体制的国家，一般不鼓励向高科技园区进行直接投资，而注重完善园区发展大环境，主要是通过国家采购影响高新技术产业的发展。个别发达国家也对园区建设作有限投资，以发挥对私人企业投资的导向作用。如德国政府在 80 年代后期用于高科技园区建设的投资超过 1.9 亿马克。我国政府对高新技术产业开发区的财政支持主要是给予国家级的开发区一定的启动经费，把一些国家级计划项目定点到开发区的企业中去实施。在我国的多数开发区，当地政府主要是以低价批租土地的方式对开发区进行支持。由于基础建设任务大，一次性投资规模大、成本高，筹集资金渠道单一，到 1994 年底，天津、青岛、郑州、成都、武汉等 13 个开发区共累计负债 65.9 亿元。

（三）政府对高新技术产业实施税收优惠激励政策

制定税收优惠政策，是世界各国促进高新技术产业化的普遍做法，各国通过减免税和给予补贴，鼓励和吸引民间企业创立与发展高新技术产业，减少风险。如美国政府颁布的《S 项修改法案》规定对技术密集型企业少交三分之一的税款。为了鼓励风险投资活动，在 1981 年通过了《经济复兴税法》，规定对研究开发投资税从 49% 减至 25%，1986 年国会又通过对该法的修正案，将投资税减至 20%，有力地促进了高新技术风险投资事业的发展。英国政府于 1983 年制定《企业扩展计划》，为了诱导中小企业投资高技术，税收政策规定对创办小企业者，可以免 60% 的投资税，对新创办的小企业可以免 100% 的资本税，公司税从 1983 年财政年度的 38% 减为 30%，印花税由 20% 减至 1%，起征点由 2.5 万英镑提高到 3 万英镑，取消投资收入附加税。日本政府于 1985 年制定了《促进基础技术开发税制》，对购置用于基础技术开发的资产，免征 7 % 的税金。巴西政府规定科技投入超过企业利润 5% 的企业可免交产品税，允许企业把所欠税款的 80% 用于研究与开发的投入。台湾的《科学工业园设置管理条例》规定，园区的企业可以全部免征进口税、货物税、营业税和土地税，企业 5 年内免征盈利事业所得税，外销产品不课税。我国对高新技术产业开发区的税收政策比较全面，在区内被认定的高新技术企业的所得税按 15% 征收，新办的企业从投产两年内免征所得税，然后免征三年，同时还有减免进出口关税等规定。税制改革后，目前我国的高新技术产业开发区所享有的优惠政策与区外的企业相比差距已经缩小，增值税规定对软件类高新技术企业的发展不利。

（四）政府对高新技术产业实施特殊的信贷优惠政策

国外许多国家一般是通过银行或设立基金会的方式向园区的企业提供低息贷款，如加拿大联邦商业发展银行为对园区内的企业实施风险性很大的发展项目专门提供“平衡资助”，与定期贷款一起协助企业维持财政平衡或尽快收回成本。日本政府建立了振兴地方技术的特别贷款制度，凡新增设备可提供特别利息贷款，在高科技园区内的投资企业可使用低息长期贷款（年利率为 8%~8.15%）。法国政府设立“工业发展基金”，以 8.75% 的优惠利率供营业额在 5 亿法郎以下的中小企业融资之用，政府还提供 3 亿法郎给 SOFARIS 投资公司，对中小企业申请贷款提供 50% 的保证。英国政府对私营技术企业的短期资金可以通过银行透支、贸易信贷等方式融通，中期资产可以通过银行信贷、财产抵押、自发信用券、发行股票等方式取得。我国在对高新技术产业开发区企业贷款方面没有统一的特殊优惠政策，对此，应借鉴国外的先进经验，制定出符合我国国情的贷款优惠政策。

（五）政府为高新技术产业开辟风险投资渠道

风险投资作为一种扶持风险企业的特殊政策，一些国家允许建立风险企业的专门证券市场，其目的在于将风险企业的资金筹措方式进行转变，由间接金融为主转为以直接金融为主的方式，使风险企业在不需要担保的情况下筹措到低息资金。美国、英国、日本等国家就开辟了二级证券市场（场外证券市场），允许企业进行资金筹措。其特点是以发行风险企业的股票为主，其发行标准低于一般证券市场。如日本政府 1983 年在大阪、东京、名古屋设立场外证券市场，并规定只要市场净值在 85 万美元以上，税前利润率达到 4% 的公司都可以上市。美国还有 450 家专门代表美国小企业管理局进行风险投资的私人性质的小企业投资公司。英国允许新创办的高技术公司以发行债券的方式筹措资金。这些国家还调整了资本收益税，以鼓励银行和个人参与风险投资。我国目前还没有专门针对高新技术企业的风险证券市场和风险投资鼓励政策，高新区

内原有的两家地方性的风险投资公司由于种种原因已被停办。

通过以上比较，笔者认为，推进我国的高新技术产业的发展，应当在考虑我国具体国情的前提下，从发达国家政府扶持高新技术产业发展的政策中得到一些有益的启示，政府应借鉴国外先进的经验，在继续保持现有政策稳定性的基础上，制定出符合我国国情的财政税收政策、金融政策和风险投资政策，以扶持高新技术产业的发展，应注意完善的具体政策主要有：

1、在一定期限内对于高新技术企业应减免其所得税、增值税；加速高新技术的设备折旧；允许企业将大量的智力和无形资产的投入作为主生产要素计入成本。

2、政府应制定政策，采取贴息、担保等方式鼓励商业银行向高新技术企业提供贷款，可以通过银行或设立基金会的方式向高新技术产业开发区的企业提供低息贷款，在国家信贷计划中增加科技贷款的比例，扩大商业科技贷款规模。

3、风险投资是一种科技与金融相结合的投资机制，因此，政府要为风险投资的发展创造一个良好的市场经济环境。政府应改变原有的投资方式，将直接投资改为间接投资，用政府风险投资吸引企事业单位投资。政府应注意调整自己的投资力度和投资结构，尽快制订风险投资的有关政策，逐步建立风险投资体系，加大政策扶持力度，从根本上缓解高新技术企业发展资金短缺。

4、政府应加大高新技术成果转化的力度，特别应该注重关系到国计民生的基础设施领域和关键性技术领域，国家政策性银行要设立支持重大科技成果转化的专项贷款项目，实行优惠利率，建立专门用于科技成果转化、中小科技企业孵化的“种子资金”和孵化基金、担保基金。国家可试点成立股份制的高新技术开发银行，以优惠利率提供高新技术成果转化的专项贷款，建立高新技术产业发展基金，加速科技成果的转化。

5、加快对高新技术企业进行现代股份制公司改造，政府优先安排高新技术企业股票的上市额度，允许发行可转让的高科技债券和高科技国债，为高新技术企业的发展多方筹措资金。

二、我国政府扶持高新技术产业发展的政策取向

高新技术产业最大的特点是资本和知识密集，具有高效益、高风险、高投入的特点，为了吸引更多的企业进入园区投资经营高新技术企业，政府制定优惠政策扶持其发展是世界各国的普遍做法。我国一直重视发展高新技术产业，为促进高新技术产业发展，加速我国高新技术成果商品化、产业化、国际化，我国制定了诸如财税政策、进出口政策、资金投入政策、投资政策、贸易政策、人才政策和土地政策等一系列相应的优惠政策，这些政策的制定对高新技术成果的转化以及产业化发挥了巨大的作用。作为这些政策措施的作用对象，企业在总体上对各项政策措施是肯定的。据高新区企业问卷调查（1996年）显示，绝大多数企业（89.9%）寄希望于国家优惠政策，包括企业税收优惠政策、高新技术产业、产品优惠政策、人员招聘以及对科技人员的优惠政策、外贸进出口优惠政策等，其中对税收政策评价最高，总体认为它很重要（74.4%的企业认为很重要，20.4%的企业认为较重要），且作用逐步强化（61.6%的企业认为它一直发挥了较好的作用）。企业对税收政策的高评价与企业选择在高新区内发展的首要动机相一致。这一方面体现了企业争取一切有利条件的本能和长期以来形成的依赖性，另一方面则一定程度地反映出作为发展中国家高新技术企业生存和发展的艰难。企业对高新技术企业的认定、信贷支持、人员招聘、科技人员优惠政策评价也较高。而对“划定高新区范围，成片开发”的优惠政策，由于与企业关系较间接，“火炬计划引导”、“外贸进出口优惠政策”由于受益面窄评价不高（注：调查资料来源于国家科技评估中心。）。

而随着高新技术产业的发展，优惠政策在有效实施中遇到了一些问题，主要表现为：扶持力度较小且不配套；国家政策、地方政策和开发区内政策缺乏协调一致；有些政策未能体现高新区的特点；有些地区搞优惠政策的盲目攀比，使优惠政策过多、过滥。这些问题的出现，影响了高新技术产业的发展，从高新区的发展来看，高新区的优惠政策既要发挥引导功能，又要发挥调控功能，应从以下几方面注意完善。

（一）在优惠政策上采取明确的产业倾斜政策

高新技术产业开发区的优惠对象是经核定的高新技术企业，其侧重企业的技术层次，经认定的高新技术企业满三年以后，需要经过重新认定，才能继续享受优惠，可见高新技术产业对

企业技术要求很高。我国高科技及其产业化的任务，就是要把握国际高科技发展的趋势，以提高国家自主创新能力、掌握知识产权、增强综合国力为目标，重点开发电子、生物、新材料、新能源、航空、航天、海洋等方面的高技术，现在我国的多数高新技术产业开发区都是按照国家科委根据世界科学技术发展状况划定的高新技术范围，规定本地的国家高新技术产业开发区的发展领域。每个开发区都根据自己的资源、人文、地理优势，按照自己的实际条件突出当地的优势，兼容当地经济、科技、历史文化特色，特别强调了有关的发展领域，如，昆明市首先规定了“发展生物工程技术及其产品”、“信息技术及其产品”。石家庄市规定“发展通讯、微电子、生物医药、机电一体化、新材料、高效能等新技术及其产业”。上海漕河泾开发区在产业政策的引导下形成了现代信息、生物医药工程和新型材料三大支柱产业。天津开发区形成了电子、机械、生物工程、食品等四大产业群。因此，在优惠政策上，应注意产业倾斜政策的制订，要体现产业政策和区域政策相结合，产业政策区域化和区域政策产业化的特点，要明确规定哪些产业应当给予特别的鼓励，真正体现优惠政策既为高新技术企业服务，又为高新区调整产业结构，长期协调发展服务。只有这样国家才可以通过政策的制定，引导高新技术产业开发区的产业布局向合理、协调、互补的方向发展。在引导高新技术产业开发区优先发展主导产业的同时，还要注意其他产业的发展，培植新的经济增长点。这样就可以形成一个或者几个产业为主体，多个产业同步协调发展的新的合理的产业布局。

我国目前应当根据高新技术产业开发区存在的经济总量偏少，企业规模不大、技术层次偏低，科技含量不高的特点，制定重点扶持大型高新技术企业的优惠政策，把提高经济增长质量和效益放在首位，努力促进经济增长方式由粗放型向集约型转变，要采取扶持政策，以名牌产品和优势企业为龙头，以资产为纽带，以分工协作实现资源优化配置为原则，积极推进联合、兼并、收购、参股等多种形式来进行资产重组和企业组织调整，加快形成一批支柱产业和主导产业，造成一批行业龙头企业和名牌产品，使之上规模、上水平，以增强在国际国内市场上的竞争能力，确保开发区经济持续、健康、快速的发展。在注重大企业发展的同时，也不能忽视为数众多的中小型科技企业的成长，中小企业是经济发展的基础，与大企业在生产合作、产品配套等方面相互依存，相互补充。从某种意义上讲，中小型科技企业技术创新甚至比大企业更活跃，今天的小企业可能就是明天的大企业。而扶持企业由小到大的成长，正是高新区的责任和最具特色的功能之一。

（二）高新区政策应体现高新区产业的特殊性和政策的整体协调性

高新技术产业开发区是发展高新技术产业的重要基地，是向传统产业扩散高新技术的辐射源，是对外开放的窗口，是深化改革的实验区，这些特殊性应在政策中有所体现。可现行政策中的许多内容并没有体现高新技术产业开发区的特点，许多内容却与我国外商投资政策接近。例如：关于企业经销人员简化出国手续、产品出口权限等规定，高新区的优惠政策均未体现出对高新区企业高效益、高投入和高风险的特点的规定。由于高新区政策所体现高新区的产业特点不充分，因此，对高新区的扶持、引导的特点也不明显。

高新技术产业开发区优惠政策的内容是广泛的，是各类优惠政策的集合体，其目的是运用优惠政策的综合效益来营造一个良好的投资环境。随着社会主义市场经济新体制的逐步形成，优惠政策所造成的高新区优势正在逐步消失，当然，在高新区发展的一段时间里，作为最初推动力的政策优势起到过重大的作用，现在，在高新区优势政策有所降低的情况下，宜将主要精力放在从总体上改善投资环境方面。借助政策优势这一最初推动力，尽快把高新区纳入新体制、新机制的轨道上来。只要充分发挥优惠政策的总体效益，搞好投资环境的综合治理，仍然可以起到应有的作用。当前，高新技术企业所关心的是保证产、供、销活动有顺畅环境的优惠政策要明确、具体、配套，而这方面我们正好还有不足。高新区的优惠政策是吸引高技术企业的手段，而不是目的，高新区的优惠政策不能仅停留在税收、信贷等方面，必须深入考察生产、流通等各个实际行动过程中的环节，发现问题及时制定出相应的政策。要建立具体、明确、配套的有利于高新技术产业开发区的政策体系，充分发挥开发区政策的整体效益，搞好投资环境的综合治理。

（三）高新区政策应当有助于促进高新技术产业开发区整体功能的发挥

高新技术产业开发区的形成和发展是资源配置的有机结合，发挥了人力、科学技术、产业和地理有机结合的优势，产生了时空效应、孵化效应、聚集效应和辐射效应。

1、高新技术产业开发区的时空效应。 高新技术产业开发区坚持科学、技术开发和生产一体化，成为促进高新技术产业形成和发展的基地，加强了针对性交流，快速解决科研、技术和生产各个环节的问题，大大缩短了高新技术成果商品化、产业化、国际化的周期，提高了高新技术产品的竞争力。在高新技术产业开发区的时空效应上，应当注意在优惠政策的制定上侧重在产业初创阶段给予扶持，优惠政策向技术开发的源头倾斜，因为研究开发作为高新技术产业发展的原动力因其固有的一些特征，仅仅依赖市场机制通常不能使其数量、品质与方向达到最符合经济效率的程度，有赖于政府制定和实施整套具体的产业发展战略，以消除市场失灵现象，进而鼓励企业进行研究开发，刺激产业技术水平的提高。据统计，我国目前研究与开发经费投入占国民生产总值的比重为 0.5 %，发达国家为 2.3%~2.8%，发展中国家为 1.5 %（注：史清琪等“我国高技术企业”，《中国技术经济科学》1998.1.1~8.）。因此，从政策上鼓励高新技术企业增加技术开发经费，增加对高新技术产业发展的投入是十分必要的。

在优惠政策的制定上还应当注意扶持具有民族创新的新技术，对民族高新技术企业应当更加优惠。因为我国建立国家级高新技术产业开发区的目的之一就是使高新技术产业开发区成为发展民族高新技术的基地，成为我国科技成果转化成为现实生产力的基地，成为民族高新技术在世界高新技术领域占有一席之地的窗口，从目前 53 个国家高新技术产业开发区的实际情况来看，利用外资的积极性较高，而在发展民族高新技术上下功夫不够。高新技术产业开发区应当站在发展民族高新技术、振兴民族工业的高度，正确处理好利用外资、引进国外先进技术与发展民族高新技术的关系。

2、高新技术产业开发区的孵化效应。 一般高新技术产业开发区都拥有孵化产业的创业中心，用于扶持高新技术创业，特别是为中小企业的成长和发展提供所必须的条件。从我国现行政策的执行来看，各高新区都已经办起了旨在孵化高新技术企业的创业服务中心，由于政府政策的支持，火炬计划的推动，高新技术产业开发区的政策环境和基础设施条件比较好等原因，我国不少创业中心现已经成为高新技术成果转化为商品的重要基地、高新技术企业的孵化器和培育高新技术企业家的学校。创办服务中心有利于吸引人力、物力、才力资源和信息资源，有利于孵化功能的发挥。

3、高新技术产业开发区的聚集效应。 由于高新技术产业开发区各种条件的结合，相互作用，使高新技术产业开发区产生了聚集效应，将高等院校、研究开发机构、人才和产业聚集在高新技术产业开发区内，发挥了高新技术产业开发区的区域整体功能。据统计，国家高新技术产业开发区内由大学、院所的科技人员兴办的企业达 2192 家；在 140 余万从业人员中，大专以上人员约占三分之一，硕士生达 22000 人，博士生达 2758 人，吸引留学归国人员 2981 人（注：科学技术部副部长徐冠华在火炬计划十周年经验交流会上的讲话 1998.8.7.）。可见，在发挥聚集效应上，今后国家仍应当制定吸引、培养人力资源的政策，诸如吸引外国专家、留学人员的政策，鼓励高层次人才走向企业的政策，对高等院校、科研开发机构、人才等应当给予适当的优惠，吸引他们到高新技术产业开发区来。制定鼓励科技人员自由结合，发展民营科研机构的政策，建立科技教育基金，制定人力资源培养高投入、高产出政策等。鼓励大学和研究机构的科技人员向经济领域流动，这是实现科研与生产相结合，加速科技成果产业化的起点和核心。鼓励企业与高等院校、科研院所以股份制形式组建生产联合体，允许技术入股和创业入股，调动科研机构、科研人员和企业家的积极性。要采取有效的措施，不断提高科技人才的社会与经济地位，进一步完善社会保险制度，以防现有研究人员的外流。

4、高新技术产业开发区的辐射效应。在高新技术开发区中，研究开发科技成果可以在广阔的技术前沿上促进高新技术产品的诞生，从而对高新技术企业起着强烈的辐射作用。高新技术产业开发区通过带动周边地区高新技术产业而有力地促进了该地区经济的发展。主要表现在，第一，高新技术产业产生高产值、高利润、高增长率、能大量增加就业机会，发展第三产业，对地区经济有直接的促进作用，加速了农村城市化，促进改变着周围地区和社会的发展；第二，增加了地区的税收；第三，改变了地区形象，使之成为科技产业蓬勃发展的地区；第四，高新

技术产业对传统产业具有改造作用，高新技术产业开发区周边地区的传统产业，往往最先得到高新技术的实惠。但目前，我国高新区的辐射功能发挥得还不够理想，对区外未享有优惠政策的企业生长与发展影响并不大。这些问题有待于进一步制定政策来给予解决。（河北经贸大学法学院 毕颖）

国家鼓励高新技术产品出口优惠措施出台

(www.cei.gov.cn) 国家科技部、外经贸部、财政部、国家税务局和海关总署日前联合发布《中国高新技术产品目录》，列入目录的 8 个领域 1 9 0 0 项高新技术产品，均可享受国家规定的有关出口优惠政策。

这八个领域包括电子信息、软件、航空航天、光机电一体化、生物医药和医疗器械、新材料、新能源和节能产品以及环境保护、地球空间和海洋领域的产品。这一

《目录》是参考国际通用的高技术产品分类，以我国现行的高技术范围为基础，经过上百名技术和贸易专家评审并经相关部门审核后编制的。列入《目录》的产品主导技术必须属于所确定的高新技术领域，产品的主导技术必须包括高新技术领域中处于技术前沿的工艺或技术突破，专家在界定时还考虑了该项目的自主创新能力和可持续发展能力。

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2017-08-13

Preferential policies of the National High-tech Industrial Development Zone

According to the Law of the People's Republic of China on Science and Technology Progress and the State Council [1991] No. 2 documents, the following preferential policies are implemented for high-tech enterprises in the high-tech industrial development zone:

1. High-tech enterprises levy income tax at a rate of 15% , of which the output value of export products reaches 70% of the total output value of the year , and the income tax is levied at a rate of 10% ;
2. The newly-established high-tech enterprises shall be exempted from income tax within two years from the date of production. The newly established Sino-foreign joint venture high-tech enterprises shall be exempted from the profitable year for the first two years from the profit-making year. Income tax
3. The newly-built high-tech enterprises of domestic enterprises shall be exempted from construction tax (or investment direction adjustment tax) for new technology development and production and operation houses;
4. Instruments and equipment used by high-tech enterprises for high-tech development and high-tech production. Implement rapid depreciation;
5. With the approval of the Customs, high-tech enterprises can set up bonded warehouses and bonded factories in the high-tech zone;
6. Export products produced by high-tech enterprises are exempt from export tariffs except those restricted by the state or with specified products;
7. Infrastructure construction and production and operation capital construction projects in the high-tech industrial development zone. The state arranges a certain amount of capital construction loans and investment scale each year, and can issue a certain amount of long-term bonds to raise funds from the society;
8. Other preferential policies prescribed by the state.

According to local actual conditions, local governments have also formulated corresponding preferential policies in taxation, credit, import and export, etc., to promote the development of high-tech industrial development zones in the region.

High-tech enterprise offers

The National High-tech Industrial Development Zone, which is established in the opening of the coastal economy (including the urban areas where the special economic zones and economic and technological development zones are located), is recognized as a foreign-invested enterprise of high-tech enterprises, if it is also a technology intensive, technology-intensive projects, or projects with foreign investment of more than 30 million US dollars and long investment recovery time, can be reported to the State Taxation Bureau for approval, and still be implemented according to the tax incentives of the coastal economic open area.

Foreign-invested enterprises that are recognized as high-tech enterprises and products export enterprises may be given preferential tax treatment in accordance with the provisions of the tax law implementation rules. If it is recognized as a product export enterprise and an advanced technology production enterprise at the same time, the enterprise shall be allowed to enjoy one of the tax benefits in accordance with relevant regulations, and shall not enjoy two kinds of tax preferential treatment at the same time.

A Sino-foreign joint venture enterprise that has been recognized as a high-tech enterprise in the high-tech industrial development zone approved by the State Council, after the tax exemption period expires, it is difficult to pay taxes, and it is necessary to give appropriate tax reduction and exemption within a certain period of time. The application shall be submitted by the enterprise and submitted to the State Taxation Bureau for approval after review by the local tax authorities.

A foreign-invested enterprise established as a high-tech enterprise in the development zone may levy a corporate income tax at a reduced rate of 15 % from the tax year to which it is recognized as a high-tech enterprise .

If the national high-tech industrial development zone determined by the State Council is located in the coastal economic open zone, foreign-invested enterprises that are recognized as high-tech enterprises are allowed to enjoy a preferential choice in the tax incentives of the economic open zone and the industrial development zone. Tax preferential treatment, but not repeated.

For foreign-invested enterprises that are recognized as high-tech enterprises in the development zone, instruments and equipment used for high-tech development and high-tech product production need to be accelerated depreciation, and enterprises should apply for it. After review by local tax authorities, The level is reported to the State Taxation Bureau for approval.

(1) Electronics and Information Technology

- 1 computer and external equipment
- 2 microelectronic components
- 3 optoelectronic components
- 4 radio and television technology products
- 5 communication equipment and products
- 6 special process production equipment and test instruments
- 7 system software
- 8 support software
- 9 application software

(2) Bioengineering and new medical technology

- 1 biotechnology drugs
- 2 Chinese medicine
- 3 chemical drugs
- 4 Light industry, food biotechnology and products
- 5 new medical devices

(3) New materials and application technologies

- 1 metal material
- 2 inorganic non-metallic materials
- 3 organic polymer materials and products
- 4 composite materials

(4) Advanced manufacturing technology

- 1 automated machinery and equipment
- 2 high performance, intelligent instrumentation

(5) Aerospace technology

- 1 aircraft and ancillary products
- 2 aviation ground equipment
- 3 launch vehicle
- 4 navigation day Device
- 5 other special rockets, detection rockets and their supporting equipment

(6) Modern agricultural technology

- 1 excellent new animal and plant varieties
- 2 livestock improved embryo bioengineering products
- 3 biological pesticides and biological control products
- 4 new diagnostic reagents and biological vaccines
- 5 new high-efficiency feed and additives
- 6 new fertilizer
- 7 Agricultural engineering facilities and equipment
- 8 major agricultural and sideline products storage, processing new technology products and equipment

(7) New energy and energy efficient technology

- 1 new energy and equipment
- 2 high efficiency energy saving products

(8) New technologies for environmental protection

- 1 Air pollution control equipment
- 2 water pollution prevention equipment
- 3 solid waste treatment equipment
- 4 environmental monitoring equipment
- 5 noise vibration electromagnetic radiation and radioactive pollution prevention equipment

(9) Offshore engineering technology

- 1 Exploration and development equipment for energy and mineral resources
- 2 Basic and engineering surveying and geophysical observation equipment
- 3 space environment element monitoring equipment
- 4 large-scale engineering foundation stability exploration and testing equipment
- 5 marine monitoring instruments

(10) Nuclear application technology

- 1 nuclear radiation product
- 2 isotope and application products
- 3 core material material
- 4 nuclear physics, nuclear chemistry laboratory equipment

- 5 nuclear electronic products
- 6 nuclear test reactor and its ancillary products
- 7 nuclear energy and ancillary products
- 8 nuclear facilities decommissioning and nuclear three waste treatment, disposal technology equipment
- (11) Other new technologies and technologies applied in the transformation of traditional industries**

Support tax policies for high-tech enterprises

1. The high-tech enterprises in the high-tech industrial development zone approved by the State Council shall be subject to income tax at a reduced rate of 15% ; the newly-established high-tech enterprises shall be exempted from the 2-year corporate income tax (94 fiscal and taxation No. 001) from the year of production . If the output value of the export products of high-tech enterprises in the development zone reaches 70% of the total value of the year , the enterprise tax shall be levied at a reduced rate of 10% upon verification by the tax authorities . (Guo Fa [1991] No. 12).

2. The total amount of wages and training expenses actually issued by the software development enterprise shall be deducted when calculating the taxable income of the enterprise income tax. (Cai Shui Zi [1999] No. 273) (Cai Shui [2000] No. 25)

3. A high-tech foreign-invested enterprise established as a high-tech enterprise established in the National High-tech Industrial Development Zone determined by the State Council and established in the Beijing New Technology Industry Development Experimental Zone is recognized as a high-tech enterprise or a technology enterprise. From the tax year to which the date belongs, the enterprise income tax is levied at a reduced rate of 15% . (Article 73 , paragraph 5 of the Regulations for the Implementation of the Foreign Investment Enterprise or Foreign Enterprise Income Tax Law)

4. A Sino-foreign joint venture enterprise established in the National High-tech Industrial Development Zone determined by the State Council, which is recognized as a high-tech enterprise, with a business period of more than ten years, approved by the local tax authority, and from the beginning of the profit-making year Corporate income tax is exempted for one year and the second year. Foreign-invested enterprises located in special economic zones and economic and technological development zones shall be implemented in accordance with the preferential tax regulations of special economic zones and economic and technological development zones. (Article 75 , Section 6 of the Regulations for the Implementation of the Income Tax Law of Foreign-Invested Enterprises and Foreign Enterprises)

5. If an advanced technology enterprise sponsored by a foreign investor is exempted from or exempted from the advanced technology enterprise after the expiration of the enterprise income tax in accordance with the provisions of the tax law, it may be levied at a reduced rate of three years in accordance with the tax law . (Article 75 , Section 8 of the Regulations for the Implementation of the Income Tax Law of Foreign-Invested Enterprises and Foreign Enterprises)

6. IC manufacturers are reduced. IC manufacturing enterprises invested more than 8 billion yuan or integrated circuit line width of less than 0.25 μ m, from profit-making year, the first 1 to 2 years exempt from income tax, 3 to 5 years halved income tax. Among them, in the remote areas that are underdeveloped, after the tax reduction and exemption period, in the next 10 years, the enterprise income tax of 15% to 30% can be reduced according to the tax payable . (Cai Shui Zi [2000] No. 25)

7. Software production and IC design companies reduce taxes. For key software production and integrated circuit design enterprises within the national planning layout, if the tax exemption is not enjoyed in the current year, the enterprise income tax will be levied at a reduced rate of 10% . (Cai Shui Zi [2000] No. 25)

8. After the production equipment of an integrated circuit manufacturer has been approved by the tax authorities, the depreciation period can be shortened as appropriate, and the shortest period can be 3 years. (Cai Shui [2000] No. 25)

9. Communication pipe engineering related equipment deduction. The cables, optical cables and anti-corrosion pipe sections and pipe fittings used in the communication line engineering and pipeline engineering are all equipment, and their value is not included in the taxable turnover of the project. (Cai Shui [2003] No. 16)

10. Tax deduction for postal telecommunications business. The postal telecommunications unit cooperates with other units to jointly provide the postal telecommunication service for the user, and the postal telecommunication unit uniformly collects the price, and the total amount of the income minus the balance paid to the partner is the turnover. (Cai Shui [2003] No. 16)

11. New software production and IC design companies are reduced. After the software manufacturer and IC design companies have been determined for the new Office of China's territory, since the profit-making year, the first 1 to 2 years exempt from income tax, 3 to 5-year corporate income tax. (Cai Shui [2000] No. 25)

12. Specific machine equipment accelerates depreciation. For electronic production enterprises and

enterprises approved by the Ministry of Finance, their machinery and equipment can be accelerated by double declining method or annual sum method. Some special machines and equipment of other enterprises can also implement the double declining method or the sum of years method. (Caigongzi [1996] No. 41 , Guoshui fa [2003] No. 113)

13 . Software depreciation. The computer application software purchased by the enterprise, which is purchased together with the computer, is included in the value of the fixed assets; if it is purchased separately, it is amortized as the intangible assets according to the specified expiration date or benefit period, and there is no specified period of validity or benefit period. Amortized on average within 5 years. (Ø Û Û [1996] No. 41)

14 . Software accelerated depreciation. Enterprises and institutions purchase software, and if the acquisition cost reaches the fixed capital standard or constitutes an intangible asset, it can be accounted for as fixed assets or intangible assets. The domestic enterprise shall be subject to the approval of the competent tax authority, and its depreciation or amortization period may be shortened as appropriate, with a minimum of 2 years. (Cai Shui Zi [2000] No. 25)

15 . Depreciation of equipment for integrated circuit manufacturing enterprises. The production equipment of an integrated circuit manufacturer, with the approval of the competent tax authority, may be shortened to a minimum of three years. (Cai Shui [2000] No. 25 , Guoshui fa [2003] No. 113)

16 . Special equipment accelerates depreciation. For the key equipment that promotes scientific and technological progress, environmental protection and state encouragement of investment, as well as machinery and equipment that are vibrating, super-strength or strongly corroded by acid and alkali all the year round, the approval of the State Administration of Taxation can shorten the depreciation period or accelerate The method of depreciation. (Guo Shui Fa [2000] No. 84 , Guoshui fa [2003] No. 113)

17 . Development fee deduction. The part of the intangible asset development expenditure that does not form an asset is allowed to be deducted when the enterprise income tax is calculated. (Rule 27)

18 . Technology development fee deduction. The technical development costs incurred by the enterprise in researching and developing new products, new technologies and new processes, including new product design fees, process development fees, equipment adjustment fees, testing fees for raw materials and semi-finished products, technical book materials fees, not included in the country. The planned intermediate test fee, the salary of research institute personnel, the depreciation of research equipment, the trial production of new products, other funds related to technical research, and commissioned scientific research trial fees, etc., may be based on actual amount, before taxation of corporate income tax deduction. If the cost increase exceeds 10% , it shall be deducted from the taxable income by 50% of the actual amount . (Guo Shui Fa [1999] No. 49)

19 . Deduction of wages from software companies. Software development enterprises recognized by the competent scientific and technological departments at or above the provincial level may be deducted in full in calculating the taxable income according to the total amount of wages actually distributed. (Cai Shui Zi [1999] No. 273)

20 . Funding for research and development expenditure deductions. For enterprises (excluding foreign-invested enterprises and foreign-funded enterprises), institutions, and social organizations, through various non-profit social organizations, state agencies, non-enterprise-owned or invested research institutions and institutions of higher learning, The tax authorities review the subsidy and allow the full amount to be deducted from the taxable income of the current year. However, if the amount is not deductible in the current year, the deduction shall not be carried forward. (Guo Shui Fa [2000] No. 24)

21 . Deduction for specific business expenses. The wages and salaries and training expenses of the recognized software manufacturing enterprises and IC design enterprises may be deducted before taxation according to the actual amount of the enterprise income tax. (Cai Shui [2000] No. 25)

22 . Pre-tax deduction of telecommunications companies. The following items of the telecommunications enterprise are allowed to be deducted before the tax on corporate income tax: (Guo Shui Fa [2000] No. 147)

(1) Telephone initial loading fund , postal surcharge. The telephone initial loading fund and postal surcharge charged to the user according to the regulations are turned over to the central government.

(2) Expenditure on purchase of goods . Telecommunications companies do not act as instruments, monitors, etc. for fixed asset management. If the amount meets or exceeds the fixed assets standard, their purchase expenses shall be deducted before taxation in installments. The deduction period must not be shorter than 2 years.

(3) Loss of arrears . From January 1, 2000, users of the new telecommunications companies owe monthly fees, airtime, in arrears for more than a year still can not be recovered, processed audited as bad debt losses.

(4) Loss of arrears . Before January 1, 2000, the user arrears monthly fees, airtime, in arrears for more than three years, still can not be recovered, processed audited as bad debt losses.

(5) Postal subsidy funds . Telecommunications Group, Mobile Communications, China Unicom, and Communications Broadcasting Satellite Corporation shall surrender the postal subsidy funds of the Ministry of Finance according to regulations and allow for pre-tax deduction.

23 . Research and development funding is used for deductions. All kinds of enterprises, institutions,

social organizations and other social forces, research and development funds for new products, new technologies and new processes of non-profit scientific research institutions may be deducted from the taxable income in the current year according to the tax law. (Guo Ban Fa [2000] No. 78 , Caishui [2001] No. 5)

24 . Scientific and technological technology royalties are tax deductible. The royalties obtained by foreign companies for the provision of proprietary technology for scientific research and the development of important technologies may be levied at a rate of 10% on corporate income tax upon approval by the tax authorities of the State Council . Among them, if the technology is advanced or the conditions are favorable, the enterprise income tax can be exempted. (Article 19 of the Tax Law)

25 . High-tech enterprises in certain regions reduce taxes. The following companies are subject to a corporate income tax rate of 15% .

(1) Foreign-invested enterprises located in coastal economic development zones and special economic zones , cities in which economic and technological development zones are located, or foreign-invested enterprises located in other regions as prescribed by the State Council , are technology-intensive, knowledge-intensive projects that are subject to national taxation. Approval by the General Administration; (Article 7 of the Tax Law , Article 73 of the Rules)

(2) the establishment of the National Hi-Tech Industrial Development Zone of high-tech foreign-funded enterprises; (Rule 73)

(3) A foreign-invested enterprise established as a new technology enterprise established in the Beijing New Technology Industry Development Experimental Zone . (Rule 73)

26 . Advanced technology companies reduce taxes. Since 2000, January 1, located in the central and western regions of 19 provinces, autonomous regions and municipalities belong to the "Catalog for the Guidance of Foreign Investment Enterprises" encouraged and restricted Group B projects and foreign-invested enterprises approved by the industries and the advantages of the project of the State Council , Within 3 years after the expiration of the current preferential policy of "2 exemptions and 3 reductions " , the enterprise income tax may be levied at a reduced rate of 15% . Among them, advanced technology enterprises can levy a half of the enterprise income tax, but the tax rate after halving can not be less than 10%. (Guo Shui Fa [1999] No. 172)

27 . Software depreciation and amortization. Enterprises purchase software, where the acquisition cost reaches the fixed asset standard or constitutes an intangible asset, it can be accounted for according to fixed assets or intangible assets. Certified software manufacturer, following investment of \$ 30 million in foreign-invested enterprises by the competent tax authorities; foreign-invested enterprises invested more than \$ 30 million, approved by the State Administration of Taxation; the depreciation or amortization period may be shortened The shortest time is 2 years. (Cai Shui [2000] No. 25)

28 integrated circuit manufacturing equipment depreciation. IC manufacturing enterprises manufacturing equipment, foreign-invested enterprises invested less than \$ 30 million, approved by the competent tax authorities, foreign-invested enterprises invested more than \$ 30 million, reported to the State Administration of Taxation approved; its depreciable life can Appropriate shortening, the shortest can be 3 years. (Cai Shui [2000] No. 25)

29 . Depreciation of special equipment. For key equipment that promotes scientific and technological progress, environmental protection and state encouragement of investment, if it is necessary to shorten the depreciation period or adopt an accelerated depreciation method, the taxpayer shall submit an application, the local tax authority shall review it, and report it to the State Administration of Taxation for approval. (Guo Shui Fa [2000] No. 84)

30 . High-tech enterprises deducted advertising expenses. From January 1, 2001, engaged in software development, integrated circuit manufacturing high-tech enterprises and other businesses, Internet sites and engage in high-tech venture capital venture capital enterprises, since the registration date of the establishment, within five tax years, the The competent tax authority reviews and its advertising expenses can be deducted according to the actual amount. (Guo Shui Fa [2001] No. 89)

31 . Emerging industry advertising expenditure deduction. From 1 January 2001, high-tech companies, venture capital firms and the need to enhance the growth of nascent businesses, be reported to the State Administration of Taxation for approval, corporate advertising spending to expand the market in the special period, can be deducted or improve appropriate deduction proportion. (Guo Shui Fa [2001] No. 89)

32 . Some industry advertising expenditures are deducted. From January 1, 2001, enterprises of household appliances, software development, integrated circuits, communications and other services, each tax year can be in the proportion of sales (business) income of 8%, deducted ad spending, more than the proportional part It can be carried forward to the next year indefinitely. (Guo Shui Fa [2001] No. 89)

33 . Research land is tax-free. State organs, institutions, social organizations, and military units that are subject to land or houses for scientific research facilities are exempt from deed tax. (Article 6 of the Ordinance)

34 . China Unicom's advertising regulations. It is agreed that the actual advertising expenses and business promotion expenses of the company will be deducted from the combined income of the existing main business

income of 8.5 % before the enterprise income tax. Regarding the depreciation treatment of the fixed asset value adjustment, China Unicom adjusted the value of the fixed assets due to the adjustment of the actual final settlement value or the original valuation of the original calculation, and made up the depreciation in the previous year according to the regulations. When the annual deduction is made, the taxable income of the original year shall be adjusted accordingly, and the corresponding over-taxed amount may be offset against the income tax payable in the subsequent year. Pre-tax deduction for employee education expenses According to the "Decision of the State Council on Promoting the Reform and Development of Vocational Education" (Guo Fa [2002] No. 16), enterprises with high technical quality requirements, heavy training tasks, and good economic returns can extract employee education at 2.5 %. Funding is included in the cost. Considering that the telecommunications industry requires high quality of employees, it is necessary to continuously increase the training of employees, etc., in accordance with the spirit of Guofa [2002] No.16 document, agreeing to the employee education of China Unicom in accordance with the standard of 2.5 % of total taxable wages. Funding is in front of corporate income tax. (Guo Shui Han [2003] No. 1329)

35 . China Network Communications Corporation and the former 10 provincial telecom companies changed their name to the newly established fund account book after the communication company, and the stamp duty was exempted. The increase in funds of the group company and its subsidiaries due to the merger of Jitong is exempt from stamp duty.

The funds recorded in the newly established fund account books of International Communications Corporation, Northern Communications Corporation and Southern Communications Company are exempt from stamp duty. (Guo Shui Han [2004] No. 429)

36 . Jiangsu Nantong Haimeng Co., Ltd. enjoys the tax benefits of " two intensive enterprises " . (Guo Shui Han [2004] No. 728)

37 . Dujiangyan Lafarge Cement Co., Ltd. purchases relevant equipment for the construction of a new dry-process cement production line with a daily output of 4,000 tons of cement clinker, in the case that all documents are complete (including special VAT invoices, special tax receipts, etc.) and the audit is correct. , in accordance with the relevant provisions of the procurement of domestic equipment for tax refund. (Guo Shui Han [2004] No. 943)

38 . The military products and high-tech product manufacturers in the Northeast region implemented the scope of the VAT deduction. (Cai Shui [2004] No. 227)

39 . Since the beginning of 2005 , Shanghai Turbine Generator Co., Ltd. has reduced the corporate income tax by 15% . (Guo Shui Han [2005] No. 353)

40 . Since 2004 , Nassim Industries (China) Co., Ltd. has reduced corporate income tax at a reduced rate of 15% . (Guo Shui Han [2005] No. 340)

41 . Since 2004 , Huizhou Resilience Denso Co., Ltd. has paid corporate income tax at a reduced rate of 15 % . (Guo Shui Han [2005] No. 344)

42 . Huizhou Dongfeng Yijin Industrial Co., Ltd. has paid corporate income tax at a reduced rate of 15 % since 2005 . (Guo Shui Han [2005] No. 625)

43 . The income from the production and operation of the US-Canada Technology (Zhongshan) Co., Ltd. has been reduced by the corporate income tax rate of 15% since 2004 . (Guo Shui Han [2005] No. 633)

44 . Qingyuan Huaneng Pharmaceutical Co., Ltd. has paid corporate income tax at a reduced rate of 15% since 2005 . (Guo Shui Han [2005] No. 685)

Tax policy supporting high-tech products

1 . Animal and plant sources are tax-free. Seeds (seedlings), breeding stock (poultry), fingerlings (seedlings) and non-profit wild animals and plants that are imported for scientific research are exempted from import value-added tax before the end of 2000 . (Cai Shui Zi [1998] No. 66)

2 . For enterprises (including foreign-invested enterprises, foreign enterprises) to import the necessary self-use equipment for the production of the "National High-tech Product Catalogue" and the technology and accessories and spare parts imported with the equipment in accordance with the contract, except in accordance with Guofa [1997] Document No. 37 stipulates that the goods listed in the Catalogue of Imported Commodities Not Subject to Tax Exemption for Domestic Investment Projects are exempt from customs duties and import value-added tax. (Cai Shui Zi [1999] No. 273)

3 . In order to encourage the export of high-tech products and enhance the international competitiveness of high-tech products, China's policy of implementing zero-rate VAT on high-tech products is as follows: " For the Ministry of Science and Technology and the Ministry of Foreign Trade and Economic Cooperation, " China High-tech Commodities Export Catalogue" products, where the export tax rebate rate does not reach the tax rate, approved by the State Administration of Taxation, the products are exported, according to the current tax rate of the export Administration regulations refund. " (Cai Shui Zi [1999] No. 273)

4 . The general taxpayer to sell their own development and production of computer software products, according to the statutory tax rate of 17%, refunded immediately on the actual tax burden more than 6% of the parts. In addition, a small-scale taxpayer who is a production enterprise, the production and sales of computer software

is calculated and paid according to the levy rate of 6% ; a small-scale taxpayer who is a commercial enterprise, the sales of computer software is calculated at the rate of 4% , and the value-added tax is calculated. The tax invoices may be issued by the tax authorities at different rates. (Cai Shui Zi [1999] No. 273)

5 . Since June 2000, before the end of the year -201,024 date, the VAT general taxpayer to sell their own development and production of software products, the 17% statutory rate of value-added tax, the actual tax burden of its more than 3% VAT part Implement the imminent withdrawal policy. The tax refunded by the enterprise shall be used for research and development of software products and expansion of reproduction, and shall not be regarded as corporate income taxable income, and shall not be subject to corporate income tax.

Software products that are self-operated or exported or sold to export enterprises shall not be subject to the VAT refund. (Cai Shui [2000] No. 25)

6 . For the VAT general taxpayers to sell their own integrated circuit products (including monocrystalline silicon wafers), after the levy at the statutory tax rate of 17% , the part of the VAT actual tax burden of more than 6% shall be refunded. The tax refund shall be used by enterprises for research and development of integrated circuit products and to expand reproduction. It shall not be regarded as corporate income taxable income and shall not be subject to corporate income tax.

The integrated circuit products that the enterprise self-operates to export or entrust or sell to export enterprises shall not apply the VAT refund method. (Cai Shui [2000] No. 25).

7 . Computer software tax reduction. A small mechanical taxpayer who is a production enterprise, produces and sells computer software, and calculates tax payment according to the levy rate of 6% ; a small-scale taxpayer who is a commercial enterprise sells computer software and calculates tax payment according to the levy rate of 4% ; VAT special invoices are issued on a case-by-case basis. (Cai Shui Zi [1999] No. 273)

8 . CNC machine tools are first collected and returned. From 2003 to the end of 2005 , for the listed CNC machine tool enterprises, the production and sales of CNC machine tools, in the part of the tax refund, the value-added tax will be refunded 100% . (Cai Shui [2003] No. 97)

9 . Video camera parts are tax deductible. Within one year after the introduction of the overall technology of the camcorder by the production enterprise , the import duty rate of the camcorder is reduced by 12% . (After the Department of Taxation [1997] No. 603)

10 . Research products are tax-free. The taxable products produced by the school-run enterprises for the scientific research of the university (excluding the taxable products of consumption tax) are exempt from import value-added tax. (Cai Shui [2000] No. 92)

11 . Import telecommunications materials are tax-free. From January 1, 2001, to set up investment in China more than 8 billion yuan or integrated circuit line width of less than 0.25μm IC manufacturing enterprises, special construction materials import column names, and the supporting systems and equipment spare parts Exemption from import value-added tax and customs duties. (Cai Shui [2002] No. 152)

12 . Comprehensive use of product tax cuts. From January 1, 2001, for the use of coal ore, part of the new wall materials coal, oil shale and wind power production and national column name, VAT halved. (Cai Shui [2001] No. 198)

13 . The export tax rebate rate for aerospace vehicles and CNC machine tools is 17%. From January 1, 2004, the export tax rebate rate column names aviation cargo spacecraft, CNC machine tools for 17%. (Cai Shui [2003] No. 222)

14 . The export tax rebate rate for high-tech products. From January 1, 2004, export of products in the "high-tech products export directory" (2003 edition), unified by Cai Shui [2003] No. 222 document provided tax rebate rate. (Cai Shui [2003] No. 238)

15 . Computer software exports are tax-free. From January 1, 2004, computer software export (customs export commodity code 9803) tax exemptions, input tax shall not be deductible or refund. (Cai Shui [2003] No. 238)

16 . The comprehensive utilization of the product is immediately refunded. Before the end of 2005 , the company will use the " three remnants " and sub-fuelwood materials as raw materials for the production and processing of comprehensive utilization products (except for the comprehensive utilization of export products), and the value-added tax will be refunded immediately. Enterprises that produce the above-mentioned comprehensive utilization products shall separately calculate the sales amount of the products and the VAT output tax and the input tax amount, which are not separately accounted for or cannot be accurately accounted for. (Cai Shui [2001] No. 72)

17 . The comprehensive utilization of the product is immediately refunded. From January 1, 2001, VAT Jizhengjitui policy for the following goods. (Cai Shui [2000] No. 198)

(1) Shale oil and other products produced from oil shale production .

(2) Recycled asphalt concrete produced by disposing not less than 30 % of waste asphalt concrete in the raw materials for production.

(3) The use of electricity produced by municipal solid waste .

(4) The production of raw materials is not less than 30 % of coal gangue, stone coal, fly ash, coal-fired

boiler bottom slag (excluding blast furnace slag) and other waste slag produced cement.

18 . Foreign processing of integrated circuit products is immediately refunded. From July 1, 2000, for accredited domestic and proprietary design of integrated circuit products, not because of domestic production, the flow of foreign films, processing, and its import VAT of more than 6% levy that is part of the implementation Retreat. (Cai Shui [2002] No. 140)

19 . The comprehensive utilization of resources is immediately refunded. For cement clinker in which the fly ash and other waste residues in the raw materials are more than 30% , the value-added tax shall be refunded immediately. (Guo Shui Han [2003] No. 1164)

20 . After the science and technology products were first collected. From before 1 June 2003 until the end of 2005, some synthetic technology newspapers and audio-visual technology products, circulation revenue in the publishing sectors, the implementation of value-added approach to front-end retreat. (Cai Shui [2003] No. 55)

21 . Purchase of scraps of used materials. From August 1, 2001, the general taxpayer purchase of waste materials waste materials business unit sales, according to the amount of waste materials business unit indicated on the invoice issued, input tax deduction of 10% is calculated. (Cai Shui [2001] No. 78)

22 . The integrated circuit manufacturing enterprises import materials such as special building materials and are exempt from tax. Since January 1, 2001, to set up in China more than 8 billion yuan or integrated circuit line width of less than 0.25μm manufacturers, cleanroom import column names of private building materials, supporting system and IC parts, free Tariffs and import link value-added tax. (Cai Shui [2002] No. 162)

23 . Agricultural products processing enterprises introduce technology and imported equipment tax-free. The introduction of technology and imported agricultural product processing equipment by agricultural product processing enterprises is in compliance with the relevant national tax policy and is exempt from customs duties and import value-added tax. (State Office issued [2002] No. 62)

24 . The newly-resourced comprehensive utilization enterprise is reduced or exempted. In order to deal with new enterprises that are abandoned by other enterprises and used in the Resources Comprehensive Utilization Catalogue, the enterprise income tax may be reduced or exempted for one year. ([94] Finance and Taxation No. 1)

25 . The three wastes are tax-free. The enterprise uses the waste water, waste gas, waste residue and other wastes generated in the production process of the enterprise as the main raw materials, and the products produced by the resources in the " Comprehensive Utilization of Resources Catalogue" are exempted from the enterprise income tax for 5 years from the date of operation . ([94] Finance and Taxation No. 1)

26 . Comprehensive utilization of resources is tax-free. The enterprise uses the large coal gangue, slag and fly ash outside the enterprise as the main raw materials to produce the building materials. Since the date of operation, the enterprise income tax has been exempted for 5 years. ([94] Finance and Taxation No. 1)

27 . Research and development land is tax-free. After the restructuring of scientific research institutions, from 1999 to 2003 in five years, its research and development on their own land, approved by the competent tax authority, exemption from land use tax. (Cai Shui Zi [1999] No. 273)

28 . The telecommunications group is tax-free. For the fund books of China Telecom Group Corporation and the telecom companies of various provinces (autonomous regions and municipalities), the funds that are moved up by layer due to the establishment of capital ties, and those who have been decals before the restructuring, no longer decals. The stamps of funds set up at the time of the establishment of various industrial companies and their subsidiaries are exempt from stamp duty. The transfer of property rights signed by the above-mentioned companies in the process of restructuring and restructuring is exempt from stamp duty. (Guo Shui Han [2001] No. 227)

29 . Railway Communications Corporation is tax-free. The stamp of the funds set up at the time of the establishment of the railway communication limited liability company was exempted from stamp duty. For the transfer of property rights signed by the railway communication company during the formation process, the stamp duty is exempted. (Guo Shui Han [2001] No. 228)

30 . When the " two intensive " projects of foreign-invested enterprises apply the preferential tax policies stipulated in Article 73 of the Implementing Rules of the Tax Law, the leading products produced by them shall belong to the " China High-tech Product Catalogue" formulated by the Ministry of Science and Technology (2000). The year of promulgation) (hereinafter referred to as the "Product Catalog"), and the sales revenue of the above-mentioned leading products should exceed 50 % of the annual sales revenue of the company . For the year in which the sales revenue of the leading products does not exceed 50 % of the annual sales income , the corresponding tax preferential treatment as stipulated in Article 73 of the Implementing Rules of the Tax Law shall not be enjoyed during the year. (Guo Shui Fa [2003] No. 135)

Government Policy Support for High-tech Industry and Policy Orientation of Chinese Government

[Abstract] The rapid rise of high-tech industries is an important pillar of the growth of the contemporary knowledge economy. Priority support and development of high-tech industries has become an

important government act in many developed countries in the world, and government functions and behaviors in this area have been institutionalized and legalized. The support of government policies has played a decisive role in the development of high-tech industries. effect. This paper compares the support policies of high-tech industries in the more developed countries in the world, proposes the main policies that China should pay attention to and perfects, and points out the policy orientation of supporting the development of high-tech industries in the future according to the problems in the current implementation of high-tech industrial policies in China. .

[Key words] high-tech industry , government policy, support, policy orientation

The industrialization of a high-tech industry usually goes through three stages: research and development, transfer of research and development results, and large-scale industrial production. In these three stages, the government plays a very important role, especially in the research and development stage. Because it is the driving force behind the development of high-tech industries, its inherent characteristics are determined by relying solely on market mechanisms and usually cannot achieve the most economically efficient. The degree depends on the government's formulation and implementation of a series of preferential policies to promote and promote the sustained and standardized development of high-tech industry research and development.

1. Policy support for high-tech industries by governments around the world

High-tech industrialization is a complex social system project. It is a new industry and new economic expansion that integrates technology-intensive, capital-intensive and risk-intensive. Therefore, the development of high-tech industrialization must adopt a brand-new Government management and coordination methods, governments around the world do everything possible to create conditions for the establishment and development of high-tech industries from various aspects, such as: the government directly or indirectly formulate various policies, regulations and measures to encourage technological research and development, promote high technology The flow of talents and the exchange of technology to support and guide the implementation of high-tech industrialization; provide a stable sales market for high-tech industries, reduce social risks, etc. In these conditions, government policies as the preferred environmental conditions, Promoting the rapid growth of high-tech industries has a significant role in promoting.

Priority support and development of high-tech industries has become an important government act in many countries in the world. The government's support for high-tech industries is growing. The government functions and behaviors in this area have been institutionalized and legalized. Mainly in the following aspects:

(1) The government's legislative support for high-tech enterprises and high-tech parks

The development of high-tech as a lever to seek the country's economic development and the enhancement of comprehensive national strength has become the consensus of governments around the world. In order to enable the high-tech industries and high-tech industrial development zones to fully and rapidly exert the accumulation effect, no matter in the world. Developed countries and developing countries have successively formulated a series of laws and regulations to promote the development of high-tech industries. In recent years, legislation on high-tech industries has become a topic of great concern to economically developed countries. Some Asian and regional governments have issued relevant laws and regulations on the development of high-tech parks. For example, Japan has promulgated the "High-tech Industrial Intelligence Zone Development Promotion Law" and the "Technology City Law" following the "Tsuba Research Institute Urban Construction Law". South Korea passed the "High-tech Industrial City Development Promotion Act", and Taiwan promulgated and implemented the "Regulations on the Management of Scientific Industrial Parks". Although fully developed industrialized countries such as the United States and the United Kingdom do not have special legislation for high-tech parks, there are various laws related to scientific and technological activities and enterprise innovation, such as the United States' 1976 US National Science and Technology Policy and Institutions. And the Priority Objectives Act, the 1986 Federal Technology Transfer Act, the Small Business Innovation Research Act, France' s Venture Capital Mutual Fund, Venture Capital Corporation, and Emerging Corporate Financial Privileges, etc. A number of special laws on patent protection, environmental policy, technology transfer, and foreign investment have also been formulated.

China has regarded the high-tech industry as a "sunrise "industry, and implemented a special "industrial tilt " policy in terms of capital investment, taxation, import and export, and supply of raw materials , giving priority support and guidance, but there is no research on high-tech industry development. National legislation for district development, although the State Council and some provincial people's congresses have successively formulated relevant regulations and local regulations to support their development and standardize their behavior, laying a solid foundation for the development of high-tech industrial development zones, but to make high-tech The industrial development zone and the high-tech industry are developing steadily. It is not enough to rely solely on the administrative guidance of the government. It is necessary to further stabilize the current policy through the form of national legislation, establish the legal status of the high-tech industrial development zone, and implement key protection for high technology. To make the industry have a development environment superior to traditional industries, it is of positive significance to regulate the activities of high-tech industrial development zones and high-tech enterprises in the form of legislation in China, and to manage according to law to protect and promote the construction and development of development zones. of.

(2) Government's financial support for high-tech industries

The high-tech industrial development zones planned by the state are generally large-scale, advanced in equipment and beautiful in the environment. Therefore, if there is no reliable and abundant source of funds, it will never be built. In foreign countries, government investment is mostly limited to the construction of

infrastructure, generally accounting for 60 % to 70 %. The construction of the Tsukuba Science City in Japan lasted for 20 years and cost a total of 1.3 trillion yen. The Spanish government invested 10 billion to build the Kajatu Science City. Countries such as the United States that implement a free market economic system generally do not encourage direct investment in high-tech parks, but focus on improving the development environment of the park, mainly through the influence of national procurement on the development of high-tech industries. Individual developed countries have also made limited investments in park construction to play a guiding role in private enterprise investment. As the German government in 80 years late for the high-tech park construction investment more than 1.9 Yi marks. The financial support of the Chinese government for the high-tech industrial development zone is mainly to give certain start-up funds to the national-level development zones, and to implement some national-level planned projects to enterprises in the development zones. In most development zones in China, the local government mainly supports the development zone by renting land at low prices. Due to the large infrastructure construction, large-scale one-time investment and high cost, the fund-raising channel was single. By the end of 1994, the accumulated development liabilities of 13 development zones including Tianjin, Qingdao, Zhengzhou, Chengdu and Wuhan totaled 6.59 billion yuan.

(3) The government implements preferential tax incentives for high-tech industries

The formulation of preferential tax policies is a common practice for countries around the world to promote high-tech industrialization. Through tax reduction and subsidies, countries encourage and attract private enterprises to create and develop high-tech industries and reduce risks. For example, the S Amendment Act promulgated by the US government stipulates that one-third of the tax is paid to technology-intensive enterprises. In order to encourage venture capital activities, the Economic Rehabilitation Tax Law was passed in 1981, which reduced the investment tax on research and development from 49 % to 25 %. In 1986, Congress passed an amendment to the law to reduce the investment tax to 20 %. It has effectively promoted the development of high-tech venture capital. In 1983, the British government enacted the Enterprise Expansion Plan. In order to induce SMEs to invest in high technology, the tax policy stipulates that 60 % of the investment tax can be exempted for the establishment of small businesses, and 100 % of the capital tax can be exempted for newly established small businesses. , corporate tax from the 1983 financial year of 38 per cent to 30 % stamp duty of 20 % to 1 % threshold by a 2.5 increase to £ 3 million pounds, canceled investment income surtax. In 1985, the Japanese government enacted the "Promoting Basic Technology Development Tax System", which exempts 7 % of the assets from the purchase of assets for basic technology development. The Brazilian government stipulates that companies with a technology investment exceeding 5 % of corporate profits are exempt from product taxes, allowing companies to spend 80 % of their taxes on research and development investments. Taiwan's "Regulations on the Management of Scientific Industrial Parks" stipulates that enterprises in the park may be exempt from import tax, excise tax, business tax and land tax. The enterprise shall be exempted from income tax for profit within 5 years, and the products for export shall not be taxed. China's taxation policy for high-tech industrial development zones is relatively comprehensive. The income tax of high-tech enterprises recognized in the region is levied at 15 %. The newly-established enterprises are exempted from income tax within two years from commissioning, and then exempted for three years. Reduce import and export tariffs and other regulations. After the tax reform, the gap between the preferential policies enjoyed by China's high-tech industrial development zones and those outside the region has narrowed, and the VAT regulations are not favorable for the development of software-based high-tech enterprises.

(4) The government implements special credit preferential policies for high-tech industries

Many foreign countries are generally available to business park by way of the establishment of the Foundation's bank or low-interest loans, such as the Federal Business Development Bank of Canada for the enterprises in the park on the risk of a large development project dedicated to providing "balanced funding", and Term loans together help companies maintain financial balance or recover costs as quickly as possible. The Japanese government has established a special loan system to revitalize local technology. Where new equipment can provide special interest loans, investment companies in high-tech parks can use low-interest long-term loans (annual interest rate is 8 % to 8.15 %). The French government has set up an "Industrial Development Fund" to provide SMEs with a turnover of less than 500 million francs at a preferential interest rate of 8.75 %. The government also provides 300 million francs to SOFARIS investment companies, and 50 % of SMEs apply for loans. Guarantee. The UK government's short-term funds for private technology companies can be financed through bank overdrafts, trade credits, etc. Medium-term assets can be obtained through bank credit, property mortgages, self-issued credit bonds, and stock issuance. China does not have a unified special preferential policy for enterprise loans in high-tech industrial development zones. In this regard, we should learn from foreign advanced experience and formulate loan preferential policies in line with China's national conditions.

(5) The government opens up risk investment channels for high-tech industries

As a special policy to support venture enterprises, venture capital allows some countries to establish specialized securities markets for venture companies. The purpose is to transform the financing methods of venture companies, from indirect finance to direct finance. To enable venture companies to raise low-interest funds without the need for guarantees. The United States, the United Kingdom, Japan and other countries have opened up the secondary securities market (off-exchange securities market), allowing companies to raise funds. Its characteristics are based on the stocks of risk-issuing companies, and its issuance standard is lower than the general securities market. For example, the Japanese government set up an off-market securities market in Osaka, Tokyo, and Nagoya in 1983, and stipulated that companies with a pre-tax profit margin of 4 % could be listed as long as the market value was above \$ 850,000. There are also 450 private small business investment companies in the United States that specialize in venture capital on behalf of the Small Business

Administration of the United States. The UK allows newly established high-tech companies to raise funds by issuing bonds. These countries have also adjusted capital gains taxes to encourage banks and individuals to participate in venture capital. At present, there is no risk securities market and venture capital encouragement policy for high-tech enterprises. The two local venture capital companies in the high-tech zone have been suspended for various reasons.

Through the above comparison, the author believes that to promote the development of China's high-tech industries, we should get some useful inspiration from the policies of developed countries' governments to support the development of high-tech industries on the premise of considering China's specific national conditions. The government should learn from advanced foreign countries. Experience, on the basis of continuing to maintain the stability of existing policies, formulate fiscal and taxation policies, financial policies and risk investment policies in line with China's national conditions to support the development of high-tech industries. The specific policies that should be improved are:

1. For a certain period of time, high-tech enterprises should reduce their income tax and value-added tax; accelerate the depreciation of high-tech equipment; allow enterprises to calculate the input of a large amount of intellectual and intangible assets as the main production factor.

2. The government should formulate policies, encourage interest banks to provide loans to high-tech enterprises by means of interest subsidies, guarantees, etc. , and provide low-interest loans to enterprises in high-tech industrial development zones through banks or foundations, in the national credit plan. Increase the proportion of technology loans and expand the scale of commercial technology loans.

3. Venture capital is an investment mechanism combining science and technology with finance. Therefore, the government must create a good market economy environment for the development of venture capital. The government should change the original investment method, change direct investment to indirect investment, and use government venture capital to attract investment from enterprises and institutions. The government should pay attention to adjusting its investment intensity and investment structure, formulating relevant policies for venture capital as soon as possible, gradually establishing a risk investment system, increasing policy support, and fundamentally alleviating the shortage of high-tech enterprise development funds.

4. The government should increase the intensity of the transformation of high-tech achievements. In particular , it should focus on the infrastructure areas and key technical fields related to the national economy and the people's livelihood. The national policy banks should set up special loan projects to support the transformation of major scientific and technological achievements, and implement preferential interest rates. Specialized for the transformation of scientific and technological achievements, the "seed funds "and the incubation funds and guarantee funds for the incubation of small and medium-sized technology enterprises . The state may pilot the establishment of a joint-stock high-tech development bank to provide special loans for the transformation of high-tech achievements at preferential interest rates, establish a high-tech industrial development fund, and accelerate the transformation of scientific and technological achievements.

5. Accelerate the transformation of high-tech enterprises into modern joint-stock companies. The government prioritizes the listing of high-tech enterprise stocks, allows the issuance of transferable high-tech bonds and high-tech government bonds, and raises funds for the development of high-tech enterprises.

Second, the policy orientation of the Chinese government to support the development of high-tech Industries

The biggest feature of high-tech industry is capital and knowledge intensive, with high efficiency, high risk and high investment. In order to attract more enterprises to enter the park to invest in high-tech enterprises, the government has formulated preferential policies to support its development. practice. China has always attached importance to the development of high-tech industries. In order to promote the development of high-tech industries and accelerate the commercialization, industrialization and internationalization of China's high-tech achievements, China has formulated such fiscal and taxation policies, import and export policies, capital investment policies, investment policies, trade policies, A series of corresponding preferential policies, such as talent policy and land policy, have played a huge role in the transformation of high-tech achievements and industrialization. As a target of these policy measures, enterprises are generally affirmative of various policy measures. According to the High-tech Zone Enterprise Survey (1996), the vast majority of enterprises (89.9 %) are hoping for national preferential policies, including corporate tax incentives, high-tech industries, product preferential policies, personnel recruitment, and preferential policies for scientific and technical personnel. Foreign trade import and export preferential policies, among which the tax policy is the highest, and it is considered to be very important (74.4 % of the companies think it is important, 20.4 % think it is more important), and the role is gradually strengthened (61.6 % of the companies think it has been Played a better role). The high evaluation of taxation policies by enterprises is consistent with the primary motivation for the development of enterprises in high-tech zones. This aspect reflects the instinct and long-term dependence of enterprises for all favorable conditions, and on the other hand reflects the difficulty of survival and development as a high-tech enterprise in developing countries. Enterprises have higher evaluation of high-tech enterprises, credit support, personnel recruitment, and preferential policies for scientific and technological personnel. The preferential policies for " delineating the scope of high-tech zones and developing in pieces " are indirect because of the relationship with the enterprises. The " tortor plan guidance " and " foreign trade import and export preferential policies " are not highly evaluated due to the narrow margin of benefit (Note: source of investigation data At the National Science and Technology Assessment Center.).

With the development of high-tech industries, preferential policies have encountered some problems in the

effective implementation, mainly as follows: the support is small and unsupported; the national policies, local policies and policies in the development zones are not coordinated; some policies fail. Reflecting the characteristics of high-tech zones; blind comparisons of preferential policies in some areas have led to excessive and excessive preferential policies. The emergence of these problems has affected the development of high-tech industries. From the perspective of the development of high-tech zones, the preferential policies of high-tech zones should not only play a guiding role, but also play a regulatory role, and should pay attention to the following aspects.

(1) Adopting a clear industrial tilt policy on preferential policies

The preferential target of the high-tech industrial development zone is the approved high-tech enterprise, which focuses on the technical level of the enterprise. After the recognized high-tech enterprise has been re-certified for three years, it can continue to enjoy the preferential treatment. Technical requirements are very high. The task of China's high-tech and its industrialization is to grasp the trend of international high-tech development, aim at improving the country's independent innovation capability, mastering intellectual property rights, and enhancing overall national strength, focusing on the development of electronics, biology, new materials, new energy, and aviation. High-tech in aerospace, ocean and other fields. At present, most of China's high-tech industrial development zones are in accordance with the high-tech scope of the State Science and Technology Commission according to the state of science and technology development of the world, and stipulate the development areas of local high-tech development zones. Each development zone highlights local advantages according to its own actual conditions, according to its own resources, humanities and geographical advantages. It is compatible with local economic, scientific, historical and cultural characteristics, with particular emphasis on relevant development areas. For example, Kunming first stipulated "Developing bioengineering technologies and their products", "Information technology and its products". Shijiazhuang City, the provisions of "the development of communications, microelectronics, biomedical, mechanical and electrical integration, new materials, new technologies such as high performance and industry". Under the guidance of industrial policies, Shanghai Caohejing Development Zone has formed three pillar industries of modern information, biomedical engineering and new materials. Tianjin Development Zone has formed four major industrial groups including electronics, machinery, bioengineering and food. Therefore, in the preferential policies, we should pay attention to the formulation of industrial tilt policies, to reflect the combination of industrial policies and regional policies, the regionalization of industrial policies and the industrialization of regional policies. It is necessary to clearly stipulate which industries should be given special encouragement and truly reflect The preferential policies not only serve high-tech enterprises, but also adjust the industrial structure for high-tech zones and provide long-term coordinated development services. Only in this way can the country guide the development of the industrial layout of the high-tech industrial development zone in a rational, coordinated and complementary direction through policy formulation. While guiding the development of leading industries in high-tech industrial development zones, we must also pay attention to the development of other industries and foster new economic growth points. In this way, a new and rational industrial layout with one or several industries as the main body and simultaneous and coordinated development of multiple industries can be formed.

At present, China should formulate preferential policies to support large-scale high-tech enterprises in accordance with the characteristics of low economic output, low scale of enterprises, low technological level and low technological content, so as to improve the quality of economic growth. In the first place, we will strive to promote the transformation of economic growth mode from extensive to intensive. We must adopt supportive policies, take brand-name products and advantageous enterprises as the leader, use assets as the link, and realize the optimal allocation of resources through division of labor and cooperation. Joint, mergers, acquisitions, shareholdings and other forms to carry out asset restructuring and corporate restructuring, accelerate the formation of a number of pillar industries and leading industries, resulting in a number of industry leading enterprises and brand-name products, so that the scale, the upper level, to enhance The competitiveness in the international and domestic markets ensures the sustainable, healthy and rapid development of the development zone economy. While paying attention to the development of large enterprises, we cannot ignore the growth of a large number of small and medium-sized technology enterprises. SMEs are the foundation of economic development, and they are interdependent and complementary with large enterprises in terms of production cooperation and product support. In a sense, the technological innovation of small and medium-sized technology enterprises is even more active than that of large enterprises. Today's small enterprises may be tomorrow's big enterprises. It is the responsibility of the high-tech zone and one of the most distinctive features to support the growth of small and large enterprises.

(2) The policy of the high-tech zone should reflect the particularity of the industry in the high-tech zone and the overall coordination of the policy.

The high-tech industrial development zone is an important base for the development of high-tech industries. It is a radiation source for the diffusion of high-tech industries to traditional industries. It is a window for opening up to the outside world and an experimental area for deepening reforms. These particularities should be reflected in the policies. Many of the current policies do not reflect the characteristics of high-tech industrial development zones, and many of them are close to our foreign investment policies. For example, regarding the provisions of the company's distribution personnel to simplify the procedures for going abroad, the export authority of products, etc., the preferential policies of the high-tech zones do not reflect the characteristics of high-efficiency, high-input and high-risk characteristics of high-tech zones. Due to the insufficient industrial characteristics of the high-tech zone as reflected in the policy of the high-tech

zone, the characteristics of support and guidance for the high-tech zone are not obvious.

The content of the preferential policies of high-tech industrial development zones is extensive, and it is a collection of various preferential policies. The purpose is to use the comprehensive benefits of preferential policies to create a good investment environment. With the gradual formation of a new socialist market economy system, the advantages of high-tech zones caused by preferential policies are gradually disappearing. Of course, in the period of development of high-tech zones, the policy advantage as the initial driving force has played a major role. In the case of a reduction in the superiority policy of the high-tech zone, it is advisable to focus on improving the investment environment as a whole. With the initial impetus of policy advantages, the high-tech zone will be included in the track of new systems and new mechanisms as soon as possible. As long as the overall benefits of preferential policies are fully utilized, and the comprehensive management of the investment environment can be done well, it can still play its due role. At present, high-tech enterprises are concerned that the preferential policies for ensuring a smooth environment for production, supply and marketing activities should be clear, specific and complementary, and we have just enough shortcomings in this regard. The preferential policies of high-tech zones are the means to attract high-tech enterprises, not the purpose. The preferential policies of high-tech zones cannot only stay in taxation, credit, etc., and must thoroughly examine the links in the actual process of production and circulation, and find problems in time. Develop a corresponding policy. It is necessary to establish a specific, clear and supporting policy system that is conducive to high-tech industrial development zones, give full play to the overall benefits of the development zone policies, and do a good job in the comprehensive management of the investment environment.

(3) The policy of the high-tech zone should help promote the overall function of the high-tech industrial development zone

The formation and development of high-tech industrial development zones is an organic combination of resource allocation, which takes advantage of the organic combination of manpower, science and technology, industry and geography, and produces time and space effects, incubation effects, aggregation effects and radiation effects.

1. Time and space effects of high-tech industrial development zones. The high-tech industrial development zone adheres to the integration of science, technology development and production, and has become a base for promoting the formation and development of high-tech industries. It has strengthened targeted exchanges, quickly solved problems in all aspects of scientific research, technology and production, and greatly shortened high-tech achievements. The cycle of commercialization, industrialization and internationalization has enhanced the competitiveness of high-tech products. In the time and space effect of high-tech industrial development zones, it should be noted that in the formulation of preferential policies, emphasis is placed on supporting the initial stage of the industry, and preferential policies are tilted towards the source of technological development, because research and development as the driving force behind the development of high-tech industries is inherent. Some characteristics, relying solely on market mechanisms, usually cannot achieve the most economical efficiency in terms of quantity, quality and direction. It depends on the government to formulate and implement a complete set of specific industrial development strategies to eliminate market failures and encourage enterprises to conduct research and development. Stimulate the improvement of the technical level of the industry. According to statistics, China's current research and development expenditures account for 0.5 % of GDP , developed countries are 2.3 % to 2.8 % , and developing countries are 1.5 % . (Note: Shi Qingqi and other "China's high-tech enterprises " , "China Technical Economics Science 1998.1.1 ~ 8.). Therefore, it is necessary to encourage high-tech enterprises to increase technology development funds and increase investment in high-tech industry development.

In the formulation of preferential policies, we should also pay attention to supporting new technologies with national innovation, and should be more favorable to national high-tech enterprises. Because one of the purposes of establishing a national high-tech industrial development zone is to make the high-tech industrial development zone a base for the development of national high-tech, to become a base for the transformation of China's scientific and technological achievements into real productivity, and to become a national high-tech in the world's high-tech fields. The window of a place, from the actual situation of the 53 national high-tech industrial development zones, the enthusiasm for the use of foreign capital is relatively high, and the efforts to develop national high-tech are not enough. The high-tech industrial development zone should stand at the height of developing national high-tech and revitalizing national industry, and correctly handle the relationship between using foreign capital, introducing advanced foreign technology and developing national high-tech.

2. The incubation effect of high-tech industrial development zones. The general high-tech industrial development zones all have entrepreneurship centers for the incubation industry, which are used to support high-tech entrepreneurship, especially for the growth and development of small and medium-sized enterprises. Judging from the implementation of China's current policies, all high-tech zones have already set up entrepreneurial service centers aimed at incubating high-tech enterprises. Thanks to the support of government policies, the promotion of the Torch Program, the policy environment and infrastructure of high-tech industrial development zones. Due to better conditions, many entrepreneurial centers in China have become important bases for the transformation of high-tech achievements into commodities, incubators for high-tech enterprises, and schools for cultivating high-tech entrepreneurs. The establishment of a service center is conducive to attracting human, material, talent and information resources, and is conducive to the function of incubation.

3. The aggregation effect of high-tech industrial development zones. Due to the combination and

interaction of various conditions in the high-tech industrial development zone, the high-tech industrial development zone has a clustering effect, and the universities, research and development institutions, talents and industries are gathered in the high-tech industrial development zone to play a high-tech The overall function of the region of the technology industry development zone. According to statistics, the national high-tech industrial development zones set up by universities, institutes of scientific and technical personnel enterprises reached 2192 Jia; in 140 of more than million employees, the college staff accounted for about one-third of graduate students of 22,000 people, Dr. Born 2,758 people, attracting 2,981 returnees (note: Xu Guanhua, Vice Minister of Science and Technology, at the 10th Anniversary Experience Exchange Meeting of the Torch Program 1998.8.7.). It can be seen that in the future, the state should still formulate policies for attracting and cultivating human resources, such as policies to attract foreign experts and overseas students, policies to encourage high-level talents to move to enterprises, and institutions of higher learning, research and development institutions, and talents. The appropriate concessions should be given to attract them to the high-tech industrial development zone. Formulate policies to encourage free integration of scientific and technological personnel, develop private scientific research institutions, establish science and technology education funds, and formulate high-input and high-output policies for human resources training. Encourage the flow of scientific and technical personnel from universities and research institutions to the economic field. This is the starting point and core for realizing the combination of scientific research and production and accelerating the industrialization of scientific and technological achievements. Encourage enterprises and institutions of higher learning, research institutes to form a production consortium in the form of a shareholding system, allowing technology to participate in shares and starting a business, and mobilizing the enthusiasm of scientific research institutions, researchers and entrepreneurs. It is necessary to take effective measures to continuously improve the social and economic status of scientific and technological personnel and further improve the social insurance system to prevent the outflow of existing researchers.

4. Radiation effects of high-tech industrial development zones. In the high-tech development zone, research and development of scientific and technological achievements can promote the birth of high-tech products on the broad frontier of technology, thus playing a strong role in the radiation of high-tech enterprises. The high-tech industrial development zone has effectively promoted the economic development of the region by driving high-tech industries in the surrounding areas. Mainly manifested in the first, high-tech industries produce high output value, high profits, high growth rate, can greatly increase employment opportunities, develop the tertiary industry, directly promote the regional economy, accelerate rural urbanization, promote change The development of surrounding areas and society; second, increased taxation in the region; third, changed the image of the region to become a region where the technology industry is booming; fourth, the high-tech industry has a transformative effect on traditional industries, high-tech industries The traditional industries in the surrounding areas of the development zone are often the first to receive high-tech benefits. However, at present, the radiation function of China's high-tech zones is still not ideal enough, and it has little impact on the growth and development of enterprises that do not enjoy preferential policies outside the zone. These issues need to be further developed to address the issue. (He Ying , School of Law, Hebei University of Economics and Business)

The state encourages the export of preferential measures for high-tech products

(www.cei.gov.cn) The Ministry of Science and Technology, the Ministry of Foreign Trade and Economic Cooperation, the Ministry of Finance, the State Administration of Taxation and the General Administration of Customs jointly issued the "China High-tech Product Catalogue", which listed 1900 high-tech products in 8 fields. Both can enjoy the relevant export preferential policies stipulated by the state.

These eight areas include electronic information, software, aerospace, opto-mechatronics, biomedical and medical devices, new materials, new and energy-efficient products, and products in the environmental, geospatial and marine sectors. This "Catalogue" is based on the internationally accepted high-tech product classification, based on the current high-tech range in China, and has been reviewed by hundreds of technical and trade experts and reviewed by relevant departments. The product-leading technology included in the Catalogue must belong to the identified high-tech fields. The leading technology of the product must include technologically advanced technological breakthroughs in the high-tech field. Experts also consider the independent innovation capability of the project when defining. And sustainable development capabilities.

桐乡市制造业转型升级三年行动计划实施方案(2017-2019年)

http://xxgk.tx.gov.cn/xxgk/jcms_files/jcms1/web2/site/art/2017/5/5/art_549_102748.html

2017-04-13

各镇人民政府、街道办事处，市政府各部门，市直各单位：

《桐乡市制造业转型升级三年行动计划实施方案(2017-2019年)》已经市十六届政府第2次常务会议讨论通过，现予印发，请认真贯彻执行。

桐乡市人民政府

2017年4月13日

桐乡市制造业转型升级三年行动计划

实施方案(2017-2019年)

为全面贯彻落实市第十四次党代会精神，大力发展以先进制造业为核心的实体经济，加快转型升级，转变发展方式，做大做强先进制造业，提升实体经济的整体素质和综合实力，努力把我市打造成全省先进制造业基地，特制定本实施方案。

一、指导思想

全面贯彻五大发展理念，按照《中国制造2025》和《中国制造2025浙江行动纲要》等战略部署，坚持稳中求进，以制造业转型升级为主线，以“两化”融合为手段，以提质增效为核心，以创新驱动为动力，大力发展四大重点产业，着力实施六大重点任务，推进产业智能化、绿色化、服务化、高端化发展，努力构建现代产业新体系，推动以先进制造业为核心的实体经济持续稳定健康发展。

二、基本原则

注重优化结构。加快构建先进制造业现代产业体系，做大做强装备制造产业，做特做亮互联网（电子信息）产业，做强做优新材料产业，做精做优时尚产业，培育一批具有核

心竞争力的现代产业集群。

强化创新驱动。以创新引领实体经济转型升级，优化创新环境、完善创新体系、深化创新合作、培育创新主体、集聚创新人才、加快从要素驱动、投资驱动向创新驱动转变。

突出智能制造。把智能制造作为“两化”深度融合的主攻方向，大力培育“互联网+”等制造业新业态、新模式，全面提升企业研发、生产、管理和服务的智能化水平。

坚持品质先行。深化“质量强市”建设，推进“浙江制造”战略，弘扬“工匠精神”，提高精品制造能力，促进企业生产增品种、提品质、创品牌，加快推进产品供给创新、质量提升和品牌建设。

优化要素配置。充分发挥财税、产业、金融、土地、环保、能源等政策的导向作用，进一步完善市场倒逼机制，引导生产要素向重大项目、重点平台和高端产业领域集聚。

加快绿色发展。牢固树立绿色发展的理念，全面推进节能减排、清洁生产和资源综合利用，淘汰落后产能，提高先进制造业可持续发展能力，推动制造业绿色低碳发展。

三、目标任务

通过三年努力，全市先进制造业实力稳步提升，自主创新能力显著增强，两化融合迈上新台阶，产业结构持续优化，绿色发展模式逐步形成。到 2019 年末：

（一）规模总量持续增长。规模以上工业总产值达到 1750 亿元；累计规上企业达到 1500 家，百亿企业 3 家，10 亿元企业 20 家，亿元企业 300 家。

（二）产业结构更加合理。累计完成工业生产性投资 800 亿元，其中设备投入占比 65%以上。战略性新兴产业、高新技术产业增加值在规模以上工业中的比重均提高到 45%。

（三）创新驱动步伐加快。规模以上制造业研发经费支出占主营业务收入的比重超过 1.5%，规模以上制造业新产品产值率超过 45%；新增发明专利授权量达 1000 件。

（四）质量效益稳步提高。规模以上制造业增加值率达到 20%，主导产品采标率达到 71%以上；“浙江制造”认证企业达到 10 家，省以上名牌达到 48 个。

（五）“两化”融合深度拓展。数字化、网络化、智能化技术在重点领域得到广泛应用，两化融合发展水平总指数达到 90 以上；装备数控化率达到 55%。

（六）绿色发展成效明显。能源利用效率和资源集约利用水平显著提升，单位工业增

加值能耗下降率完成上级下达的目标任务。

四、产业发展方向

通过三年努力，全市制造业转型升级取得新进展，逐步形成以装备制造产业为引擎、以新材料产业为支撑、以互联网产业（电子信息）为亮点、以时尚产业为特色的先进制造业现代产业体系。

（一）装备制造

发展目标：加快打造以汽车零部件、新能源汽车、电气机械、其他专用设备为重点的区域性特色装备制造基地建设，进一步提高核心竞争力，做大产业规模，塑造产业竞争新优势。到 2019 年末，规上总产值超过 200 亿元。

发展重点：

——汽车零部件及新能源汽车：立足自身基础优势，瞄准行业发展趋势，以易锋机械、双环传动、合众新能源等企业为带动，重点发展新能源汽车、汽车空调压缩机、齿轮等关键零部件以及汽车冲压件、汽车仪表、齿轮等汽车零配件产品，并向系统化、模块化方向发展。

——电气机械装备：以京马电机、创嘉机电等龙头企业为代表，加大设备制造的创新性设计，促进科技成果的转化与应用，加快发展高效节能电机、串激电机、变频电机、电梯配套产品等高科技、绿色节能输变电设备，培育发展军民融合企业自主创新。

——其他专用设备：以同力重机、内曼格等企业为龙头，培育引进一批大型专用设备制造企业，重点发展水泥、化工、石化、新能源、冶金、环保等行业专用设备。

（二）新材料

发展目标：以加快打造国家级化纤新材料基地和全球性复合新材料产业基地为目标，加快发展化纤新材料、玻纤及复合材料、橡胶等产业，推进产品结构优化和产业链延伸，提高核心竞争力。到 2019 年末，新材料规上总产值超过 850 亿元。

发展重点：

——化纤新材料：以桐昆、新凤鸣两大百亿企业为引领，以涤纶、锦纶两大产品为主导，积极推动新一代差别化、功能性、高仿真、超细旦等高附加值纤维的开发和生产，并积极拓展各类高性能纤维、复合型纤维，加快产业升级，推动化纤产业向“高端化、差别化、

功能化”方向发展。

——玻纤及复合材料:以巨石集团为带动，强化技术优势、行业领先地位，依托玻纤品种和规模优势，加快引进以玻纤为原料下游的玻纤制品及复合材料企业，不断向后端玻纤制品及复合材料延伸，提高玻纤产品、玻纤复合材料行业规模，打造产业集群。

- Glass Fiber Fabric and composite material:

Leading by Jushi Group CO.,Ltd, we shall strengthen the technological advantage and the leading position in the industry. Through the advantage of the kinds and scale of GFF, we shall accelerate to bring GFF and Composite companies at the downstream of the industry which are based with the GFF as material and keep extend to back-end GFF products and composite material to improve the industry scale of GFF product and composite material and create a industry cluster.

——其他新材料：以双箭股份、华友钴业等企业为龙头，瞄准前沿科技，以技术改造、技术创新、管理创新、整合资源为手段，积极开发前沿新材料，重点发展橡胶、过滤、钴等新材料，扩大产品应用领域，延伸产品应用领域的通用性和广泛性。

（三）互联网（电子信息）

发展目标：加快打造创新能力强、集聚效应明显、产业链完善、海内外创客云集的互联网产业集群，助推传统产业互联网化，加快形成“一核一带多点”发展格局。到 2019 年末，培育发展互联网（电子信息）企业 200 家，实现互联网（电子信息）产业产值 200 亿元以上。

发展重点：

——电子信息制造业:培育发展电子材料、电子元器件、LED 照明、智能终端、通讯设备、光伏电池及组件等高端电子信息制造业，鼓励企业加快智能化产品研发，拓展智能电表、智能医疗设备、LED 灯具模组等各类应用电子产业发展，探索“制造+服务”融合、网络化协同制造等新模式，提升市场竞争力。

——软件和信息技术业: 建设浙江乌镇大数据高新技术产业园区，依托乌镇互联网产业园、浙江省大数据科技产业园等产业平台，重点引进和发展以互联网应用和服务、信息系统集成、信息技术咨询、软件技术服务外包等行业，培育云计算和大数据应用服务产业。大力发展生产智能化所需的工业控制类嵌入式软件产品，重点发展面向本地企业生产智能

化升级的生产控制和管理应用等定制化软件。

（四）时尚产业

发展目标：顺应消费市场发展趋势，以打造“时尚之都”为抓手，推动纺织服饰、皮革皮草、家纺家居、时尚女鞋等特色产业向研发设计、品牌化方向发展，挖掘传统与现代工艺美术、提高产品附加值，推广应用新技术、新工艺、新材料，推动块状经济向现代产业集群发展。到 2019 年末，全市时尚产业实现规上工业总产值 500 亿元以上。

发展重点：

——纺织服饰：依托濮院毛衫（服装）市场，重点发展时尚羊绒衫、梭织服装、高档内衣、高档 T 恤和针织外衣等产品，采用新型纺纱技术、先进后整理工艺，着力加强设计创新、品牌创新、模式创新，加强工艺设计数字化研发，提高智能化和信息化技术的应用，加快培育一批有区域影响力的纺织服装龙头企业和优秀品牌，创建时尚之都。

——皮革皮草：以创建“崇福皮草”全国知名品牌示范区为契机，依托崇福皮草，以时尚化、精品化、高档化为方向，加强创意设计，发展个性化定制，强化品牌建设，着力开发一批生态、仿真皮毛和毛革、高档毛皮服装、裘皮服装，积极探索皮草元素在服装、鞋帽、家具、生活用品、汽车用品中的多元化应用，拓展产业发展空间。

——家纺家居：依托大麻家纺布艺名镇和洲泉蚕丝被名镇，以艺术化、系列化、功能化、品牌化为方向，重点发展中高档被褥、被套、蚕丝被等床上用品，沙发布、装饰布、窗帘布等布艺类产品，地板、家具等时尚家居类产品，以科技研发、创意设计、工艺创新、质量提升、品牌建设为突破，优化产业链、提升价值链、构建循环链。

——时尚女鞋：以石门和洲泉区块为重点，鼓励龙头企业加强智能设备的应用，加强创意设计，强化自主品牌建设，加快新产品开发，提高产品的功能性和时尚性，引导企业由加工制作型向创意型、营销型转变，着力提升产品附加值，全力创建中国“女鞋之都”区域品牌。

五、重点工作

（一）狠抓工业项目建设，增强工业发展后劲

1.全面开展产业招商。健全区域交流合作机制，主动对接沪杭产业平台，深化与沪杭产业对接和科技合作。围绕装备制造、新材料、互联网（电子信息）等战略性新兴产业，加快引进投资强度大、科技含量高、创税能力强、带动作用大的龙头项目和成长型项目，

实施精准招商。加强重大招商项目与土地、资金、环境容量、人才等要素供给联动保障，加快重大产业项目落地建设。三年累计引进工业市外内资 150 亿元，合同利用外资 15 亿美元，实际利用外资 11 亿美元。（责任单位：市商务局、发改局、经信局、科技局、国土资源局、环保局、建设局）

2.加大有效投入力度。突出重大项目抓投资，重点实施 3 个 50 亿元以上省级重大产业项目，15 个省级技术改造重点项目，150 个市级 5000 万元以上重大工业和信息化项目建设。鼓励企业采用新技术、新工艺、新设备、新材料，对生产设施、工艺条件等进行改造提升，实施一批“零土地”、“智能制造”等现代化技改项目，努力扩大工业有效投资。三年累计完成技改投入 680 亿元，高技术产业投资占比 50%以上，设备工器具购置占比 65%以上。（责任单位：市经信局、发改局、国土资源局、环保局、建设局、质监局）

3.创新投融资方式。设立 10 亿元的制造业转型发展产业专项资金，重点支持新兴产业、重大项目和企业开展兼并重组与改造升级。发挥龙头骨干企业引领作用，加快发展相关配套产业及融资租赁等生产性服务业。推进国家产融合作试点，创新科技金融等服务产品，力争制造业贷款占比提高 5 个百分点。发挥政策性融资担保主渠道作用，为中小企业增信提供支持。（责任单位：市金融办、经信局、科技局、财政局<地税局>、商务局、银监办、人民银行）

（二）强化科技创新驱动，增强产业核心竞争力

1.加快科技创新力度。鼓励企业创建企业研发（技术）中心、企业研究院、工程技术研究中心，支持有条件企业与高校、科研院所开展合作，开展产学研用协同创新。支持企业创建国家级高新技术企业，支持科技型中小微企业创新创业。三年累计新增重点实验室、企业研究院、工程技术研究中心、企业研发（技术）中心 21 家以上，国家高新技术企业 75 家以上。（责任单位：市科技局、经信局）

2.推进企业技术进步。围绕装备制造、新材料和电子信息等重点产业，加快共性技术的应用和核心技术的突破。实施军民融合工程，支持企业积极承担国家和省军民融合重大专项计划项目，参与军工装备产品的配套生产。加强专业工业设计机构、人员引进和企业设计创新，促进生产企业工业设计的提升发展，培育一批嘉兴市级以上工业设计企业、中心，提升特色传统产业的工业设计能力，重点发展个性化定制、众包设计、服务型制造等新型制造模式。大力开发应用新产品、新工艺、新装备，加快产品由中低端向中高端提升，增强企业核心竞争力。（责任单位：市科技局、经信局、质监局）

3.大力实施“三品”工程。围绕“增品种、提品质、创品牌”，加快“质量强业、质量强企”建设，积极创建“浙江制造”品牌。实施“标准化+”行动，支持企业参与各类标准的采标和贯

标，鼓励和支持行业龙头企业参与制定各类标准。实施“三名”企业培育行动，大力扶持知名企业发展，培育名牌产品和品牌企业，加强企业家队伍建设，推进企业管理创新，增强企业核心竞争力。三年累计新增嘉兴市级以上著名（驰名）商标 40 件、嘉兴市级以上名牌产品 36 件。（责任单位：市经信局、质监局、市场监管局）

（三）推进企业协调发展，增强转型升级活力

1.做大做强骨干企业。强化大企业大集团龙头带动作用，改善产业配套环境，延伸产业链，提高产业协作配套能力。加大高成长企业的培育力度，支持中小企业“专精特新”发展，打造一批细分行业中的“单打冠军”和“隐形冠军”。鼓励我市优秀企业利用自身技术、管理、品牌优势，借助资本市场进行产业整合。引导大企业与中小企业通过专业分工、服务外包、订单生产等多种方式，建立协同创新。到 2019 年末，亿元以上企业达到 300 家，其中：新增 5 亿元以上企业 10 家、10 亿元以上企业 20 家。（责任单位：市经信局、科技局、市场监管局、质监局、金融办）

2.鼓励企业上市与兼并重组。支持企业加快股改上市，引导有条件的行业龙头骨干企业开展兼并重组，鼓励资产管理公司、创投公司、股权投资基金等参与企业并购重组。推动优势中小企业强强联合，实现规模化、集约化经营。三年累计完成兼并重组企业 40 家，新增股改企业 70 家、上市企业 3 家、新三板挂牌企业 10 家、直接融资 300 亿元。（责任单位：市金融办、经信局、市场监管局）

3.做专做精中小企业。扎实推进“个转企、小升规、规上亿”工作，加快培育科技型、创新型和成长型小微企业。加快推进传统行业小微企业规范提升，加大政策扶持力度，培育企业规模发展。引导和支持小微企业为大企业、大项目和产业链提供优质配套产品和配套服务。支持企业参加省、市相关部门统一组织的境内、境外展销会，大力拓展企业市场营销。三年力争培育小升规企业 400 家，“专精特新”中小微企业 10 家，“个转企”800 家。（责任单位：市经信局、科技局、财政局<地税局>、市场监管局、质监局、金融办、国税局、人民银行、银监办）

（四）强化智能制造引领，推进“两化”深度融合

1.实施智能制造示范。以成功创建“两化”融合国家示范区为契机，支持企业开展“两化”融合示范，鼓励龙头企业开展“两化”融合集成应用、产业链协同应用，推动企业开展“两化”融合管理体系贯标。发展服务型制造，推广应用计算机辅助设计、个性化定制等技术，将电子信息技术嵌入工业产品，促进产品的更新换代。引导企业实施机联网工程，大力培育“数字化车间”“物联网工厂”。（责任单位：市经信局、科技局、质监局）

2.深化“机器换人”。实施“机器人+”行动，加快推进企业生产向信息服务业转型，全面提升制造业智能化水平。鼓励企业应用电子信息技术，采用数控机床和柔性制造系统、加工中心、机械臂、机器人等智能化设备提高生产制造自动化水平，改进生产方式，提高效率，降低成本。开展“政府送云”，促进创新资源分享交流和转型提升，降低创业成本，提升企业信息化水平。三年累计实施“机器换人”改造项目 1000 项，总投资 300 亿元。（责任单位：市经信局）

3.鼓励“电商换市”。运用“互联网+”促进新技术、新产品、新业态和新模式的发展，推进电子商务与传统产业的深度融合发展，加速电商销售对采购、生产、研发等上游环节的逆向重构，带动产业的转型升级。推动工业企业充分利用国内外知名电商平台，实现线上线下的同步发展。提升完善配套服务，加强人才培养，完善电商服务体系，形成良好发展生态。到 2019 年末，实现年网络零售额 350 亿元。（责任单位：市商务局）

（五）优化要素供给方式，促进工业转型发展

1.推进工业节能减排。鼓励企业开展光伏发电和资源综合循环利用，推进企业节能、节水技术改造和开展清洁生产审核，支持企业开发及应用节能新设备、新技术和新工艺，促进新型墙体材料推广应用，引导企业创建工业循环经济示范企业、绿色企业和节水型企业，推动企业开展绿色制造。推进工业园区集中供热，加快供热管网建设，完成燃煤小锅炉淘汰改造。三年累计完成节水型企业 5 家，完成 60 家企业清洁生产审核。（责任单位：市经信局、发改局、财政局<地税局>、环保局、质监局）

2.淘汰落后过剩产能。全面实施“退散进集”“退低进高”“空间换地”“腾笼换鸟”，推进园区外规上企业和有培育前景的企业集聚入园。加快处置僵尸企业，坚决遏制低水平重复建设，加快淘汰落后低效生产线和生产工艺，有效化解产能过剩。三年累计共淘汰落后产能 300 项；整治“四无”“低小散”企业 3000 家。（责任单位：市经信局、发改局、财政局<地税局>、国土资源局、环保局、建设局、安监局、市场监管局、质监局、消防大队、水务集团、整治办、国税局、供电公司）

3.推进资源要素差别化配置。完善企业亩产效益分类综合评价，并实施差别化的电价、水价、排污权、城镇土地使用税、用地、用水、用能交易、金融信贷等政策。加大转而未供、供而未用土地处置力度，盘活低效用地，推进节约集约。严格项目准入，强化土地、资金、用能、排放等资源要素的竞争性配置，促进资源要素优先向重点发展平台、产业集聚。（责任单位：市经信局、发改局、财政局<地税局>、国土资源局、环保局、水利局、金融办、审批中心、水务集团、供电公司、银监办、人民银行）

（六）提升平台发展能级，增强平台承载能力

1.优化提升发展空间。开发区要发挥主战场作用，拓展发展空间，加快产业升级，促进产城融合，全力创建国家级发展平台。濮院针织产业园区要进一步发挥对相关产业的辐射带动作用，完善产业链，壮大企业规模，努力打造全球知名毛针织服装设计、创意、研发中心和总部基地。崇福要加快新兴产业引进培育，提升皮草和纺织两大特色优势产业。洲泉要突出龙头企业和块状经济发展，推动产业提档升级，加快打造国家级化纤新材料基地。到 2019 年末，开发区及濮院、崇福、洲泉均新增产业项目用地 3000 亩以上。其他产业园区（平台）围绕产业发展定位，通过整治淘汰挖潜改造提升发展。（责任单位：市发改局、经信局、国土资源局、环保局、建设局、各主体平台）

2.强化平台配套功能。加强产业园区的物流配套、技术研发、信息咨询、产品检测、技工人才培养等公共服务平台建设，进一步完善平台的综合配套功能，打造优良的营商环境。（责任单位：市发改局、经信局、科技局、人力社保局、市场监管局、质监局、各主体平台）

3.加快“两创”中心建设。加快推进“两创”中心建设，完善创建“两创”中心扶持政策，鼓励利用低效用地、拆改土地等建设“两创”中心，以政府为主导，吸引社会资本参与“两创”中心建设，着力为中小微企业创新发展和实体企业二次创业搭建良好平台。三年累计新建标准厂房 45 万平方米。（责任单位：市经信局、国土资源局、建设局、各主体平台）

六、保障措施

（一）加强组织领导。成立市制造业转型升级三年行动计划实施领导小组，由市政府主要领导任组长，分管领导任副组长，领导小组下设办公室（设在市经信局），负责领导小组日常工作。各镇街道、开发区要建立相应的协调工作机制，加强工作协调和组织领导。各有关职能部门要制定切实可行的工作方案，排出具体的工作计划，明确责任领导、落实责任人员，认真贯彻落实制造业转型升级的各项目标和任务。各成员单位要各司其职、加强沟通协作，密切配合，形成高效协调的工作机制。

（二）加大政策扶持。进一步加大财政资金扶持力度，抓紧研究制定出台推进制造业转型升级的“准、狠、实”配套政策，确保奖励扶持资金不低于税收增幅。扶持方向由“传统制造”向“先进制造”转变，由“规模”扶持向“创新”扶持转变，通过专项资金支持、税费优惠、财政补贴、产业基金引导等方式，支持企业转型升级。加大金融创新力度，拓宽企业融资渠道，推行绿色信贷，降低融资成本，引导更多的信贷资金投向实体经济。

（三）强化要素保障。各部门要组织开展联合执法，强化对企业违法用地、环境污染、违法建筑等失信行为监管力度，建立企业黑名单制度，健全社会信用奖惩联动机制，加快企业信用体系建设。开展新一轮工业企业绩效综合评价工作，将有限资源要素向优势产业、企业倾斜，优先支持优质工业技术改造项目和重大工业项目建设用地，实现效益最大化。深入实施“金凤凰计划”，加大工业领域“国千、省千”高端人才和重点创新创业团队引进培育力度，加快打造领军型企业家队伍、创新型专业技术人才队伍、工匠型高技能人才队伍，为改造提升传统动能提供智力保障。

（四）优化发展环境。深化审批制度改革，推进“四张清单一张网”建设，加快推进“最多跑一次”改革，切实提升行政审批和为企服务水平。全面落实降本减负各项政策举措，降低企业税费负担。以“企情在线”为平台，当好“店小二”，深入开展“重实业、强实体、办实事”活动，为企业解困和发展提供精准、专业服务。

（五）加强督查考核。市领导小组办公室定期对制造业转型升级实施情况进行督查，并将转型升级年度目标任务作为年度责任考核的重要内容。把工作任务完成情况作为镇街道、开发区和相关部门绩效考核、评优评先等的重要依据。建立通报制度，及时通报制造业转型升级重点工作任务完成情况。开展专项督查，对制造业转型升级工作进度慢、执行不力的镇街道、开发区和有关部门实行行政问责。

（六）加大宣传力度。充分发挥新闻媒体的舆论导向作用，加大对制造业转型升级工作以及典型企业的宣传力度，开展形式多样的宣传活动，在全社会营造推进制造业转型升级、提升企业竞争力的良好氛围。

Three-year plan for transform and upgrading in
Manufacture Industry in TongXiang (2017-2019)

[Http://xxgk.tx.gov.cn/xxgk/jcms_files/jcms1/web2
/site/art/2017/5/5/art_549_102748.html](http://xxgk.tx.gov.cn/xxgk/jcms_files/jcms1/web2/site/art/2017/5/5/art_549_102748.html)

2017-04-13

The towns' people's governments, sub-district offices, municipal government departments, and municipal units:

"Tongxiang manufacturing transformation and upgrading of three-year action plan to implement the program (2017-2019 years)" has been the Sixteenth city government executive meeting to discuss the 2nd, is hereby issued, please conscientiously implemented.

Tongxiang Municipal People's Government

April 13, 2017

Tongxiang City Manufacturing Transformation and Upgrade Three-Year Action Plan
Embodiment (2017-2019 years)

In order to fully implement the spirit of the 14th Party Congress, vigorously develop the real economy with the core of advanced manufacturing, accelerate transformation and upgrading, transform the development mode, enlarge and strengthen the advanced manufacturing industry, and improve the overall quality and integration of the real economy. Strength, and strive to make our city into the province's advanced manufacturing base, specially formulated this implementation plan.

I. Guiding ideology

Fully implement the five development concepts, follow the strategic deployments such as "Made in China 2025" and "Made in China 2025 Zhejiang Action Plan", adhere to the principle of steady progress, take the transformation and upgrading of the manufacturing industry as the main line, and use the integration of "two transformations" as a means to Focusing on quality and efficiency, driven by innovation, we will vigorously develop four key industries, focus on implementing six key tasks, promote industrial intelligence, green, service, and high-end development, and strive to build a new modern industrial system and promote The real economy with the core of advanced manufacturing is a stable, stable and healthy development.

Second, the basic principles

Focus on optimizing the structure. Accelerate the construction of a modern manufacturing industry system for advanced manufacturing, enlarge and strengthen the equipment manufacturing industry, do special bright Internet (electronic information) industry, strengthen the new and excellent materials industry, do fine and excellent fashion industry, and cultivate a group of core competitiveness Modern industrial cluster.

Strengthen innovation drive. Leading the transformation and upgrading of the real

economy with innovation, optimizing the innovation environment, perfecting the innovation system, deepening innovation cooperation, cultivating innovation subjects, gathering innovative talents, and accelerating the transformation from factor-driven, investment-driven to innovation-driven.

Highlight smart manufacturing. Taking intelligent manufacturing as the main direction of deep integration of "two transformations", we will vigorously cultivate new manufacturing formats and new models such as "Internet +" and comprehensively enhance the intelligent level of R&D, production, management and service.

Adhere to quality first. Deepen the construction of "quality-strength city", promote the "Zhejiang manufacturing" strategy, promote the "artisan spirit", improve the quality manufacturing capabilities, promote the production of varieties, improve quality, create brands, and accelerate the promotion of product supply, quality improvement and brand building.

Optimize feature configuration. Give full play to the guiding role of fiscal, taxation, industry, finance, land, environmental protection, energy and other policies, further improve the market reversal mechanism, and guide production factors to gather in major projects, key platforms and high-end industries.

Accelerate green development. We will firmly establish the concept of green development, comprehensively promote energy conservation and emission reduction, clean production and comprehensive utilization of resources, eliminate backward production capacity, improve the sustainable development capability of advanced manufacturing industries, and promote green and low-carbon development of manufacturing industries.

Third, the target task

Through three years of hard work, the city's advanced manufacturing strength has been steadily improved, its independent innovation capability has been significantly enhanced, the integration of the two industries has reached a new level, the industrial structure has continued to optimize, and the green development model has gradually taken shape. By the end of 2019 :

(1) The total volume has continued to grow. Above-scale industrial output value reached 175 billion yuan; total of regulation on businesses to reach 1500, 3 billion enterprise 10 billion enterprise 20, 300 billion enterprise.

(2) The industrial structure is more reasonable. Accumulated industrial

investment of 80 billion yuan, of which equipment investment accounted for more than 65% . The added value of strategic emerging industries and high-tech industries has increased to 45% in the above-scale industries .

(3) The pace of innovation drive is accelerating. The R&D expenditure of manufacturing enterprises above designated size accounts for more than 1.5% of the main business income. The output value of new products of above-scale manufacturing industry exceeds 45% ; the number of new invention patents reaches 1,000 .

(4) The quality and efficiency have been steadily improved. The value-added rate of manufacturing enterprises above designated size reached 20% , and the adoption rate of leading products reached 71% ; the number of “ Zhejiang Manufacturing ” certified enterprises reached 10 , and the number of famous brands above the provincial level reached 48 .

(5) The deepening of the integration of “ two transformations ” . Digital, networked, and intelligent technologies have been widely used in key areas. The total development index of the two-in-one integration level has reached 90 or more; the numerical control rate of equipment has reached 55% .

(6) Green development has achieved remarkable results. Energy utilization efficiency and resource intensive utilization level have been significantly improved, and the rate of energy consumption per unit of industrial added value has been completed.

Fourth, the direction of industrial development

Through three years of hard work, the city's manufacturing transformation and upgrading has made new progress, and gradually formed a modern manufacturing industry with the equipment manufacturing industry as the engine, the new material industry as the support, the Internet industry (electronic information) as the highlight, and the fashion industry as the feature. Industrial system.

(1) Equipment manufacturing

Development goal: Accelerate the construction of regional characteristic equipment manufacturing bases focusing on auto parts, new energy vehicles, electrical machinery, and other special equipment, further improve core competitiveness , expand the scale of the industry, and shape new advantages in industrial competition. By 2019 , the total output value of the regulations exceeded 20 billion yuan.

Development focus:

- Auto parts and new energy vehicles: advantages based on its own foundation, aimed at industry trends to E-FENG MACHINERY, double loop transmission, Union and other enterprises in order to promote new energy, focus on the development of new energy vehicles, automotive air conditioning compressor, gear, etc. Key components and auto parts products such as automobile stamping parts, automobile instruments, gears, etc., and develop in a systematic and modular direction.

- Electrical machinery and equipment: the Beijing-horse motor, Chong Ka Electrical and other leading companies represented, increase innovation and design equipment manufacture, promote the transformation and application of scientific and technological achievements, accelerate the development of energy efficient motors, series motor, inverter motor, Elevator supporting products and other high-tech, green energy-saving power transmission and transformation equipment, fostering the development of military and civilian integration enterprises independent innovation.

- Other special equipment: the force with heavy machinery, NAMAG and other enterprises as a leader, foster the introduction of a number of large equipment manufacturing enterprises, focusing on the development of cement, chemicals, petrochemicals, new energy, metallurgy, environmental protection and other industry-specific equipment.

(2) New materials

Development goal : Accelerate the development of national-level chemical fiber new material base and global composite new material industry base, accelerate the development of new chemical fiber materials, glass fiber and composite materials, rubber and other industries, promote product structure optimization and industrial chain extension, and improve the core Competitiveness. By the end of 2019 , the total output value of the new materials regulations exceeded 85 billion yuan.

Development focus :

- Advanced Fiber Materials: The Tongkun, Xinfengming two billion business for the lead, with polyester, nylon two major product-oriented, and actively promote a new generation of differentiated, functional, high simulation, additional high denier development and production of fiber values, and actively expand the kinds of high-performance fibers, composite fibers, accelerate industrial upgrading, promote the development of chemical fiber industry to "high-end, differentiated and functional" direction.

- Glass Fiber Fabric and composite material:

Leading by Jushi Group Co., Ltd, we shall strengthen the technological advantage and the leading position in the industry. Through the advantage of the variety and scale of GFF, we shall accelerate to bring GFF and Composite companies at the downstream of the industry which are relying on the GFF as material and keep extend to back-end GFF products and composite material to increase the industry scale of GFF product and composite material and create industry clusters.

- Other new materials: double arrow shares of Hurray cobalt industry and other enterprises as a leader, aimed at the forefront of science and technology, technological innovation, technological innovation, management innovation, integration of resources as a means to actively develop cutting-edge new materials, focusing on the development of rubber, filter New materials such as cobalt, expand the application field of products, and extend the versatility and extensiveness of product applications.

(3) Internet (electronic information)

Development goal: Accelerate the creation of an Internet industry cluster with strong innovation capability, obvious agglomeration effect, perfect industrial chain, and a wealth of domestic and foreign clients, boosting the Internetization of traditional industries and accelerating the development of a “ one core , one belt, multiple points ” development pattern. By the end of 2019 , 200 Internet (electronic information) enterprises will be cultivated , and the output value of the Internet (electronic information) industry will be over 20 billion yuan.

Development focus:

- electronic information industry: fostering the development of electronic materials, electronic components, LED lighting, intelligent terminals, communications equipment, photovoltaic cells and modules and other high-end electronic information industry, encourage enterprises to accelerate the development of intelligent products, expanding smart meters, smart medical The development of various application electronics industries, such as equipment and LED lighting modules, explores new modes

of “ manufacturing + service ” integration and networked collaborative manufacturing to enhance market competitiveness.

– Software and IT industry: the building of large data Wuzhen, Zhejiang High-Tech Industrial Park, Industrial Park, relying on the Internet Wuzhen, Zhejiang Province Science and Technology Industrial Park and other large data industry platform, focusing on the introduction and development of Internet applications and services, information systems integration, information technology consulting, software technology services outsourcing industry, foster cloud computing and big data applications services industry. Vigorously develop industrial control embedded software products required for production intelligence, and focus on developing customized software for production control and management applications for local enterprises to produce intelligent upgrades.

(4) Fashion industry

Development goal: To adapt to the development trend of the consumer market, to create a “ fashion capital ” as a starting point, to promote the development of textile apparel, leather fur, home textile home, fashion women’s shoes and other characteristic industries to R&D design and branding, to tap traditional and modern crafts Art, increase the added value of products, promote the application of new technologies, new processes, new materials, and promote the development of block economy to modern industrial clusters. By the end of 2019 , the city’s fashion industry has achieved a total industrial output value of more than 50 billion yuan.

Development focus:

– Textile Clothing: Relying puyuan sweaters (clothing) market, focusing on the development of fashion cashmere sweater, woven garments, underwear, high-grade, high-grade T-shirts and knitted outerwear and other products, the use of new spinning technology, advanced after finishing process, focus on strengthening Design innovation, brand innovation, model innovation, strengthen digital research and development of process design, improve the application of intelligent and information technology, accelerate the cultivation of a number of textile and apparel leading enterprises and excellent brands with regional influence, and create a fashion capital.

– Leather Fur: to create a “Chongfu fur” national brands demonstration area as an opportunity to rely on Chongfu fur to fashion, quality, gentrification as a direction to strengthen the creative design, customization development,

strengthen brand building, Focus on the development of a number of ecological, artificial fur and leather, high-grade fur clothing, suede clothing, and actively explore the diversified application of fur elements in clothing, shoes and hats, furniture, daily necessities, automotive supplies, and expand the space for industrial development.

- Home Textiles: relying on marijuana textile fabric town and ZhouQuan silk town, artistic, serialization, functional, into the direction of the brand, focusing on the development of high-end bedding, quilt, silk and other bedding, sofa Fabrics such as decorative fabrics and curtain fabrics, fashion and home furnishing products such as flooring and furniture, with technological innovation, creative design, process innovation, quality improvement and brand building as breakthroughs, optimize the industrial chain, enhance the value chain, and build a circular chain.

- women's fashion: to Shimen and ZhouQuan blocks as the focus, to encourage enterprises to strengthen the application of intelligent devices, to strengthen the creative design, to strengthen their own brand building, to accelerate the development of new products, improve product functionality and fashion, guide enterprises From processing and production to creative and marketing, we will focus on enhancing the added value of our products and create a regional brand of China's "women's shoes capital".

V. Key work

(1) Pay close attention to the construction of industrial projects and enhance the stamina of industrial development

1. Comprehensively carry out industrial investment. Improve the regional exchange and cooperation mechanism, take the initiative to dock the Shanghai-Hangzhou industrial platform, and deepen the docking and technology cooperation with the Shanghai-Hangzhou industry. Around equipment manufacturing, new materials, Internet (electronic information) and other strategic emerging industries, accelerate the introduction of investment-intensive, high technology content, the highest tax capacity, driven by a large role leading projects and growth-oriented projects, the implementation of precision investment. Strengthen the linkage of major investment projects with land, capital, environmental capacity, talents and other factors to accelerate the construction of major industrial projects. City of Industry within three years has introduced foreign capital 15 billion yuan, 1.5 billion US dollars of contracted foreign capital actually utilized foreign investment of

\$ 1.1 billion. (Responsible unit: Municipal Bureau of Commerce, Development and Reform Bureau, Economic and Trade Bureau, Science and Technology Bureau, Land and Resources Bureau, Environmental Protection Bureau, Construction Bureau)

2. Increase effective investment. Highlight the major investment projects caught, focusing on the implementation of 50 billion yuan three provincial major industrial projects, 15 provincial-level key projects for technological transformation, and 150 major industrial and information projects with a municipal level of over 50 million yuan. Encourage enterprises to adopt new technologies, new processes, new equipment, new materials, upgrade and upgrade production facilities and technological conditions, implement a number of modern technological transformation projects such as “ zero land ” and “ smart manufacturing ” , and strive to expand industrial effective investment. In the past three years, the total investment in technological transformation has been 68 billion yuan, and the investment in high-tech industries accounted for more than 50% , and the purchase of equipment and tools accounted for more than 65% . (Responsible units: Municipal Economic and Information Bureau, Development and Reform Bureau, Land and Resources Bureau, Environmental Protection Bureau, Construction Bureau, Quality Supervision Bureau)

3. Innovative investment and financing methods. Set up a special fund for the transformation and development of the manufacturing industry of 1 billion yuan, focusing on supporting emerging industries, major projects and enterprises to carry out mergers and acquisitions, transformation and upgrading. Give play to the leading role of leading enterprises and accelerate the development of related supporting industries and financial leasing and other productive services. We will promote the national production integration pilot, innovate science and technology finance and other service products, and strive to increase the proportion of manufacturing loans by 5 percentage points. Play the role of the main channel of policy financing guarantees and provide support for SMEs to increase their trust. (Responsible units: Municipal Finance Office, Economic and Information Bureau, Science and Technology Bureau, Finance Bureau < Local Taxation Bureau > , Commerce Bureau, Banking Supervision Office, People’s Bank)

(2) Strengthening the drive of scientific and technological innovation and enhancing the competitiveness of the core industry

1. Accelerate scientific and technological innovation. Encourage

enterprises to establish enterprise research and development (technology) centers, enterprise research institutes, engineering technology research centers, and support qualified enterprises to cooperate with universities and research institutes to carry out collaborative innovation in production, education and research. Support enterprises to create state-level high-tech enterprises, and support science and technology small and medium-sized enterprises to innovate and start businesses. In the past three years, there have been more than 21 new key laboratories, enterprise research institutes, engineering technology research centers, enterprise R&D (technical) centers , and more than 75 national high-tech enterprises . (Responsible unit: Municipal Science and Technology Bureau, Economic and Information Bureau)

2. Advance the technological progress of enterprises. Focus on key industries such as equipment manufacturing, new materials and electronic information, and accelerate the application of common technologies and breakthroughs in core technologies. The implementation of the military-civilian integration project will support enterprises to actively undertake major national and provincial military-civilian integration projects and participate in the supporting production of military equipment products. Strengthen professional industrial design institutions, personnel introduction and enterprise design innovation, promote the development of industrial design of production enterprises, cultivate a group of industrial design enterprises and centers above the level of Jiaxing, upgrade the industrial design capabilities of characteristic traditional industries, and focus on the development of personalized customization, New manufacturing models such as crowdsourcing design and service manufacturing. Vigorously develop and apply new products, new processes, and new equipment, accelerate the upgrading of products from the low-end to the mid-to-high end, and enhance the core competitiveness of enterprises. (Responsible unit: Municipal Science and Technology Bureau, Economic and Information Bureau, Quality Supervision Bureau)

3. Vigorously implement the “ three products ” project. Focusing on “ increasing varieties, improving quality, creating brands ” , we will accelerate the construction of “ quality and industry and quality ” and actively create “ Zhejiang Manufacturing ” brand. Implement the “ Standardization + ” action, support enterprises to participate in the selection and standardization of various standards, and encourage and support

leading enterprises in the industry to participate in the formulation of various standards. Implement the “three” enterprise cultivation activities, vigorously support the development of well-known enterprises, cultivate brand-name products and brand enterprises, strengthen the construction of entrepreneurs, promote enterprise management innovation, and enhance the core competitiveness of enterprises. In the past three years, it has added 40 famous (well-known) trademarks of Jiaxing City and above, and 36 famous brand products of Jiaxing City and above. (Responsible unit: Municipal Economic and Information Bureau, Quality Supervision Bureau, Market Supervision Bureau)

(3) Promoting coordinated development of enterprises and enhancing the vitality of transformation and upgrading

1. Be bigger and stronger. Strengthen the leading role of large enterprise groups, improve the industrial supporting environment, extend the industrial chain, and improve the ability of industrial collaboration. We will increase the cultivation of high-growth enterprises, support the development of “specialized and special” for small and medium-sized enterprises, and create “single champions” and “invisible champions” in a number of sub-sectors. Encourage our city’s outstanding enterprises to use their own technology, management, brand advantages, and use the capital market for industrial integration. Guide large enterprises and small and medium-sized enterprises to establish collaborative innovation through various methods such as professional division of labor, service outsourcing, and order production. By the end of 2019, there were 300 enterprises with more than 100 million yuan, of which: Add 500 million yuan more than 10 enterprises, 10 billion yuan of 20 enterprises. (Responsible unit: Municipal Economic and Information Bureau, Science and Technology Bureau, Market Supervision Bureau, Quality Supervision Bureau, Financial Office)

2. Encourage companies to go public and mergers and acquisitions. Support enterprises to speed up the listing of shares, guide the leading enterprises in the industry to carry out mergers and acquisitions, and encourage asset management companies, venture capital companies, equity investment funds and other companies to participate in mergers and acquisitions. Promote the strong alliance of advantageous small and medium-sized enterprises to achieve large-scale and intensive management. In the past three years, 40 merger and reorganization enterprises have been completed, 70 new share reform enterprises, 3 listed

companies, 10 new three board listed companies, and direct financing of 30 billion yuan. (Responsible unit: Municipal Financial Office, Economic Information Bureau, Market Supervision Bureau)

3. Do specialize in small and medium-sized enterprises. We will work hard to promote the work of “transforming enterprises, promoting small regulations, and making billions of dollars” and accelerating the cultivation of small and micro enterprises with science and technology, innovation and growth. Accelerate the standardization of small and micro enterprises in traditional industries, increase policy support, and foster the development of enterprise scale. Guide and support small and micro enterprises to provide quality supporting products and supporting services for large enterprises, large projects and industrial chains. Support enterprises to participate in domestic and overseas trade fairs organized by relevant departments of the province and city, and vigorously expand enterprise marketing. Three years and strive to cultivate a small rise in regulated enterprises 400, “specialist special new” small and medium micro enterprises 10, “a transfer rate” 800. (Responsible units: Municipal Economic and Information Bureau, Science and Technology Bureau, Finance Bureau < Local Taxation Bureau >, Market Supervision Bureau, Quality Supervision Bureau, Financial Office, State Administration of Taxation, People’s Bank, Banking Supervision Office)

(4) Strengthening the guidance of intelligent manufacturing and promoting the deep integration of “two transformations”

1. Implement smart manufacturing demonstrations. Taking the opportunity of successfully creating a “two-in-one” integration national demonstration zone, supporting enterprises to carry out “two-in-one” integration demonstration, encouraging leading enterprises to carry out “two-oriented” integration and integration application, industrial chain collaborative application, and promoting enterprises to carry out “two-oriented” integration management The system is standard. Develop service-oriented manufacturing, promote the application of computer-aided design, personalized customization and other technologies, embed electronic information technology into industrial products, and promote the upgrading of products. Guide enterprises to implement machine networking projects, and vigorously cultivate “digital workshops” and “Internet of Things factories”. (Responsible unit: Municipal Economic and Information

Bureau, Science and Technology Bureau, Quality Supervision Bureau)

2. Deepen the “ machine substitution ” . Implement the “ Robot +” action, accelerate the transformation of enterprise production into the information service industry, and comprehensively improve the level of intelligent manufacturing. Encourage enterprises to apply electronic information technology, use CNC machine tools and flexible manufacturing systems, machining centers, robotic arms, robots and other intelligent equipment to improve the level of manufacturing automation, improve production methods, improve efficiency and reduce costs. Carry out “ government to send clouds ” , promote the sharing of exchanges and transformation of innovation resources, reduce the cost of entrepreneurship, and improve the level of enterprise information. In the past three years, it has implemented 1,000 “ machine substitution ” renovation projects with a total investment of 30 billion yuan. (Responsible unit: Municipal Economic and Trade Bureau)

3. Encourage “ e-commerce to change markets ” . Use “ Internet +” to promote the development of new technologies, new products, new formats and new models, promote the in-depth integration of e-commerce and traditional industries, and accelerate the reverse reconstruction of e-commerce sales to the upstream links of procurement, production, R&D, etc. The transformation and upgrading of the industry. Promote industrial enterprises to make full use of well-known e-commerce platforms at home and abroad to achieve simultaneous online and offline development. Improve and improve supporting services, strengthen personnel training, improve the e-commerce service system, and form a good development ecology. By the end of 2019 , the annual online retail sales will reach 35 billion yuan. (Responsible unit: Municipal Bureau of Commerce)

(5) Optimizing the supply methods of factors to promote industrial transformation and development

1. Promote industrial energy conservation and emission reduction. Encourage enterprises to carry out photovoltaic power generation and comprehensive recycling of resources, promote enterprise energy conservation, water-saving technology transformation and clean production audit, support enterprises to develop and apply new energy-saving equipment, new technologies and new processes, promote the promotion and application of new wall materials, and guide enterprises Create industrial circular economy demonstration enterprises, green

enterprises and water-saving enterprises, and promote enterprises to carry out green manufacturing. Promote centralized heating in industrial parks, speed up the construction of heating pipe networks, and complete the elimination and transformation of small coal-fired boilers. In the past three years, five water-saving enterprises have been completed, and 60 companies have completed clean production audits. (Responsible unit: Municipal Economic and Information Bureau, Development and Reform Bureau, Finance Bureau < Local Taxation Bureau > , Environmental Protection Bureau, Quality Supervision Bureau)

2. Eliminate backward overcapacity. Full implementation of " deviation into the set ", " returning to the high ", " space for land ", " cage for birds " , to promote the park's external regulations and enterprises with prospects for cultivation to gather in the park. Accelerate the disposal of zombie enterprises, resolutely curb low-level redundant construction, speed up the elimination of backward inefficient production lines and production processes, and effectively resolve overcapacity. In the past three years, a total of 300 backward production capacity have been eliminated ; 3,000 " four no " and " low-small " enterprises have been rectified . (Responsible unit: Municipal Economic and Information Bureau, Development and Reform Bureau, Finance Bureau < Local Taxation Bureau > , Land and Resources Bureau, Environmental Protection Bureau, Construction Bureau, Safety Supervision Bureau, Market Supervision Bureau, Quality Supervision Bureau, Fire Brigade, Water Group, Renovation Office , the State Administration of Taxation, the power supply company)

3. Promote the differential allocation of resource elements. We will improve the comprehensive evaluation of the enterprise's per mu yield, and implement differentiated tariffs, water prices, emission rights, urban land use taxes, land use, water use, energy use transactions, and financial credit policies. Increase the intensity of the transfer of unspent, supply and unused land, revitalize low-efficiency land, and promote economic intensive. Strict project access, strengthen the competitive allocation of resource elements such as land, capital, energy use, and emissions, and promote the priority of resource elements to key development platforms and industrial agglomerations. (Responsible unit: Municipal Economic and Information Bureau, Development and Reform Bureau, Finance Bureau < Local Taxation Bureau > , Land and Resources Bureau, Environmental Protection Bureau, Water Resources Bureau, Financial Office, Examination and

Approval Center, Water Affairs Group, Power Supply Company, Banking Supervision Office, People's Bank)

(6) Enhance the platform development level and enhance the platform carrying capacity

1. Optimize and improve the development space. The development zone should play the role of the main battlefield, expand the development space, accelerate the industrial upgrading, promote the integration of the production city, and strive to create a national-level development platform. The brothel knitting industrial park should further exert its role in the radiation of relevant industries, improve the industrial chain, expand the scale of the enterprise, and strive to build a world-renowned wool knitwear design, creativity, research and development center and headquarters base. Chongfu should speed up the introduction and cultivation of emerging industries and upgrade the two advantageous industries of fur and textile. Zhouquan should highlight the development of leading enterprises and block economy, promote the upgrading of industrial upgrading, and accelerate the establishment of a national-level chemical fiber new material base. By the end of 2019, the development zone and the brothel, Chongfu, and Zhouquan have added more than 3,000 mu of land for industrial projects. Other industrial parks (platforms) are positioned around the development of the industry, and the development is eliminated through remediation and elimination. (Responsible units: Municipal Development and Reform Bureau, Economic and Information Bureau, Land and Resources Bureau, Environmental Protection Bureau, Construction Bureau, and various main platforms)

2. Strengthen the supporting functions of the platform. Strengthen the construction of public service platforms such as logistics support, technology research and development, information consultation, product testing, and technical worker training in industrial parks, further improve the comprehensive supporting functions of the platform, and create an excellent business development environment. (Responsible units: Municipal Development and Reform Bureau, Economic and Trade Bureau, Science and Technology Bureau, Human Resources and Social Security Bureau, Market Supervision Bureau, Quality Supervision Bureau, and various main platforms)

3. Accelerate the construction of the “two creations” center. Accelerate the construction of the “two innovations” center, improve the “two creations” center support

policies, encourage the use of inefficient land use, demolish land, etc. to build “ two innovations ” centers, take the government as the leading factor, and attract social capital to participate in the “ two innovations ” center. Construction, focusing on building a good platform for the innovation and development of small and medium-sized enterprises and the second venture of entities. In the past three years, the newly built standard factory building has reached 450,000 square meters. (Responsible units: Municipal Economic and Information Bureau, Land and Resources Bureau, Construction Bureau, and various main platforms)

Sixth, safeguard measures

(1) Strengthen organizational leadership. The establishment of the municipal manufacturing transformation and upgrading three-year action plan implementation leading group, the main leadership of the municipal government as the team leader, in charge of the leadership of the deputy leader, the leadership of the group's office (located in the city's Economic and Trade Bureau), responsible for leading the group's daily work. All town streets and development zones should establish corresponding coordination work mechanisms, strengthen work coordination and organize leadership. All relevant functional departments should formulate practical work plans, discharge specific work plans, clarify responsible leaders, implement responsible personnel, and conscientiously implement the goals and tasks of manufacturing transformation and upgrading. All member units must perform their duties, strengthen communication and cooperation, and cooperate closely to form an efficient and coordinated working mechanism.

(2). Increase governmental support:

To further increase governmental fund support , quickly study and produce the supporting policies for advancing the transform and upgrading and ensure the supporting reward fund shall not be lower than the increase rate of tax revenue. The supporting shall transfer from “ the traditional manufacturing ” to “ the advanced manufacturing ” , from “ the scale support ” to “ the innovation support ” and support enterprises to transform and upgrade through methods of special fund support, preferential tax policies, governmental subsidies , industrial fund leading and etc. We shall increase the innovation and expand the financing channels for enterprises, promote green credit policy, decrease financing costs and lead more credit credit funds to substantial economy.

(3) Strengthening factor protection. All departments should organize joint law enforcement, strengthen supervision over untrustworthy behaviors such as illegal land use, environmental pollution, illegal construction, establish an enterprise blacklist system, improve the social credit reward and punishment linkage mechanism, and accelerate the construction of corporate credit system. Carry out a new round of comprehensive evaluation of industrial enterprise performance, tilt the limited resource elements to advantageous industries and enterprises, give priority to supporting high-quality industrial technology transformation projects and construction sites for major industrial projects, and maximize benefits. Depth implementation of the "Golden Phoenix Project", increase industry "State Qian, province of a thousand" high-end talent and entrepreneurial team focused on the introduction of innovative training efforts, speed up the building leading entrepreneurs team, innovative professional and technical personnel, artisans highly skilled personnel The team provides intellectual security for the transformation and upgrading of traditional kinetic energy.

(4) Optimizing the development environment. We will deepen the reform of the examination and approval system, promote the construction of the "four lists and one network", accelerate the "maximum run once" reform, and effectively improve the administrative examination and approval and service level for enterprises. We will comprehensively implement various policy measures to reduce costs and reduce burdens, and reduce the burden of corporate taxes and fees. With "enterprise online" as the platform, we will be a good "shop second" and carry out the activities of "heavy industry, strong entity, and practical affairs" to provide accurate and professional services for enterprises to solve difficulties and develop.

(5) Strengthen supervision and assessment. The Municipal Leading Group Office regularly supervises the implementation of the transformation and upgrading of the manufacturing industry, and regards the annual target tasks of transformation and upgrading as an important part of the annual responsibility assessment. The completion of work tasks is an important basis for performance appraisal and evaluation of town streets, development zones and related departments. Establish a notification system and timely report on the completion of key tasks for the transformation and upgrading of the manufacturing industry. Special supervision was carried out to implement administrative accountability for town streets,

development zones and relevant departments with slow progress and poor implementation of manufacturing transformation and upgrading.

(6) Increase publicity efforts. Give full play to the public opinion guiding role of the news media, increase the promotion and upgrading of the manufacturing industry and the propaganda of typical enterprises, carry out various forms of publicity activities, and create a good atmosphere for promoting the transformation and upgrading of the manufacturing industry and enhancing the competitiveness of enterprises in the whole society.

Notice on the Implementation Opinions on Accelerating the Construction of Glass Fiber Export Base in Tongxiang City

[Http://xxgk.tx.gov.cn/xxgk/jcms_files/jcms1/web2/site/art/2011/8/4/art_3592_20711.html](http://xxgk.tx.gov.cn/xxgk/jcms_files/jcms1/web2/site/art/2011/8/4/art_3592_20711.html)

2011-07-19

The towns' people's governments, sub-district offices, municipal government departments, and municipal units:

The "Implementation Opinions on Accelerating the Construction of Glass Fiber Export Bases in Tongxiang City" has been approved by the municipal government and is now issued. Please implement it carefully.

July 19, 2011

Implementation Opinions on Accelerating the Construction of Glass Fiber Export Base in Tongxiang City

Tongxiang City's glass fiber industry was recognized as the first batch of "Zhejiang Export Base" by the Zhejiang Provincial Department of Commerce and the Zhejiang Provincial Department of Finance, and the first batch of "Zhejiang Province" was issued for the implementation of Zhejiang Business Union and Zhejiang Provincial Department of Finance. The spirit of the "Notice of the Provincial Export Base" Confirmation List further enhances the overall development level and international competitiveness of the glass fiber industry, and actively transforms the city's economic development mode. The following opinions are proposed to accelerate the construction of the glass fiber production and export base:

First, fully understand the importance of accelerating the construction of glass fiber export bases

As an emerging material, glass fiber materials are widely used in automobile and motorcycle, electronic information, petroleum, natural gas and chemical industries, and the market prospect is extremely broad. The development of Tongxiang glass fiber industry has become an important part of Tongxiang's industrial economy. The industrial development is at the forefront of the country

and is the largest glass fiber production base in the world. By the end of 2010, Tongxiang had more than 20 glass fiber production enterprises with an annual output value of 3.878 billion yuan, accounting for 4.1% of Tongxiang's total industrial output value, of which exports were 303 million US dollars, accounting for 16% of the city's export share. Jushi Group is the world's largest fiberglass production capacity, with a capacity of 930,000 tons at the end of 2010. During the "Eleventh Five-Year Plan" period, Tongxiang glass fiber exports have maintained a leap-forward growth momentum, with an average annual export growth rate of more than 30%, much higher than the export growth rate during the same period. The rapid growth of glass fiber exports has driven the rapid development of foreign trade in our city.

From the perspective of the development of the glass fiber industry in our city, it faces both development opportunities and fierce challenges. On the one hand, China's GDP will continue to grow at an annual rate of 8 to 9%, which will significantly stimulate the demand for glass fiber for composite materials widely used in consumer products and construction products, and national strategic infrastructure, energy conservation and emission reduction. Further promote the rapid development of glass fiber composite materials, and has shown some strong momentum and market potential, the domestic glass fiber industry market has great potential. At the same time, the international market still has a large room for expansion. The composite materials in the main application fields of glass fiber have entered a high growth period, thus promoting the rapid development of the international glass fiber industry. Our city has a good foundation and obvious advantages in leading enterprises, supporting collaborative production capacity, and talent and mechanism construction. Leading companies led by Jushi Group already have a number of "core technologies" with independent intellectual property rights and world-class standards. On the other hand, the development of the glass fiber industry in our city is also facing the severe situation of intensified competition in the industry, rapid changes in market changes and international trade frictions, facing the test of transformation and upgrading. The construction of glass fiber export base has positive promotion significance for the development of Tongxiang glass fiber industry. The construction of glass fiber export base is an important measure to promote the development of glass fiber industry to international modern industrial cluster, and it is to enhance the international competitiveness of glass fiber industry. An important platform is an important carrier for promoting independent innovation, cultivating regional export brands, and regulating export order. It is also a realistic choice for accelerating the transformation and upgrading of the glass fiber industry.

Second, accelerate the development of glass fiber export base construction ideas, development principles and objectives

Development ideas: Thoroughly implement the scientific development concept, expand the scale of the glass fiber industry and international market share in accordance with the overall requirements of the “Twelfth Five-Year Plan for Tongxiang National Economic and Social Development”, accelerate industrial technology advancement, optimize and upgrade, and enhance the development of foreign trade. Quality and level, achieve sustainable development of foreign trade exports, and comprehensively enhance the international competitiveness of the glass fiber industry.

Development principles: adhere to the principle of export orientation. Through the cultivation of export bases, the scale and intensive development of industrial clusters will be promoted, and the benign interaction between trade and investment will be formed, the export competitiveness of products will be enhanced, and the sustainable development of advantageous export commodities will be promoted. Adhere to the principle of “going out and introducing.” Promote the concentration of industrial chains in response to the current form of international cooperation and the characteristics of exports. Encourage enterprises to “go global” and promote exports from a trade-oriented approach to a combination of trade and go-go, technology exports and capital exports. Adhere to the principle of optimizing professional services. The base should establish professional service mechanisms for consulting, training and information sharing for enterprises, and make good use of national and provincial preferential policies to provide convenient and professional services for export.

Development goal: Taking the construction of export base as an opportunity, we will develop in the direction of high technology, high-grade and multi-variety, and develop glass fiber deep processing products and downstream extended glass fiber products. Strive to achieve production scale of 1.4 million tons per year by 2015, and export growth of more than 20% annually, accounting for more than 20% of the city’s export share. It has built the largest R&D center in Asia and has become the most complete export base for the world’s glass fiber varieties. Form a group of export enterprises with independent intellectual property rights and strong core competitiveness, and cultivate more than 2 enterprises with exports exceeding US\$50 million. We will build a first-class export base that is in line with the international market, optimized for export environment, and promotes mutual promotion between industry and trade, and strives to become a national production and export base.

Third, the main measures to accelerate the construction of glass fiber export base

(1) Establish an organization. The municipal government set up a “Leading Group for the Construction of Glass Fiber Export Bases” (hereinafter referred to as the Leading Group), which will be headed by the leaders in charge, the Municipal Development and Reform Bureau, the Economic and Trade Bureau, the Foreign Trade and Economic Cooperation Bureau, the Finance Bureau (Local Taxation Bureau), and the entry and exit inspection and quarantine. Bureau, customs, etc. are member units. Leading group responsible for developing and organizing the implementation of development plans export base to study and formulate policies and measures to promote the export of fiberglass and products, establish joint meeting system, coordinate and solve problems encountered in the construction of the export base. The leading group has an office (located in the Foreign Trade and Economic Cooperation Bureau), responsible for the day-to-day management of the export base. At the same time, the establishment of Tongxiang City Fiberglass “Export Base Association”.

(2) Formulating development plans. According to the national new material revitalization plan, combined with the actual situation of industrial development and related characteristics, adhere to the development of specialization, intensification, ecologicalization and clustering, formulate the development plan of glass fiber industry, and determine the development goals and paths. In conjunction with the development of export bases, the development plan for glass fiber export bases will be formulated. On the basis of market orientation, we will cultivate key industries, accelerate the formation of clusters of key industrial enterprises, adjust and optimize the industrial structure and productivity layout, and promote the formation and development of advantageous industrial clusters.

(3) Increase policy support. The establishment of “special funds for the construction of glass fiber export bases” is mainly used to support enterprises to create public R&D service platforms, cultivate independent brands, and develop international sales networks. Promote the export credit insurance to adopt the base joint guarantee method, provide preferential underwriting conditions for the small and medium-sized member enterprises of the base, and strive to expand the coverage of the enterprise’s export credit insurance. Priority support for base member companies to implement cross-border trade in RMB settlement.

(4) Exploring the international market. Support enterprises to expand traditional markets, actively explore emerging markets, and organize enterprises to participate in domestic and foreign professional exhibitions with “glass fiber

export bases” , adopt uniform installation methods for booths, highlight the overall image of base cities, unify group exhibitions, unify brands, Launched the “glass fiber export base” brand.

(5) Strengthening brand building. Promote enterprises to adopt international standards to promote the occupation of export products in the international market. Help companies learn and master the latest foreign standards and encourage companies to participate in various international standardization activities. Strengthen the basic work of self-export brand building, and encourage enterprises to apply for patents, overseas trademark registration, product certification, and international quality management system certification. Each year, we select a number of fiberglass enterprises with strong brand awareness and strong brand-creating ability, and increase support through multiple channels, and strive to form a number of independent export brands with certain influence in the international market to enhance the overall level of brand construction of export bases.

(6) Prevent market risks. Strengthen the monitoring of glass fiber product prices and raw material prices and the relevant economic operations of upstream and downstream enterprises. Keep up-to-date with the latest foreign technical regulations, standards and conformity assessment procedures. Guide enterprises to actively participate in the case response, and encourage enterprises to carry out lobbying, negotiation, and defense work. Establish and improve the trade friction response mechanism that the government, the base association and enterprises participate in, and improve the ability to deal with trade frictions. Strengthen the relationship between the Base Association and overseas industry business associations, and promote exchanges and cooperation between domestic and foreign, domestic and foreign chambers of commerce.

(7) Increase investment in industry. Use the export base brand to lay out the investment card, package the base plan, facilities, services and enterprises to promote the overall promotion and attract investment. In accordance with the industrial development ideas of “big project driving, supporting enterprise follow-up, industrial cluster development”, the “industry chain” investment will be strengthened, and projects with large investment, good driving and strong correlation will be attracted to the development of the base. For key leading enterprises, give full play to their scale and technological advantages, attract upstream and downstream enterprises to support them, realize seamless integration of industries within the region, and build a strong competitive industrial chain.

(8) Supporting enterprises to “go out” . Promote the transformation of

export from pure trade to trade and “going out”, technology export and capital output, and promote the establishment of overseas production, R&D and marketing network systems by powerful enterprises, expand export scale, and focus on cultivating one. Approved enterprise groups with strong independent innovation capabilities and core technologies.

(9) Increase the introduction of talents. We will improve the talent introduction policy, encourage enterprises to explore and implement various advanced flexible distribution mechanisms, and attract talents with inventions, patents, and proprietary technologies to base development through incentives such as technology shareholdings, focusing on the introduction of both proficient in professional technology and proficient in industrial management marketing. Compound talents will form an industry R&D team and academic leader as soon as possible.

(10) Improve tax refund services. We will implement various tax incentives, actively implement export tax rebate management, speed up export tax rebates, optimize tax refund services, actively guide export enterprises to regulate operations, and ensure good policies to prevent export tax rebates.

(11) Optimize the customs clearance environment. Enhance the level of customs management of glass fiber enterprises, promote the declaration of customs declaration and customs clearance at the port, effectively reduce the inspection rate of enterprises, and adopt targeted services to tailor the mode for foreign trade customs clearance and trade manuals. Further improve customs clearance efficiency and inspection and quarantine service efficiency, and reduce customs clearance costs. The time limit for corporate visas in the base is shortened to priority review, and priority is issued and issued on the spot.

(12) Strengthen public services. Improve “Tongxiang Glass Fiber Technology R&D and Achievement Promotion Center”, “Tongxiang Glass Fiber Product Performance Test and Quality Testing Center”, “Tongxiang Fiberglass Industry Training Center”, “Tongxiang Fiberglass Information Center”, “Tongxiang Fiberglass International Display and Purchase” Public service platforms such as the Center and Tongxiang Fiberglass International Logistics Center. For enterprises to build a platform for cooperation with universities and research institutes, and implement the “professional skills and talents quality improvement” project, etc., to effectively reflect the publicity and practicability of the service platform, and better serve the enterprises of the export base.

(13) Improve infrastructure. Combine the urban planning and development zone development plan, improve the infrastructure of the export base and the facilities of the industrial park, and improve the overall function of the export

base. We will increase energy infrastructure construction with a focus on electricity and gas supply, and accelerate the construction of integrated transportation networks and ecological environment.

(14) Increase financial support. The base export enterprises will be included in the first batch of pilot enterprises for verification and verification, which will facilitate enterprises to handle the collection and settlement of foreign exchange, and enjoy the convenience and cost and resource savings brought by the reform. Further expand the corporate financing pipeline, and guide financial institutions within the jurisdiction to continuously innovate international settlement and international trade financing products to help enterprises effectively avoid exchange rate risks. Appropriately increase the credit line for glass fiber enterprises to meet the normal production and operation needs of enterprises. Explore the use of international financial derivatives to actively promote enterprises to list domestically and overseas, and use capital market financing.

(15) Increase publicity and promotion. Use the investment promotion activities, the media, the survey report issued by the consulting agency, and the platform of the export base to increase the propaganda of the export base, enhance the visibility and reputation of the export base, create a cultural atmosphere, and establish a good image of the export base.

(16) Strive for support from superiors. The construction of the export base is the key work of the Ministry of Commerce and the Provincial Department of Commerce in the future and the key direction of financial support. The maximum for national, provincial support funds, public service platform for small and medium enterprises to explore the international market funds, subsidies and other high-tech research and development projects tilt base. On the basis of the provincial-level export base, the city will actively promote the export base to be upgraded to a national-level export base and receive special funds from the Ministry of Commerce.

桐乡市人民政府办公室关于印发《桐乡市加快玻璃纤维出口 基地建设的实施意见》的通知

http://xxgk.tx.gov.cn/xxgk/jcms_files/jcms1/web2/site/art/2011/8/4/art_3592_207

[11.html](#)

2011-07-19

各镇人民政府、街道办事处，市政府各部门，市直各单位：

《桐乡市加快玻璃纤维出口基地建设的实施意见》已经市政府同意，现予印发，请认真贯彻执行。

二〇一一年七月十九日

桐乡市加快玻璃纤维出口基地建设的实施意见

桐乡市玻璃纤维产业被浙江省商务厅、浙江省财政厅认定为第一批“浙江省出口基地”，为贯彻浙商务联发《浙江省商务厅、浙江省财政厅关于公布第一批“浙江省出口基地”认定名单的通知》文件精神，进一步提高玻璃纤维产业的整体发展水平和国际竞争能力，积极转变我市经济发展方式，现就加快推进玻璃纤维生产出口基地建设提出如下意见：

一、充分认识加快推进玻璃纤维出口基地建设的重要性

作为一种新兴材料，玻纤材料目前被广泛运用于汽摩、电子信息、石油、天然气化工等产业，市场前景极为广阔。桐乡玻璃纤维产业发展至今，已成为桐乡工业经济的重要组成部分，产业发展位于全国前列，是全球最大的玻璃纤维生产基地。截止 2010 年底，桐乡已有 20 多家玻纤生产企业，年产值 38.78 亿元人民币，占桐乡工业总产值的 4.1%，其中出口为 3.03 亿美元，占全市出口比重的 16%。巨石集团是全球玻纤产能规模最大的企业，2010 年底产能规模达 93 万吨。“十一五”期间，桐乡玻璃纤维出口一直保持着跳跃式增长势头，年均出口增长速度超过 30%，大大高于同期出口增长幅度。玻璃纤维出口快速增长带动了我市外贸的迅速发展。

从我市玻璃纤维产业发展看，既面临着发展机遇，也面临着激烈挑战。一方面，中国 GDP 以每年 8~9% 的速度保持增长，将明显促动消费产品和建筑产品中广泛应用的复合材料对玻璃纤维的需求，国家基础设施建设、节能减排等战略决策，将进一步推动玻纤复合材料更快发展，而且已经显示了一些强劲势头和市场潜能，国内玻璃纤维产业市场潜力巨大。同时，国际市场仍有较大拓展空间，玻纤主要应用领域的复合材料已进入一种高成长期，从而促进了国际玻纤行业的快速发展。我市无论在龙头企业、配套协作生产能力还是人才和机制

建设都具有良好基础及明显优势。以巨石集团为首的龙头企业已经拥有一批具有自主知识产权并达到世界一流水平的“核心技术”。另一方面，我市玻纤产业发展也面临着行业竞争加剧、市场变化瞬息万变和国际贸易摩擦的严峻形势，面临转型升级的考验。玻璃纤维出口基地建设对桐乡玻璃纤维产业的发展具有积极的促进意义，建设玻璃纤维出口基地是推动玻纤产业向国际化现代产业集群发展的一项重要举措，是提升玻纤产业国际竞争力的重要平台，是促进企业自主创新、培育区域出口品牌、规范出口秩序的重要载体，也是加快玻璃纤维产业转型升级的现实选择。

二、加快玻璃纤维出口基地建设的发展思路、发展原则和目标任务

发展思路：深入贯彻落实科学发展观，按照《桐乡国民经济和社会发展规划“十二五”规划》总体要求，扩大玻璃纤维产业规模和国际市场份额，加快产业技术进步和优化升级，提升对外贸易发展质量和水平，实现外贸出口可持续发展，全面提升玻璃纤维产业的国际竞争力。

发展原则：坚持出口导向原则。通过出口基地的培育带动产业集群的规模化、集约化发展，形成贸易与投资的良性互动，提升产品出口竞争力，推动优势出口商品的可持续发展。坚持“走出去、引进来”原则。针对当前国际合作形式和出口的特点，推进产业链集聚。鼓励企业“走出去”，推动出口从以贸易方式为主向贸易与走出去相结合、技术出口和资本输出相结合。坚持优化专业服务原则。基地应为企业建立专业的咨询、培训和信息共享方面的服务机制，用好国家和省市优惠政策，为企业出口提供便捷、专业的服务。

发展目标：以出口基地建设为契机，向高技术、高档次、多品种的方向发展，发展玻纤深加工产品以及下游延伸玻纤制品。力争到 2015 年，生产规模达到年产 140 万吨，出口年均增长 20%以上，占全市出口比重的 20%以上。建成亚洲最大的研发中心，成为世界玻纤品种最齐全的出口基地。形成一批拥有自主知识产权和核心竞争力较强的出口企业，培育出口超 5000 万美元以上企业 2 家以上。打造与国际市场接轨、出口环境优化、产业与贸易相互促进的一流出口基地，争取成为国家级生产出口基地。

三、加快玻璃纤维出口基地建设的主要措施

（一）建立组织机构。市政府成立“玻璃纤维出口基地建设工作领导小组”（下称领导小组），由分管领导担任组长，市发改局、经贸局、外经贸局、财政局（地税局）、出入境检验检疫局、海关等为成员单位。领导小组负责制定和组织实施出口基地的发展规划，研究制订促进玻纤及制品出口的政策措施，建立联席会议制度，协调解决出口基地建设中遇到的问题。领导小组下设办公室（设在市外经贸局），负责出口基地的日常管理工作。同时，成立桐乡市玻纤“出口基地协会”。

（二）制订发展规划。根据国家新材料振兴规划，结合产业发展实际情况和相关特点，坚持特色化、集约化、生态化、集群化发展，制订玻璃纤维产业发展规划，确定发展目标和路径。结合出口基地发展状况，制定玻璃纤维出口基地发展规划。在市场导向基础上培育重

点产业，加快形成重点产业企业集群，调整和优化产业结构和生产布局，促进优势产业集群的形成和发展。

（三）加大政策扶持。设立“玻璃纤维出口基地建设专项资金”，主要用于支持企业创建公共研发服务平台、培育自主品牌、发展国际销售网络等。推动出口信用保险采用基地联保方式，为基地中小会员企业提供优惠承保条件，着力扩大企业出口信保覆盖面。优先支持基地会员企业实行跨境贸易人民币结算。

（四）开拓国际市场。支持企业扩大传统市场，积极开拓新兴市场，以“玻璃纤维出口基地”统一组织企业参加境内外专业展览会，采取参展摊位统一特装方式，突出基地城市的整体形象，统一组展、统一品牌，打响“玻璃纤维出口基地”品牌。

（五）加强品牌建设。推动企业采用国际标准促进出口产品占领国际市场。帮助企业学习和掌握国外最新标准，鼓励企业参与各种国际标准化组织活动。强化自主出口品牌建设基础性工作，鼓励企业申报专利、境外商标注册、产品认证、国际质量管理体系认证等。每年选择若干家品牌意识强、创牌能力强的玻纤企业，多渠道加大帮扶力度，力争形成若干在国际上具有一定影响力的自主出口名牌，提升出口基地品牌建设的整体水平。

（六）防范市场风险。加强玻纤产品价格及原材料价格监测及上下游企业相关经济运行情况分析。密切跟踪国外最新的技术法规、标准和合格评定程序。引导企业积极参与案件应诉，鼓励企业开展游说、交涉、抗辩工作。建立健全政府、基地协会和企业共同参与的贸易摩擦应对机制，提高贸易摩擦应对能力。加强基地协会与境外行业商协会的联系，促进境内外、国内外商会间的交流与合作。

（七）加大产业招商。运用出口基地品牌打好招商牌，将基地规划、设施、服务和企业等打包进行整体宣传，提高宣传及招商效果。按照“大项目带动、配套企业跟进、产业集群发展”的产业发展思路，强化“产业链”招商，吸引投资大、带动性好、关联度强的项目进基地发展。针对重点龙头企业，充分发挥其规模和技术优势，吸引为其配套的上下游企业，实现区域内产业无缝对接，构筑强竞争力的产业链。

（八）支持企业“走出去”。推动出口从以纯贸易方式为主向贸易与“走出去”相结合、技术出口和资本输出相结合转变，推动有实力的企业设立境外生产、研发、营销网络体系等，扩大出口规模，着力培育一批具有较强自主创新能力、拥有核心技术的企业集团。

（九）加大人才引进。完善人才引进政策，鼓励企业探索实施各种先进柔性分配机制，通过技术入股等激励办法吸引拥有发明、专利、专有技术的人才到基地发展，着重引进既精通专业技术、又精通产业管理营销的复合型人才，尽快形成产业的研发团队和学术带头人。

（十）提升退税服务。落实各项税收优惠政策，积极推行出口退税分类管理，加快出

口退税速度，优化退税服务，积极引导出口企业规范经营，把好政策关，防范出口退税风险。

（十一）优化通关环境。提升玻纤企业海关管理等级，推广属地申报、口岸验放通关模式，有效降低企业通关查验率，采取针对性服务，为企业量身打造适合自身的外贸通关、加贸手册办理模式。进一步提高通关效率和检验检疫服务效率，降低通关费用。对基地内企业签证时限缩短为优先审核，优先签发、当场签发。

（十二）加强公共服务。完善“桐乡玻璃纤维技术研发与成果推广中心”、“桐乡玻璃纤维产品性能试验与质量检测中心”、“桐乡玻璃纤维产业培训中心”、“桐乡玻璃纤维信息中心”、“桐乡玻璃纤维国际展示采购中心”、“桐乡玻璃纤维国际物流中心”等公共服务平台。为企业搭建与大专院校、科研院所科技合作的平台，实施“职业技能人才素质提升”工程等，切实体现服务平台的公共性和实用性，更好地为出口基地的企业服务。

（十三）完善基础设施。结合城市规划和开发区发展规划，完善出口基地基础设施及产业园区设施，完善提升出口基地的整体功能。加大以电力、燃气供应为重点的能源基础设施建设，加快综合交通运输网络建设和生态环境建设等。

（十四）加大金融支持。将基地出口企业列入首批核销改革试点企业，方便企业办理收结汇，领先一步享受改革带来的便利和成本资源节约。进一步拓宽企业融资管道，引导辖区内金融机构不断创新国际结算和国际贸易融资产品，帮助企业有效规避汇率风险。适当增加对玻璃纤维企业的授信额度，满足企业正常生产经营需求。探索运用国际金融衍生工具积极推动企业在境内外上市，利用资本市场融资。

（十五）加大宣传推介。利用招商推介活动、媒体、咨询机构发布的调查报告以及出口基地网站等平台加大出口基地的宣传力度，提升出口基地的知名度、美誉度，营造文化氛围，树立出口基地的良好形象。

（十六）争取上级支持。出口基地建设是商务部、省商务厅今后一段时期的重点工作和资金支持的重点方向。最大限度争取国家、省的扶持资金，争取在公共服务平台、中小企业开拓国际市场资金、高新研发项目补贴等方面向基地倾斜。我市在省级出口基地的基础上，将积极推动出口基地升格为国家级出口基地，并获得商务部专项资金支持。

Tongxiang “three steps” promotes the innovation and development of glass fiber export base – the glass fiber export of the city has achieved contrarian growth in January-October

[Http://www.jiaxing.gov.cn/art/2015/12/21/art_1555542_26833787.html](http://www.jiaxing.gov.cn/art/2015/12/21/art_1555542_26833787.html)

2015-12-21

Since the beginning of this year, Tongxiang's glass fiber exports have achieved contrarian growth. From January to October, the cumulative export of glass fiber was 304,000 tons, up 5.9% year-on-year. The cumulative export value was 339 million US dollars, up 10.4% year-on-year. The export growth rate was 12.9, 9.4 and 10.2 percentage points higher than the national, provincial and city average export growth. Under the grim situation that China's foreign trade exports have continued to decline and the growth rate of China's foreign trade exports has narrowed sharply, the contrarian trend of glass fiber exports has made positive contributions to the healthy and stable development of the city's foreign trade. Tongxiang Glass Fiber Export Base is a national export base. Fiberglass is one of Tongxiang's main export products, accounting for 13% of the city's total

exports. Up to now, there are 44 enterprises in the city with glass fiber export performance, but the export enterprises are highly concentrated. The cumulative exports of Jushi Group, Hengshi Fiber and Lianyang Technology accounted for 95% of the city's total glass fiber exports, of which Jushi Group has exported glass fiber. US\$24.68 million, up 6.3% year-on-year; Hengshi Fiber's cumulative export of glass fiber was US\$64.09 million, up 18.2% year-on-year; Lianyang Technology's cumulative export was US\$8.8 million, up 86% year-on-year. From the perspective of exporting countries and regions, the city's glass fiber is mainly exported to 104 countries and regions around the world. Among them, the United States, the European Union and West Asia export the top three, exporting 80.27 million US dollars, 71.3 million US dollars and 47.42 million US dollars respectively.

In order to actively promote the sustainable development of the Tongxiang glass fiber industry, in recent years, the city has promoted the transformation and upgrading of the glass fiber industry from three aspects: strengthening policy guidance, improving the construction of public service platforms, and accelerating the pace of “going out” of enterprises, and promoting foreign trade in the glass fiber industry. The transformation of development methods.

1. The policy guides the development direction of the glass fiber industry.

The Tongxiang Municipal Government attaches great importance to the construction of export bases and regards the establishment of export bases as an important platform for enhancing the international competitiveness of the glass fiber industry and accelerating the upgrading of the glass fiber industry. First, the

municipal government set up a leading group for the construction of a glass fiber export base, which is headed by the mayor, and consists of 15 departments including the Commerce Bureau and the Finance Bureau. Second, the establishment of the glass fiber export base construction work promotion group and the glass fiber export base association. The third is to introduce the "12th Five-Year" Development Plan for the "Fiberglass Industry" and the "Twelfth Five-Year" Development Plan for the "Fiberglass Export Base". Fourth, the municipal government issued the "Implementation Opinions on Accelerating the Construction of Fiberglass Export Bases" and "Promoting the Foreign Trade Transformation and Upgrading Support Policy of Tongxiang Fiberglass Export Base" and established a special support fund for the glass fiber export base. Under the careful guidance and support of the superior business department, the Tongxiang Glass Fiber Export Base was recognized by the Ministry of Commerce as the second batch of national foreign trade transformation and upgrading professional demonstration bases in 2012.

2. The construction of public service platforms will help enterprises transform and upgrade.

Under the guidance of the Bureau of Commerce, seven foreign trade public service platforms have been established in the city's glass fiber export base. The three platforms of foreign trade supply chain platform, public inspection and testing platform and public technology research and development platform are listed as provinces. The public service platform, especially the foreign trade supply chain

platform, was listed as one of the first 10 foreign trade integrated service platform pilots by the Provincial Department of Commerce. This is the only platform in the Jiaxing area. The glass fiber public technology research and development platform was rated as “Zhejiang Key Foreign Trade Public Service Platform. There are more than 800 engineers and technicians in the platform, including more than 70 senior talents (including 11 doctors and more than 40 masters). The R&D center, the chemical research and development center, the glass research center, the tooling technology center and the public and auxiliary technology center jointly serve the enterprises in the base. The platform has more than 70 million yuan of experimental equipment. Since the establishment of these public service platforms, it has accumulated more than 100 The company provides public services such as foreign trade services, quality inspection, product research and development, and saves more than 10 million yuan for the company.

3. “Going out” development enhances the international competitiveness of enterprises.

The city actively guides and encourages fiberglass enterprises to implement the “going out” strategy. Up to now, enterprises in the base have established overseas marketing agencies and production bases in 19 countries and regions around the world. Jushi Group and Hengshi Fiber are mainly foreign countries. The market has carried out overseas marketing network distribution. In particular, Jushi Group has established overseas trading companies and 2 production bases in 14 countries and regions including the United States, South Korea, Italy, Canada,

Spain and France, and has 2 companies in the UK and Germany. The exclusive distributor, which invested 162 million US dollars in the fiberglass pool kiln drawing line project in Egypt, played a role in creating an international fiberglass leading enterprise and evading international trade barriers. At the same time, it actively encourages enterprises to accelerate the pace of independent brand building. Up to now, Jushi Group has registered 180 trademark applications in five categories related to fiberglass in 36 countries and regions such as the United States, Canada and the United Kingdom. “Jushi” brand fiberglass products have become a well-known brand in the international fiberglass market. The rest of the glass fiber companies such as Hengshi Fiber and Lianyang Composite have also registered overseas trademarks in major export markets.

桐乡“三步走”推动玻璃纤维

出口基地创新发展——1-10

月全市玻璃纤维出口实现逆势

增长

http://www.jiaxing.gov.cn/art/2015/12/21/art_1555542_26833787.html

2015-12-21

今年以来桐乡玻璃纤维出口实现逆势增长，1-10月玻璃纤维累计出口30.4万吨，同比增长5.9%，累计出口金额33900万美元，同比增长10.4%，出口增幅高于全国、全省和全市平均出口增幅12.9、9.4和10.2个百分点。在我国外贸出口持续下降，我市外贸出口增幅大幅收窄的严峻形势下，玻璃纤维出口的逆势飘红为全市外贸健康稳定发展作出了积极贡献。

桐乡玻璃纤维出口基地是国家级出口基地，玻璃纤维是桐乡主要出口产品之一，占全市出口总额13%。截止目前全市共有44家企业有玻璃纤维出口实绩，但出口企业高度集中，巨石集团、恒石纤维和联洋科技三家企业累计出口占据了全市玻璃纤维出口总额95%，其中巨石集团累计出口玻纤24068万美元，同比增长6.3%；恒石纤维累计出口玻纤6409万美元，同比增长18.2%；联洋科技累计出口880万美元，同比增长86%。从出口国家和地区看，我市玻璃纤维主要出口到全球104个国家和地区，其中，美国、欧盟和西亚列出口前三位，分别出口8027万美元、7130万美元和4742万美元。

为积极推动桐乡玻璃纤维产业的持续发展，近年来，我市从加强政策引导、完善公共服务平台建设、加快企业“走出去”步伐等三方面推动玻璃纤维产业转型升级步伐，促进玻璃纤维产业外贸发展方式转变。

1．政策引导玻璃纤维产业发展方向。

桐乡市政府高度重视出口基地建设，把打造出口基地作为提升玻纤产业国际竞争力、加快玻纤产业升级的重要平台。一是市政府成立玻纤出口基地建设工作领导小组，由分管市长任组长，由商务局、财政局等 15 个部门组成成员单位。二是成立了玻纤出口基地建设推进小组和玻纤出口基地协会。三是出台《玻纤产业"十二五"发展规划》和《玻纤出口基地"十二五"发展规划》。四是市政府出台《关于加快玻纤出口基地建设的实施意见》和《促进桐乡市玻纤出口基地对外贸易转型升级扶持政策》，并设立了玻纤出口基地专项扶持资金。在上级商务部门的精心指导和支持下，桐乡玻璃纤维出口基地于 2012 年被商务部认定为第二批国家外贸转型升级专业型示范基地。

2．公共服务平台建设助力企业转型升级。

在商务局的引导下，截止目前我市玻纤出口基地内共建立了 7 个外贸公共服务平台，其中的外贸供应链平台、公共检验检测平台和公共技术研发平台三个平台均为列为省级公共服务平台，特别是外贸供应链平台是被省商务厅列为全省首批 10 家外贸综合服务平台试点之一，这是嘉兴地区唯一的一家平台。玻璃纤维公共技术研发平台被评为“浙江省重点外贸公共服务平台，平台内现有工程技术人员 800 多人，其中高级人才 70 多人（含博士 11 人，

硕士 40 多人)。平台由产品研发中心、化工研制中心、玻璃研究中心、工装技术中心和公辅技术中心组成,共同为基地内的企业服务。平台有超过 7000 万元实验设备。这些公共服务平台建立以来,已经累计为 100 余家企业提供外贸服务、质量检测、产品研发等公共服务,累计为企业节省费用 1000 余万元。

3. “走出去”发展提升企业国际竞争力。

我市积极引导和鼓励玻纤企业实施“走出去”战略,截止目前基地内企业已经在全球 19 个国家和地区建立了境外营销机构和生产基地,巨石集团、恒石纤维等企业均在国外主要市场开展了境外营销网络布点,特别是巨石集团已在美国、韩国、意大利、加拿大、西班牙、法国等 14 个国家和地区设立了海外贸易公司和 2 个生产基地,并在英国、德国拥有 2 家独家经销商,其中投资 16200 万美元在埃及设立的玻纤池窑拉丝线项目,为巨石打造国际玻纤领军企业、规避国际贸易壁垒发挥了作用。同时积极鼓励企业加快自主品牌建设步伐,截止目前巨石集团先后在美国、加拿大、英国等 36 个国家和地区对与玻璃纤维有关的 5 个类别注册了 180 件商标申请。“巨石”牌玻璃纤维产品已成为国际玻璃纤维市场知名品牌。其余如恒石纤维、联洋复合等玻纤企业也均在主要出口市场开展了境外商标注册。

Tongxiang City Economic and Information

Technology Bureau

file

Tongxiang CityFinance Bureau

Tong by letter G No. 147 [2012]

About Printing and Printing Committee [2012] No. 17 Document

Notice of the implementation rules for industrial economic
policies

Municipal governments, sub-district offices, and
municipal economic development zones :

To further implement the scientific concept of development,
promote the upgrading of the city's economic restructuring, improve
the core competitiveness of the industrial economy, accelerate the
construction of strong city, according to "a number of policy on

promoting economic restructuring and upgrading the city's 2012 innovation and development" (Tong Committee [2012] No. 17) spirit of the document, the Municipal economic and Information Bureau, the Finance Bureau to develop a "Tongxiang industrial investment management services assessment incentives" and other 24 industrial economic policy supporting the implementation details, is issued to you, please conscientiously implement .

Attachment: 1. Tongxiang City Industrial Production Investment Management Service Assessment and Incentive Measures

2. Incentive Measures for Industrial Production Investment Projects in Tongxiang City

3. Tongxiang City Industrial Economic Hundred Enterprises Billion Project Assessment and Incentive Measures

4. Tongxiang City Industrial Economics 100 Growth Project Assessment and Incentive Measures

5. Tongxiang City Top Ten Growth SMEs Award Evaluation and Incentive Measures

6. Tongxiang City Small Business Entrepreneurship Star Award Recommended Evaluation Awards

7. Tongxiang City Industrial Enterprises Scale Upgrade
Awards and Measures

8. Tongxiang City M&A and Restructuring Subsidy Measures

9. Tongxiang City Industrial Brand Cultivation and
Standardization Construction Incentive Measures

10. Tongxiang City Industrial Service Special
Fund Management Measures

11. Tongxiang City Five Platforms Infrastructure
Construction Subsidy Measures

12. Tongxiang City Industrial Park gathering way of
intensive development incentives

13. Tongxiang City Small Enterprise Entrepreneurship Base
and Standard Factory Rental Subsidy

14. Incentives for the participation of group exhibitors in
Tongxiang City

15. Tongxiang City New Industrialization Enterprise
Assessment and Incentive Measures

16. Tongxiang City Energy Conservation and Industrial
Circular Economy Special Fund Management Measures

17. Tongxiang City Energy Conservation Competition
Implementation Measures

18. Tongxiang City Circular Economy Industrial Enterprise
Certification Management Measures

19. Special subsidy for the first (set) product of key areas
of equipment manufacturing in Tongxiang City

20. Tongxiang City Enterprise Technology Center Special
Funds Subsidy

twenty one. Tongxiang City-level excellent industrial new
products, new technology assessment methods

22. Tongxiang City-level Excellent Industrial New Products,
New Technology Special Funds

23. Tongxiang City Informationization Construction Special
Fund Management Measures

24. Tongxiang City Industrial Association Assessment and
Incentive Measures

Er ○ 27 September 2012

attachment1

**Tongxiang City Industrial Production Investment Management
Service Assessment and Incentive Measures**

In order to further increase industrial production investment, strengthen investment management, guide investment direction, and promote the sound and rapid development of the city's economy, according to the " Several Policy Opinions on Promoting the Economic Transformation and Upgrading of the City in 2012 " (Tong Committee [201] 2] No. 17) The spirit of the document is formulated.

First, the scope of assessment

1. The town government, the subdistrict office, and the municipal economic development zone management committee.

2. Municipal-level industrial production investment management service department.

Second, the assessment method

1. Municipal People's Government, Sub-district Office, Municipal Economic Development Zone Management Committee.

The establishment of industrial productive investment management award. According to the actual completion of the annual investment amount for evaluation, the investment management award consists of five parts: basic award, over-reward award, completion of target task award, investment scale and structure, and innovation work award.

(1) The basic prize is divided into four grades. The annual target mission of 1.5 billion yuan and above is the first grade. The annual target mission is 1 billion yuan to 1.5 billion, which is the second grade. The annual target mission is 500 million yuan to 1 billion yuan. For the third gear, the annual target mission of less than 500 million yuan is the fourth gear.

The first prize has a basic prize of 35,000 yuan, the second gear has a basic prize of 30,000 yuan, the third gear has a basic prize of 25,000 yuan, and the fourth gear has a basic prize of 20,000 yuan.

(2) assessment of compliance with the conditions set forth in this approach and exceed the 2011 annual investment performance of the award given to excess. The amount of the excess award for the year's actual investment of more than 0.25 % in the previous year actual investment portion.

(3) When the annual investment in equipment accounts for more than 60% of the total investment, the reward is 20,000 yuan, and the reward of 55-60% is 10,000 yuan, and 55% or less is not rewarded.

(4) The investment amount of strategic emerging industries accounts for a large proportion of the actual investment amount in the whole year, and the investment quality award is established with a reward amount of 2-4 million yuan.

(5) Assessment of industrial investment intensity and innovation work (additional points):

Investment intensity: 13-1 points are given according to the city's ranking from high to low, and the investment intensity calculation method is separately formulated.

Investment growth rate: every city is higher than the average growth rate of a full percentage point, plus 0.5 points; every city average growth rate of less than full 1 percentage point deduction of 0.5 points. Addition and subtraction points are divided into 5 points .

Million yuan or more projects: the actual investment in the year 1000 million (including) to 4000 yuan project, each meter 0.25 points; 4000million (including) to 100 million yuan in the project, each 0.5 Points; items of more than 100 million yuan (inclusive), 1 point for each item.

Key projects: where the inclusion of city-level key projects, Tongxiang city each meter 0.25 points, 1 point for each provincial; for the current year to the provincial-level key projects above various special funds subsidies or other support policies 2 points for each item .

Innovation: heavy and difficult to promote the project achieved remarkable success, plus 1-2 points; strengthen investment management, investment work of the new path, a new method to explore the whole city played a leading role model, and each 1 point

After the above total score, the bonus amount is equivalent to 0.1 million yuan per minute.

For those who exceed the target tasks of this year, if the industrial production investment reward of RMB 100 million from the merger of (1) to (5) is lower than the city average, the award shall be based on the city's average level.

The assessment work shall be led by the Municipal Economic and Information Bureau, and the relevant departments shall conduct calculations in accordance with the provisions of these Measures and report to the municipal government for examination and approval. At the same time, according to the completion of investment in various towns and development zones and the promotion of the project, the first, second and third prizes for industrial productive investment management will be selected and presented by the municipal government.

2. Municipal-level investment management service department

Established an industrial production investment service award. 8 award places will be submitted by the Municipal Economic and Information Bureau in accordance with the provisions of these Measures, and will be announced to the municipal government for approval.

The award-winning department of the service award rewards 30,000 yuan per unit. The incentive funds are separately approved by the municipal finance.

Third, the assessment conditions

1. The People's Government of towns, street offices, City Economic Development Zone Management Committee.

(1) Strictly comply with the national industrial policy and the “Tongxiang City Industrial Structure Adjustment Guidance Catalogue” and the “Tongxiang City Industrial Investment Project Access Evaluation Management Measures (Trial)”.

(2) Clarify the leading industries of industrial investment, and reach the relevant regulations on the construction scale, investment intensity, construction period, output level, and environmental protection of the projects that have been filed or approved.

(3) Actively guide investment direction and improve project quality. The indicators such as the operating rate and absenteeism rate of key investment projects of more than 10 million yuan in Tongxiang City meet the requirements of the regulations.

(4) Strengthen project coordination and service, do a good job in promoting major industrial investment projects, and cause safety, environmental protection and other events due to mistakes in investment management work, and cancel the qualification for evaluation.

(5) Master the investment dynamics, the progress of key projects, and report the monthly industrial investment statistics in an accurate and timely manner.

(6) Complete the task of energy saving and emission reduction targets issued by superiors.

If the above assessment conditions are not met, the rewards shall be deducted according to the actual progress of the work.

2. Municipal-level investment management service department

(1) Actively carry out preliminary work for the city's industrial investment projects, and provide quality and efficient services to the owners in project approval and filing.

(2) Actively create conditions, coordination and services for enterprises in the planning and site selection of major industrial projects, pre-trial review and land supply.

(3) Actively provide consulting and services for policy measures for enterprises, and actively strive for key projects and strive for policy support for enterprises to achieve higher results.

(4) to grasp the observations and recommendations of the city's industrial investment in the completion of major projects and the progress of construction, industrial investment analysis and forecasting, constructive.

(5) In the process of industrial project construction, strictly control the quality of the environment and actively provide effective services for the “three simultaneous” construction of industrial projects.

(6) In the promotion of major industrial investment projects, the project construction units have effectively solved the problems and difficulties encountered, and the achievements have been remarkable.

Fourth, incentives

Awards are based on the results of the city government's validation and publication. The award funds are allocated by the municipal finance to the Municipal Economic and Information Bureau, and issued by the Municipal Economic and Information Bureau to the winners, mainly for awarding leaders and relevant staff who make important contributions to industrial productive investment management and services.

Tongxiang City Industrial Productive Investment Project Incentive Measures

According to "promote the 2012 policy advice, the city's economic transformation and upgrading of innovation and development" (Tong Commission [2012] No. 17), "on the implementation of the" back low into high "projects to promote economic restructuring and upgrading of the opinions (Trial) " (Tong Zheng Fa [2012] No. 62) and" Tongxiang City people's government on the issuance of one hundred billion construction industry economic hundred enterprises to implement the views of the notice " (Tong Zheng Fa [2011] No. 56) spirit of

the document now on the city These measures are formulated for matters related to the award of industrial productive investment projects.

I. Application conditions

1. The annual implementation of the “Industrial Industrial Structure Adjustment Catalogue of Tongxiang City” encourages the introduction and upgrading of industrial production investment projects (including domestic-funded projects and foreign-invested enterprises to increase capital and share expansion projects) into the scope of productive investment incentives.

2. Funded enterprises in emerging industries of strategic projects to encourage the introduction of 300 million yuan investment in equipment, industrial transformation characteristics and advantages of lifting class project equipment investment of 500 million yuan; foreign-invested enterprises increase their investment in equipment projects more than \$ 2 million (tax The non-recurring reward policy for capital increase during the preferential period). In order to encourage the development of the information industry , the information industry industrial enterprises have invested more than 2 million

yuan in technological transformation. New energy companies continue to implement Tong Zhengfa [2008] No. 68 document. In order to promote the application of new technologies and new technologies, no incentives are applied to the old equipment.

3. The project must comply with the relevant national, provincial and municipal industrial policies (excluding restricted, prohibited, and eliminated categories), and high-energy, high-pollution, and low-level redundant construction projects are not rewarded.

4. Before the project approval or filing required by the relevant authorities of the main investment.

5. Project on December 31, 2012 completed and commissioned, and the actual investment amount principle, less than 70% of the total planned investment, the main economic indicators put into operation achieves the desired economic objectives. The project implements a one-time award.

6. The company completed the annual energy conservation and emission reduction targets.

7. Project implementation unit when the main business income of audited 1500 million.

Second, the reward standard

1. Domestic-funded enterprise transformation and upgrading projects: the reward standard is 1 to 2% of equipment value , and the maximum reward amount is 1 million yuan.

2. Domestic-funded enterprises encourage the introduction of projects: the reward standard is 2 to 4% of the equipment value , and the highest award amount is 1.5 million yuan.

3. Foreign-invested enterprises to increase their investment projects: reference implementation of domestic enterprises technological transformation project equipment investment incentives.

4. The above three types of projects implemented by the “ 100 Enterprises and 100 Billion Projects ” annual assessment qualified enterprises: the reward standard will increase by 1 percentage point on the original basis , and the enterprise (including related enterprises) will increase the maximum limit by 1 million yuan.

5. The “Return to High Project” annual confirmation enterprise will increase the new investment equipment by 1 percentage point on the basis of industrial production investment and increase the reward limit.

6. The project award amount is not higher than 50% of the company's contribution to the city's local finance in that year .

7. The total investment of a single project is more than 100 million yuan or the total investment of a single national high-tech project is more than 50 million yuan. The industry is prolonged, and major manufacturing projects with obvious actions can be adopted. policy approach, give special preferential policies.

8. The municipal party committee and the municipal government shall, in accordance with the provisions of the regulations, implement otherwise.

Third, the application materials

1. Tongxiang City Industrial Production Investment Project Award Fund Application Form (see attached table).

2. A copy of the valid project feasibility report approval document or filing form.

3. The completed project is completed and put into production report and attached to the completion review issued by the town, street or development zone.

4. A financial settlement audit report of the project's fixed assets investment completed by a qualified intermediary.

5. A copy of the business license.

6. For foreign-invested enterprises to increase capital and expand shares, it is necessary to provide a copy of the approval certificate issued by the national tax and local tax authorities whether they are in the period of tax incentives and provide capital increase.

7. Other relevant certification materials.

Fourth, the application process and reward methods

1. The Municipal Economic and Information Bureau and the Finance Bureau jointly arranged the declaration of industrial productive investment awards at the end of the year.

2. The project implementation unit will send the above-mentioned application materials to the local national tax and local tax authorities to check whether there is any tax violation, and report it to the town (street) and the relevant departments at the municipal level for summary.

3. All towns (streets) and relevant departments at the municipal level shall review and report the application materials of each project implementation unit and report them to the Municipal

Economic and Information Bureau and the Municipal Finance Bureau. The Municipal Finance Bureau shall entrust the intermediary organization to audit the project within the prescribed time limit. The contents of the audit report shall be In accordance with the relevant requirements of the Municipal Economic and Information Bureau, the municipal finance department, etc., the audit fees shall be paid by the financial unified.

4. After the completion of the audit work, the Municipal Economic and Information Bureau and the Municipal Finance Bureau will review the application materials and submit them to the municipal government for approval and approval by the municipal leaders.

5. According to the award documents promulgated by the municipal government, the Municipal Finance Bureau allocates the award funds to the project implementation unit at one time, and the project implementation unit directly handles the relevant payment procedures with the Municipal Finance Bureau.

Tongxiang City Industrial Economic Hundred Enterprises Billion Project Assessment and Incentive Measures

In order to deepen the implementation of the “one hundred billion projects” of the industrial economy, comprehensively implement the scientific development concept, accelerate the transformation of development mode, promote economic transformation and upgrading, further optimize the industrial economic structure of our city; focus on cultivating and supporting 100 short-listed enterprises, and demonstrate the city The total revenue of industrial-scale enterprises at the end of the “Twelfth Five-Year Plan ” period exceeded 200 billion yuan. According

to (Tong Commission [2012] No. 17) and "Notice Tongxiang City People's Government on the industrial economy and India made one hundred enterprises one hundred billion project to implement the views of the" "number of policy advice on promoting the city's economic transformation and upgrading of the 2012 innovation and development" (Tong The spirit of the document of Zhengfa [2011] No. 56) is formulated.

First, the assessment object

It has been selected as one of the 100 enterprises in the industrial economy "100 Enterprises and 100 Billion Project" in Tongxiang City.

Second, support policies

1. After the finalists have passed the annual assessment, when implementing the incentive policies for productive investment projects, they will increase by 1 percentage point on the original basis, and the maximum reward limit for individual enterprises will increase by 1 million yuan.

2. Projects that have been selected as large-scale enterprises with a total investment of more than 100 million yuan in foreign capital, advantageous enterprises and emerging enterprises with a total investment of more than 50 million yuan in the construction

of the plant (including research houses, warehouses, laboratories, power distribution rooms, etc. Housing for production needs) during re-direct administrative fees 30% discount on the existing minimum charge standard basis for other projects a 20% reduction.

3. Each year, 5 million yuan of special funds will be arranged to reward the legal representative or actual controller of the annual enterprise of the “100 Enterprises and 100 Billion Project”. Among them, the large enterprise group set up the first prize and the second grade of each of the six awards. The advantageous characteristic enterprises and the emerging industry enterprises set up the first prize and the second grade each. The legal representative or the actual controller of the first-class and second-class enterprises will be given cash rewards of 150,000 yuan and 120,000 yuan, 100,000 yuan and 70,000 yuan, 100,000 yuan and 70,000 yuan respectively.

4. By 2015, the main business revenue reached 100 billion yuan, and the 5-year average annual increase of more than 15%, giving corporate representative or the actual control Closing scale reward one million yuan; main business revenue reached 50 billion -100 Between 100 million yuan and an average annual increase of more than

18% in 5 years, the company's legal representative or actual controller will be awarded a scale of 500,000 yuan at the end of the period; the main business income will be between 2 billion and 5 billion yuan, and 5 years. If the increase is more than 20%, the enterprise legal representative or the actual controller will be awarded a scale of 300,000 yuan at the end of the period; if the main business income reaches 1 billion yuan to 2 billion yuan, and the annual average increase of 55% or more in 5 years, the enterprise will be given The legal representative or the actual controller has a scale of 200,000 yuan at the end of the period.

5. By 2015, the development of very fast, particularly large financial contribution, the leading role is particularly evident, particularly strong sense of social responsibility of enterprise legal representative or the actual controller, the municipal government will give awarded "five-second" industrial economic development a major contribution "Honorary Award".

6. The project has a major impact on the industrial economy of the city or has great development prospects and has invested more than 500 million yuan. The leading group may invite the municipal government to conduct special research and introduce special policy measures.

Third, the restrictions

If the enterprise has one of the following circumstances in the current year, the qualification for canceling the award does not enjoy the support policy :

1. A major accident of safety production has occurred;
2. Major environmental pollution incidents;
3. Major mass incidents;
4. Tax evasion, tax fraud, tax evasion, and tax evasion;
5. Serious violations of the law occurred by the enterprise or business operator.

If the enterprise has one of the following circumstances in the current year, reduce the amount of support incentive funds as appropriate:

1. Failure to complete the annual emission reduction task;
2. Comprehensive energy consumption yuan industrial added value of the city that is higher than the average of the industry;
3. The average output per mu is lower than the city's average.

Fourth, the assessment method

1. The enterprise stipulates that the subordinate enterprises that are actually controlled by the enterprises within the scope of the city can be consolidated.

2. Assessment indicators: The main business income shall be subject to the annual report of the enterprise as stipulated in the current reporting system for the current year; the total profit and tax shall be determined according to the sum of the value-added tax and the main business tax and surcharges as determined by the enterprise; According to the sum of the value-added tax and income tax (including the VAT exemption of export products, excluding the tax collected by the taxation and auditing departments of the city).

3. Assessment score: set the total standard score of 100 points, of which the main business income standard is 50 points, and the total profit and tax standard is 50 points. According to the rolling five-year average annual growth of 10% requirement set main business revenue and profit tax next year compared with 2010 increased by 21 percent approved base, when business assessment index of more than two years to complete performance of the approved base Multiply the standard score to calculate the score. The calculation formula is: $\text{score} = \text{completion performance, approved base number} \times \text{standard score}$ (set the main business income and the total profit and tax total limit scores are 60 points, 50 points respectively)

4. Extra points for assessment: Give extra points according to the amount of taxes paid by the company in the current year. Plus standard are: large enterprises and groups paid taxes 6 million yuan and the following sub-section 1/2 million yuan and 600 million yuan section 1 point / 100 million; the advantages of characteristics of enterprises, industries and enterprises in emerging real tax Gold 3 million yuan and below 1 point / 1 million yuan, more than 300,000 yuan part of 1 point / 500,000 yuan. The maximum bonus value for paid taxes is limited to 20 points.

5. The enterprise's annual total score of 80 points and above is qualified, and the total score is between 80 points and 60 points is basically qualified. If the annual assessment is qualified, enjoy the support policy and continue to stay in the next year's "100-100 billion projects" ; if the annual assessment is basically qualified, they will not enjoy the support policy, but retain the next year's "100-100 billion project" enterprise qualification. The enterprises that are basically qualified below the annual assessment shall be advised by the office according to the industry status and development potential of the enterprise, the project

status and investment intensity of the current and subsequent years, and the actual progress of the “Twelfth Five-Year Plan” . Decide whether or not to continue to retain the next year's "100-100 billion project" enterprise qualification.

6 . The assessment of the annual assessment winners: produced in enterprises that have passed the annual assessment. The total amount of the tax paid in the current year and the growth ratio of the previous year are comprehensively measured. The weights of the total amount and the increase are set as: 70 and 30 for the main business income of 1 billion yuan or more. For the following 10 billion yuan, 50 and 50, the largest and fastest growth (the main business income is more than 3 billion yuan in a single group) as the basic standard, compared with other companies multiplied by the weight calculation score The enterprises with the same scores shall be determined according to the order of the actual paid taxes, and the winners of the winning prizes shall be assessed.

7. The specific assessment methods for scale incentives and honor incentives at the end of the “Twelfth Five-Year Plan” period will be determined in the 2015 assessment award method.

V. Assessment procedures

1. Industrial economy "double drive hundreds of hands" Leading Group Office of the arrangement at the end of the annual assessment work.

2. The finalists will fill in the annual assessment return and other relevant materials (see the annual assessment notice for details). After signing the opinions from the local town street (development zone), they will be uniformly reported to the "Double Hundred Projects" Leading Group Office of the city.

3. Office together with the financial (tax), tax, statistics, safety supervision, environmental protection, public security, labor and social security departments to verify the application materials, and draw examination scores and winners list based on the assessment scoring rules.

4. After the assessment and the award-winning enterprise report to the leading group, the publication will be published and rewarded.

Tongxiang City Industrial Economics 100 Growth Project Assessment and Incentive Measures

For the further implementation of the industrial economy "Lecture growth projects", fully implement the scientific concept of development, promoting the growth of small and medium enterprises development of the city, the city's efforts to build a scientific and rational enterprise tier structure, according to "2012 on promoting the city's economic transformation and upgrading of innovation and development The spirit of the " Several Policy Opinions " (Tong Committee [201 2] No. 17) document , the development of this assessment incentives:

First, the assessment object

In 2012, 100 Tongxiang City “100 Growth Projects” fostered growth companies.

Second , support incentive policy

1. For the small and medium-sized enterprises that have been identified as growth in the current year, set a higher score for the assessment and a second grade for the assessment, and give the corporate legal representative or actual controller 60,000 yuan and 50,000 yuan respectively.

2. Enterprises that have been selected for the 100-year growth project and whose annual main business income has achieved the planning goal will be rewarded with local financial contribution growth. Where the main business income of 100 million yuan and following the local financial reality than the annual growth of more than 25% of the part of incentives to enterprises; main business income of 1 billion yuan, local finance real than the previous year More than 20% of the increase is awarded to the company. Local finances refer to value-added tax and income tax, and the amount of rewards starts from 10,000 yuan.

Third, the restrictions

If the company has one of the following conditions in the current year, the qualifications for cancellation and award:

1. A major accident of safety production has occurred;
2. Major environmental pollution incidents;
3. Major mass incidents;

4. Tax evasion, tax fraud, tax evasion, and tax evasion;
5. Serious violations of the law occurred by business operators.

If the enterprise has one of the following circumstances in the current year, reduce the amount of support incentive funds as appropriate:

1. Failure to complete the annual emission reduction task;
- 2 10,000 yuan of industrial added value of comprehensive energy consumption is higher than the city's average spot of the industry;
3. The average output rate per mu is lower than the average level of the city.

Fourth, the assessment method

1. The company stipulates that the subordinate industrial enterprises that cultivate the growing enterprises within the scope of the city can be consolidated.

2. Assessment indicators: main business income and total profits and taxes. The main business income shall be subject to the annual statement stipulated in the current reporting system of the enterprise assessment year; the total profit and tax shall be determined according to the company's profit, VAT payable and main business tax and surcharge.

3. Assessment score: According to the five-year rolling requirement, the company's main business income and profit and tax in 2010 will be set as the assessment base, and then the growth rate will be calculated according to the ratio of the actual performance and the assessment base in the current year and converted into corresponding scores. The formula is: $\text{score} = (\text{when annual performance} / \text{test nuclear base} - 1) * 100 * (3\text{rd} / X \text{ years})$, an increase of 1 percentage point per converted into three points, "five-second" five-year period were taken X 1 2, 3, 4, 5, when the annual performance is less than the assessment base or negative, the score is zero, and the single score is 60 points.

4. Assessment plus points: The company will add points to the paid taxes of the enterprise this year. The standard is: the income of the main business of the enterprise is less than 50 million yuan, and the tax paid by each tax of 300,000 yuan plus 1 point; the income of the main business of the enterprise In the case of between 50 million yuan and 100 million yuan, the tax paid for each 400,000 yuan plus one point; if the main business income of the enterprise is more than 100 million yuan, the actual tax paid for each 500,000 yuan plus one point. The paid-in tax is the sum of the annual value-added tax and income tax, with a maximum of 10 points.

5. Assessment: The top 40 companies in the total score are identified as the growth-oriented SMEs of the year, and the assessment is based on the amount of tax paid by the financial contribution.

6. Achieving the planning target standard: In 2012, the main business income is 100 million yuan or less, and the growth rate is 20% or more. In 2012, the main business income is more than 100 million yuan, which is 15% or more. These companies can enjoy local financial contribution growth incentives .

7. Cultivate enterprise management: According to the goal of cultivating enterprises, growth rate, development potential, brand building, project status, etc., the office will increase or decrease the growth and development of the “100 Growth Projects” .

V. Assessment procedures

1. The annual assessment data to foster business statistics, tax, land tax and other departments data as the basis, the "double hundred projects" Leading Group Office carried out in accordance with these sort, calculate, and made a preliminary assessment of opinions and when the annual growth of SMEs List of certifications.

2. The office will take the lead in reviewing and verifying the relevant conditions of the assessment with the financial (local

tax), national tax, science and technology, quality supervision, industry and commerce, statistics, safety supervision, environmental protection, human social security, public security and other departments.

3. After the final assessment is reported to the leading group for approval, the results of the assessment will be announced and the award will be commended. Enterprises that enjoy the local financial contribution growth incentives go directly to the Municipal Finance Bureau for relevant procedures with the assessment results documents.

Tongxiang City Top Ten Growth SMEs Award Evaluation and Incentive Measures

In order to further encourage the growth and development of small and medium-sized enterprises, improve the quality of economic operations and development of small and medium-sized enterprises in our city, and constantly cultivate new economic growth points, according to the "Several Policy Opinions on Promoting the Economic Transformation, Upgrading, Innovation and Development of the City in 2012" [2012] No. 17) The spirit of the document is

to establish the Top Ten Growth SME Awards. The assessment methods are as follows:

First, the conditions for the award

1. Incorporate into the statistical scope of industrial enterprises above designated size in the city, the financial accounting system is sound, and report the financial statistics according to the requirements;

2. The company's main business income in the current year is between 30 million yuan and 100 million yuan, and the annual growth of the company's main business and the previous year's main business income and paid taxes (the sum of the annual income-increasing value-added tax and income tax) More than 20%, the actual tax paid is more than 250,000 yuan;

3. Enterprises that were newly put into operation last year and started production for less than half a year are not included in the award;

4. Tongxiang has been short-listed industrial economy "double hundred projects" business is not listed objects into the awards.

Second, the restrictions

If the enterprise has one of the following conditions in the current year, the qualification for the award is cancelled:

1. A major accident of safety production has occurred;
2. Major environmental pollution incidents;
3. Major mass incidents;
4. Tax evasion, tax evasion, tax evasion, and tax evasion;
5. Serious violations of the law occurred by business operators.

If the enterprise has one of the following circumstances in the current year, reduce the amount of support incentive funds as appropriate:

1. Failure to complete the annual emission reduction task;
2. The comprehensive energy consumption of industrial added value of 10,000 yuan is higher than the average level of the same industry in the city;
3. The average output per mu is lower than the city's average.

Third, the application materials

- 1 . Tongxiang City Top Ten Growth SME Award Appraisal Declaration Form
- 2 . Corporate balance sheet and profit and loss statement for the current year and the last two years
- 3 . Enterprise business license photocopy of the legal representative of the actual control or identity card

Fourth, the assessment content

1. The main business income shall be assessed and determined according to the annual report stipulated in the current financial system. The growth rate shall be calculated based on the ratio of the actual number of completions in the current year to the number of completions in the previous year and converted into corresponding scores;

2. The company will add points to the growth of the main business income of the previous year. The standard is 2 points per point plus one point, and the maximum is half of the annual main business income growth score;

3. The company will add points to the actual paid taxes of the enterprise in the current year. The standard is to pay the tax for every 300,000 yuan plus one point;

4. By determining the level of the final composite score ranking.

V. Award criteria

A total of 10 growth-oriented small and medium-sized enterprises were selected, and each enterprise legal person representative or actual controller rewarded 50,000 yuan.

Six, the assessment process

1. The enterprises that meet the application requirements shall submit the application form and report to the Municipal Economic and Trade Bureau after reviewing and signing the opinions of the towns, the economic development zones and the local finance and taxation departments.

2. The Municipal Economic and Trade Bureau will take the lead in verifying the reporting materials of the enterprises with the financial (local tax), national tax, statistics, safety supervision, environmental protection, human social security, public security and other departments, and put forward assessment opinions and a list of the top ten growth-oriented SMEs.

3. After the assessment is reported to the municipal government for approval, the results of the assessment will be announced and the award will be commended.

Tongxiang City Small Business Entrepreneurship Star Award

Recommended Evaluation Awards

In order to further encourage the growth and development of small enterprises, we will strive to promote a number of small enterprises with better growth, stronger competitiveness and greater development potential to scale up and continuously cultivate and

enhance new development potential, according to the “ Promotion of 2012 ” . the city's economic transformation and upgrading of a number of policy advice"(Tong Commission [2012] No. 17) spirit of the document to create a new development, the establishment of small business entrepreneurs Rising star Award, Awarding recommend the following:

First, the conditions for the award

1. inclusion on the local scale cultivation of small businesses on the steps of the object, a sound financial accounting system, according to the financial reporting requirements statistical reports;

2. The company's main business income in the current year is between 5 million yuan and 30 million yuan, and the annual income of the main business in the current year and the previous year increased by more than 20%, and the paid taxes (the annual value-added tax added to the company) And the income tax sum) more than 150,000 yuan.

3. Enterprises that were newly put into operation last year and started production for less than half a year are not included in the award;

4. The industrial economy has been nominated for the "double hundred projects" Business Tongxiang awards are not included in the object.

Second, the restrictions

Companies have one year of the next column, the canceled award qualifications:

1. A safety production liability accident occurs;
2. Environmental pollution incidents;
3. Mass incidents;
4. There are tax evasion, tax evasion, tax evasion, and tax evasion;
5. The business operator has an illegal event;
6. Failure to complete the annual emission reduction task;
7. The comprehensive energy consumption of industrial added value of 10,000 yuan is higher than the average level of the same industry in the city;
8. The average output per mu is lower than the city average;

Third, the application materials

1. Tongxiang small business "entrepreneurs star" recommended evaluation form

2. When the business year, two years on the corporate balance sheet and income statement

3. copy of business license, legal representative of the actual control or identity card

Fourth, the assessment content

1. Assessment of main business income, in accordance with the provisions of the current system of annual financial statements determined in accordance with the actual number of the year to complete the degree and rate of growth than last year to complete the calculation of the number and converted into the corresponding score;

2. The company will add points to the growth of the main business income of the previous year. The standard is 2 points per point plus one point, and the maximum is half of the annual main business income growth score;

3. The company will add points to the actual paid taxes of the enterprise in the current year. The standard is to pay the tax for every 100,000 yuan plus one point;

4. Scoring rules: town streets, economic development zones recommended 50%, assessment scores accounted for 50%, the two add up to the total score.

Fourth, the reward standard

A total of 20 small enterprises "starting new stars" were selected and selected, and each small enterprise legal person representative or actual controller rewarded 30,000 yuan.

V. Assessment procedures

1. towns streets, Economic Development recommended in line with the conditions of each of the two awards, application materials reviewed by the towns Street Road, Economic Development Zone and the local tax department and sign an opinion, the Municipal Council by letter.

2. Lead City Council by letter together with the financial (tax), tax, statistics, safety supervision, environmental protection, human social security, public security departments to verify the submitted materials companies, and according to the assessment scoring rules recommended and town streets, Economic Development Zone The situation is presented in this year's list of small business entrepreneurs.

3. After the assessment is reported to the municipal government, the assessment results will be announced and the awards will be commended.

Tongxiang City Industrial Enterprises Scale Upgrade Awards and Measures

To effectively encourage the town streets, economic development zone to increase the cultivation of small and medium enterprises, promote the city's large enterprises and small emerging companies to accelerate growth, "a number of policy on promoting economic restructuring and upgrading the city's 2012 innovation and development" (according to the Commission Tong [2012] No. 17) The spirit of the document, for the industrial enterprises in the current year to upgrade to large-scale enterprises or billion-level enterprises, to give the town streets, economic development zones incentive subsidies. The incentives are as follows:

I. Award subsidy conditions

1. The income of the main business of industrial enterprises in the previous year was less than 20 million yuan, and reached 20 million yuan and above in the current year;

2. The income of the main business of industrial enterprises in the previous year was less than 100 million yuan, and reached 100 million yuan and above in the current year;

3. The income of the main business of industrial enterprises in the previous year was less than 500 million yuan, and reached 500 million yuan and above in the current year;

4. The income of the main business of industrial enterprises in the previous year was less than 1 billion yuan, and reached 1 billion yuan and above in the current year;

5. industrial enterprises in the previous year the main business income of 5 billion yuan less year of 50 million yuan or more;

6. Annual industrial enterprises the main business income of 10 billion yuan or less, when the year reached 10 billion yuan and above;

7. The financial statistics system of the enterprise is sound, and the financial statistics are reported as required, and it has been included in the scale of industrial statistics of the Municipal Bureau of Statistics.

8. Linked to the size of the reporting unit in the previous year and the total number of enterprises above.

Second, incentive subsidy standards

1. For the industrial enterprises that were upgraded to large-scale enterprises in the current year, give each city a street

and an economic development zone a net incentive for each additional 10,000 yuan .

2. For the industrial enterprises in the current year to be upgraded to enterprises with an annual main business income of 100 million yuan or more , a net increase of 30,000 yuan will be given to each of the towns' streets and economic development zones where the enterprises are located .

3. For the enterprises that were upgraded to industrial enterprises with an annual income of 500 million yuan or more, the company will give a net increase of 50,000 yuan for each street and economic development zone .

4. For the enterprises that were upgraded to industrial enterprises with annual income of 1 billion yuan or more in the current year, a net increase of 100,000 yuan will be given to each of the towns and economic development zones where the enterprises are located .

5. For the industrial enterprises in the current year to be upgraded to enterprises with annual main business income of 5 billion yuan or more , a net increase of 200,000 yuan will be given to each of the towns' streets and economic development zones where the enterprises are located .

6. For the industrial enterprises in the current year to be upgraded to enterprises with annual main business income of 10 billion yuan or more , an incentive subsidy of 500,000 yuan will be given to each of the towns' streets and economic development zones where the enterprises are located .

Third, the incentive program

1. by the town streets, Economic Development Award for reporting Reed grant application form (Table 1 to Table 7), confirmed by the Municipal Bureau of Statistics preliminary examination and sign an opinion.

2. City Council by letter jointly with the Municipal Finance Bureau to declare the material for further verification of materials, and make arrangements for awards and subsidies opinions funds .

3. The town streets, Economic Development Zone, according to the grant award documents directly to the Municipal Finance Bureau for the award grant funds disbursement procedures.

Tongxiang City M&A and Restructuring Subsidy Measures

In order to encourage enterprises to implement mergers and acquisitions, promote the reorganization of corporate assets , promote the concentration of resources to advantageous enterprises, and achieve low-cost expansion. In accordance with the spirit of the "Several Policy Opinions on Promoting the Economic Transformation and Upgrading of the City in 2012 " (Tongfu [2012] No. 17) and Tong Zhengfa [2009] No. 44 Document, the M&A and Restructuring Subsidy Measures are formulated:

I. Scope and standards of subsidies

1 . Tongxiang city's industrial enterprises mergers and acquisitions, and has successfully achieved normal production more than six months.

2 . In the mergers and acquisitions are involved in land , property , equipment, travel transfer of assets and other transfer related taxes, local profit in full waiver or deferral, you must pay the higher expressly provided, the place to stay as part of the financial incentives in the form of Fully subsidized.

3 . For high debt ratio, losses, insolvent enterprises to implement M & A bearing debt restructuring, mergers and acquisitions since the year to mergers and acquisitions limited to the amount actually bearing debt, confirmed by the municipal government to give support in the following five years policy:

(1) M&A and capital contribution can be supported by relevant policies in accordance with industrial productive investment.

(2) The value-added tax and corporate income tax of the M&A and reorganization enterprises are more than the income from the previous year .

(3) The new projects for mergers and acquisitions and reorganization enterprises shall be implemented in accordance with the “Incentive Measures for Industrial Productive Investment Projects” .

Second, the application materials

1 . Tongxiang M & A policy to honor confirmed in Table 1 and Table 2.

2 . Copy of business license and business are the main mergers and acquisitions license copy.

3 . Assets transfer of land, property, equipment, travel and other related taxes and transfer certificate or a copy of the list.

4 . Conference Ji other companies to, mergers and acquisitions and other material agreements.

Third, the subsidy program

1. The enterprise that meets the subsidy conditions shall fill in the policy confirmation form and provide relevant materials to the Municipal Economic and Information Bureau.

2. The Municipal Economic and Information Bureau will verify the reporting materials of the enterprise with the financial departments and provide preliminary opinions.

3. declarations and preliminary opinion by the municipal government approval consent, against cash grants funded gold .

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Tongxiang City Industrial Brand Cultivation and Standardization Construction Incentive Measures

According to " a number of policy on promoting economic restructuring and upgrading the city's 2012 innovation and development " (Tong Committee No. 17 (2012)) spirit of the document, now the city's industrial standard on brand development and normalized matters related to subsidies for the construction of the development of this approach:

First, the reward object and standard

1. For the newly acquired Chinese famous brand (currently suspended selection) , China's well-known trademarks, Chinese old-fashioned brands, and state-level credit enterprises, a one-off reward of 500,000 yuan will be given (no more rewards through judicial channels).

2. For the towns (streets) that have obtained nationally-known industrial towns or manufacturing bases, certification marks, collective marks and provincial-level regional brands and brand

bases, they will be given a one-off award of 300,000 yuan, 200,000 yuan and 100,000 yuan respectively.

3. Encourage the implementation of standardization strategies, leading enterprises or organizations that formulate international standards, national standards, industries or local standards, and provide one-off subsidies of 1 million yuan, 200,000 yuan and 100,000 yuan respectively (to undertake the establishment of the standardization technical committee, refer to the main Guide the development of various standards).

4. A one-off subsidy of 50,000 yuan for enterprises or organizations involved in formulating international, national, and industry (local) standards, and a one-time subsidy of 100,000 yuan for the formulation and implementation of industry alliance standards (service industry refers to implementation).

5. Enterprises or organizations that have won the “Standard Innovation Contribution Award ” (or “ Standard Innovative Enterprise”) of the national, provincial and municipal governments shall receive a one-off subsidy of 500,000 yuan, 200,000 yuan and 50,000 yuan respectively.

Second, the application materials

By the subject fill the application write "Tongxiang City Industrial brand development incentive fund application form" (see Table I), "Tongxiang standardization of award funds Application Form" (see Annex II), and comes with a business license, identification, release approval And a copy of the certificate.

Third, the application procedure

1. The Municipal Economic and Trade Bureau, the Finance Bureau, the Industry and Commerce Bureau, and the Quality Supervision Bureau jointly arranged the declaration of brand cultivation and standardization construction awards at the end of the year .

2. Applicant or town streets application materials by brand and standard construction category were reported to the Trade and Industry Bureau, the Quality Supervision Bureau and the Council by letter, Municipal Economic and Information Bureau, Finance Bureau, Trade and Industry Bureau, the Quality Supervision Bureau jointly review and propose incentive funds Arrange the opinions and report them to the municipal government after the examination and approval.

3. The award-winning unit will go through the relevant formalities directly to the Municipal Finance Bureau according to the award documents.

Tongxiang City, the industrial service business special fund management approach

The first one is to regulate the management and use of special funds for industrial services , and to improve the efficiency of the use of funds. According to the spirit of the document “Some Policy Opinions on Promoting the Economic Transformation and Upgrading of the City in 2012” (Tongfu [2012] No. 17) These measures.

Article 2 The special funds for industrial services referred to in these Measures (hereinafter referred to as special funds) refer to the training, consultation, diagnosis, enterprise management and corporate culture of the enterprise management innovation and business team arranged by the municipal financial budget . Incentives for innovative services, advanced enterprise management, and special funds for the demonstration

and promotion of the transformation of the block economy into modern industrial clusters .

Management Article City Council by letter jointly with the Municipal Finance Bureau of the special funds used. The special fund arrangement shall be determined by the appraisal system, and an evaluation committee composed of the Municipal Economic and Information Bureau, the Finance Bureau, the Propaganda Department, the Political Research Office, the Human Resources and Social Security Bureau, the Science and Technology Bureau, and the Quality Supervision Bureau shall be established to conduct a centralized review to reflect fairness. The principle of fairness and openness.

The fourth special fund shall be arranged by the municipal financial budget.

Article special funds the use range (limited to the current year annual sales income of 500 million and more industrial enterprises)

1. Management innovation (including refined management, etc.) demonstration enterprises, management innovation advanced enterprises, management innovation standards enterprises, enterprise management consulting and training

outstanding institutions, enterprise management outstanding achievements and other commendation awards.

2. Specialized enterprise management innovation evaluation and diagnostic services organized by relevant functional departments of the city to improve the management level of enterprises.

3. The internal performance of the organization next significant management training, management, diagnosis, management consulting.

4. Enterprise management MBA, EMBA and other business management knowledge education and training, and provincial and overseas management training.

5. Focus on the corporate culture construction to enhance the soft power of enterprises.

6. promote management innovation, promote the use and management of innovation management cooperation and exchange management innovation.

7. Facing the transformation and upgrading of the block - shaped characteristic economy to the modern industrial cluster and the construction of the public service platform for the cultivation of small and medium-sized enterprises.

Article 6: Subsidy and award criteria for special funds

1. Achieved a demonstration enterprise of Zhejiang Province's management innovation (including fine management, etc.), with a one-time reward of 200,000 yuan; and a demonstration enterprise of Jiaxing's management innovation (including fine management, etc.) , a one-time reward of 150,000 yuan; The municipal management innovation demonstration enterprise will receive a one-time reward of 100,000 yuan; if it obtains the Tongxiang City management innovation standard enterprise, it will reward 50,000 yuan at a time.

2. The cost of management innovation training, diagnosis, evaluation and other activities organized by the Municipal Economic and Information Bureau and other relevant functional departments shall be subsidized according to the actual situation.

3. The company has hired colleges and universities and management consulting institutions professionals, entrepreneurial counselors to carry out management training, management diagnosis, management consulting and other activities have achieved remarkable results , and the annual training consulting costs of more than 50,000 yuan, according to the actual payment the 10-30% grant, individual enterprises in the maximum grant amount not to exceed \$ 100,000.

(2) The middle and senior management personnel of the enterprise who participated in the advanced training and MBA and EMBA business management knowledge organized by the relevant functional departments of the city and obtained the certificate of completion will be subsidized according to the actual cost of two-thirds of the actual cost. The maximum number of subsidies is no more than three.

5. For enterprises to carry out corporate culture construction, if the actual investment is more than 50,000 yuan and achieves obvious results, the subsidy will be given at 10-30% of the actual payment . Tongxiang City, was named corporate culture demonstration units each increase of a star rating of up to help improve the standard of 5%, individual enterprises in the maximum grant amount not to exceed \$ 100,000.

6. Service organizations such as management consulting, technology services, education and training for the transformation and upgrading of block - shaped economy to modern industrial clusters and SMEs, depending on their contribution to industrial development (more than 30 service companies in the year, service income 50) million or more) given 5-10 million in funding up to help.

Article 7 Declaration of special funds

At the end of each year , the Municipal Economic and Information Bureau shall, in accordance with the provisions of these Measures, arrange the annual industrial service special fund declaration work, and implement unified declaration and centralized acceptance. The enterprise shall declare it by itself, and the town street, economic development zone and relevant competent authorities shall submit a preliminary review opinion, report it to the Municipal Economic and Information Bureau for review, and publish it by the Municipal Appraisal Committee.

Article VIII of special items of capital grants and incentives centralized payment, the municipal finance bureau one-time direct payments according to documents released to the enterprise, specifically:

1. Participation in the cost subsidy for advanced training such as MBA and EMBA business management knowledge organized by the government, subsidies for corporate management training, management diagnosis, management consulting activities, and corporate culture construction, etc., will be paid after the grant fund arrangement plan is issued.

2. Incentives for Zhejiang Province's management innovation (including fine management) demonstration enterprises, Jiaxing City's management innovation (including fine management, etc.) demonstration enterprises, Tongxiang City's management innovation demonstration enterprises, and Tongxiang City's management innovation standards enterprises Disbursed after the release.

3. Other items are paid after the audit is confirmed.

The municipal finance bureau, by letter, the Audit Bureau on the use of special funds for the implementation of supervision and management.

Article 10 Special funds must be earmarked for special purposes. No unit or individual may intercept or misappropriate in any form or for any reason. If the special funds are fraudulently defrauded or used in violation of the regulations, the full amount will be recovered, and the responsibility of the project unit and the responsible person shall be investigated according to relevant regulations. If the circumstances are serious and constitute a crime, it shall be transferred to the judicial organ for handling according to law.

Tongxiang City Five Platforms Infrastructure Construction Subsidy

Measures

In accordance with the spirit of the document “ Some Policy Opinions on Promoting the Economic Transformation, Upgrading, Innovative Development of the City in 2012 ” (Tongfu [2012] No. 17) , the present Measures are formulated on matters related to the infrastructure subsidies for the five major platforms:

First, the scope of subsidies

City Economic Development Zone, Puyuan Knitting Industrial Park, New District Takahashi, Chongfu economic zone, five Linhang economic zone focused platform for compliance within the program range, when annual fee for land acquisition, land compensation, relocation compensation, resettlement subsidies except Land leveling outside the fee, public road land acquisition, public road construction, bridge construction, water conservancy construction (including gangs), pipe network construction (including telecommunications, electricity, radio, television, water supply, drainage, steam supply, heating, sewage) And other pipe network) as well as greening, lighting, beautification, sanitation and other public infrastructure construction investment.

Second, the subsidy standard

According to the actual financial expenditure of the infrastructure construction investment, 6% of the financial expenditure will be subsidized, and each platform will be limited to 2.5 million yuan . Which has been obtained through other government incentives, subsidies for industrial park

infrastructure construction projects will not be repeated entitled to benefits.

Third, the subsidy program

1. Office of the City Industrial Park Construction Leading Group (City Council by letter) at the end of cloth placed work-related subsidies.

2. The Municipal Industrial Park Construction Leading Group Office entrusts the auditing institution to conduct special audits within the prescribed time limit. The contents of the audit report must meet the above relevant requirements, and the audit results are used as the basis for the subsidy.

3. Construction Leading Group Office of Industrial Park convene leading group member units of the audit findings and other information for joint review of nuclear and made arrangements for grant funds opinion, the Municipal Leading Group for the construction of industrial parks audited and issued a document published.

4. According to the published documents, the Municipal Finance Bureau will allocate the subsidy funds at one time, and the relevant procedures will be handled directly by the five major platforms (or related towns) to the Municipal Finance Bureau.

Tongxiang City Industrial Park gathers about the development of incentives

According to the "Several Policy Opinions on Promoting the Economic Transformation, Upgrading, Innovative Development of the City in 2012" (Tongfu [2012] No. 17) and "Implementation Opinions on Promoting the Development of the Industrial Parks in the City " (Tong Zheng Fa [2012] No. 32) and "on the implementation of the" back low into high

"project to promote the implementation of the views of economic transformation and upgrading (trial)" (Tong Zheng Fa [201 2] 62) spirit of the document now on the industrial park about transformation and upgrading, agglomeration intensive development Matters, the development of these measures:

4. Reward range

(1) Industrial Park

1. The top three industrial parks for input and output comprehensive assessment .

2. When the annual new access to national, provincial, municipal Jiaxing industry and to upgrade and take a new road to industrialization demonstration zone (base) to and upgraded to a new super Jiaxing City, Class A, B transformation and upgrading of the industrial park .

(2) Park enterprises

1. The enterprises outside the original district migrated to the park.

2. The old enterprises in the park implemented “zero land” investment and expanded productive houses.

3. The new projects in the park are over-investment-intensive.

4. The new construction project in the park has a super-building floor area ratio.

Second, the reward standard

(1) Industrial Park

1. comprehensive assessment of the top three industrial business park were given 300,000 yuan, 200,000 yuan and 100,000 yuan reward, to be commended by the municipal government.

2. for the current year a new access to national, provincial, Jiaxing municipal and industrial transformation and upgrading , industrial design, new path of industrialization demonstration zone (base), were given a one-time 500,000 yuan, 300,000 yuan and 150,000 yuan reward; upgraded to the new grade, Class a, B transformation and upgrading of the industrial park, Jiaxing area, were given a one-time 200,000 yuan, 150,000 yuan and 100,000 yuan reward .

(2) Park enterprises

1. All enterprises outside the park will withdraw the original land and migrate to the park. All the fees paid by the city will be charged according to the minimum standard. The first three years after the production will be given 50% of the local financial contribution. In accordance with the relevant provisions of the

State on the policy-oriented relocation or disposal of income, it shall be implemented in accordance with relevant state regulations.

2. Under the premise of meeting the requirements of planning, environmental protection, safety and fire protection, the old enterprises in the park will implement the “zero land” technical reform and increase the investment intensity; implement the reconstruction and expansion to increase the productive housing and increase the building volume. rate. Their new investment or new construction area, according to the original contract or the approval document required converted into a conservation land surface plot (such as the original contract or the approval document does not require, places specified in the city based on industry standards), new If the land is increased by more than 1 mu, the enterprise will be awarded a reward of 1 million yuan per mu. In the part of the over-capacity rate, the land price will not be increased, and the urban construction support fee will be refunded first.

3. If the investment intensity of the new project exceeds the industry standard stipulated by the city, the excess will be calculated by the industry standard stipulated by the city, and the

land area will be saved. If the land is saved by more than 1 mu, the enterprise will be awarded a limit of 10,000 yuan per mu. .

4. The construction plot ratio of the new construction project exceeds the industry standard of our city, and the proportion of non-productive housing is less than 7%. If the excess is calculated by the industry standard stipulated by the city, the land area will be saved and the land will be saved by more than 1 mu. The enterprise has a limit of 1 million yuan per mu of 30,000 yuan ; in the case of over-capacity rate, the land price will not be increased, and the urban construction supporting fee will be collected first.

The above-mentioned land-saving rewards for the same project with super-investment intensity and over-capacity rate awards are calculated according to the highest awards. The funds are redeemed twice. After the project is completed and accepted, 40% will be redeemed. After the project is accepted and accepted, 60% will be honored.

Third, the reward program

(1) Industrial Park

1. City of Industry Park Construction Leading Group Office of District (City Council by letter) is arranged in the end zone related work incentives.

2 . Industrial City Park Construction Leading Group Office of the District organizational assessment of the intensive development of the park (do assessment method to be enacted separately), and the assessment results submitted to the Municipal Industrial Park area construction leading group approval , inform the newspaper in recognition of the leading group after the approval of the municipal government .

3. Industrial City Park District Construction collar lead Group Office finds that the document issued based on the assessment results and award documents approved by higher authorities.

4 . According to the award document, the Municipal Finance Bureau will allocate the award funds at one time . The relevant formalities shall be handled directly by the Industrial Park (or related town streets) to the Municipal Finance Bureau.

5. The award funds are mainly used to create work-funding grants, and take into account the creation of advanced personal rewards.

(2) Park enterprises

1. The Municipal Industrial Park Construction Leading Group Office (City Economic and Trade Bureau) will arrange the relevant work of the park enterprise reward declaration at the end of the year.

2. Application materials:

(1) Application form for the collection of development incentives for enterprises in Tongxiang Industrial Park (see attached table).

(2) A copy of the valid project feasibility report approval document or filing form.

(3) complete the project completed and commissioned the report together with the town, street or development completion of the audit opinion issued by the district.

(4) A financial settlement audit report of the project's fixed assets investment completed by a qualified intermediary.

(5) A copy of the business license.

3. The project implementation unit will send the application materials to the local national tax and local tax authorities to check whether there are any tax violations, and report to the town (street) and relevant departments at the municipal level for summary.

4. towns (street) and the municipal authorities of each project implementation unit application materials summary report after the audit Municipal Leading Group Office of the construction of industrial parks , construction leading group office of the city industrial park commissioned audit agency for the project within the prescribed period, The audit report should meet the relevant requirements.

5. The Office of the Leading Group for the Construction of the Industrial Park of the City will review the audit report and the application materials, and propose awards; the Municipal Industrial Park Construction Leading Group will issue a document after the approval .

6. The project implementation unit will directly handle the relevant fund disbursement procedures with the Municipal Finance Bureau according to the award documents.

Tongxiang City Small Enterprise Entrepreneurship Base and Standard Factory Rental Subsidy

According to " a number of policy on promoting in 2012 the city's economic transformation and upgrading of innovation and development " (Tong Commission [2012] No. 17) and "on the implementation of the" back low into high "works to promote economic transformation and upgrading of the real Shi (Trial)" (Tong Zheng Fa [201 2] No. 62) spirit of the document, now rent subsidy to the city's small business entrepreneurial base and standard factory has shut matters, development of this approach:

First, the scope of subsidies

1. All the small and medium-sized enterprises that have settled in the small business start-up bases and standard factory buildings, but the entrepreneurial bases and standard factory buildings that they have settled in must be included in the city's construction planning, complete examination and approval procedures, planned construction area of over 30,000 square meters, in line with local industry positioning and experience. Small business start-up bases and standard factory buildings that have obtained real estate licenses.

2. The Tongxiang City-level and above entrepreneurship (demonstration) base (town) obtained in the year.

Second, the subsidy standard

1 . In the second year after the enterprise is put into production (the actual sales revenue is the standard for the production of the enterprise), the leasing enterprise shall provide a one-time rental subsidy of 10 yuan per square meter and a single enterprise limit of 500,000 yuan .

2. For the year that was rated as a national-level, provincial-level entrepreneurship (demonstration) base, a demonstration town of Jiaxing municipal standard factory building, and a Tongxiang municipal demonstration and entrepreneurial base, respectively, 300,000 yuan, 150,000 yuan , 100,000 yuan, 50,000 yuan work subsidy.

Third, the application materials

1. If you declare the entrusted base and standard factory lease subsidy, you need to fill out the “Tongxiang Small Enterprise Entrepreneurship Base and Standard Factory Rental Subsidy Declaration Form”, and attach a copy of the business license, lease contract, rent payment invoice, and financial statement for the current year.

2. If the application for subsidies for the work of Jiaxing municipal and above entrepreneurship (demonstration) bases and

demonstration towns is submitted, the relevant approval documents shall be attached. Tongxiang declaration demonstration of entrepreneurial base, subject to Tongxiang demonstration entrepreneurial base certification conditions (attached), fill out the "Tongxiang level and above Entrepreneurship (demonstration) base (town) subsidy returns", together with project approval, planning cloth Bureau Figure, work summary, implementation plan, list of companies entering the company, copy of real estate certificate or completion acceptance report.

Fourth, the application procedure

1. The Municipal Entrepreneurship Base and the Standard Factory Building Leading Group Office (City Economic and Trade Bureau) will arrange the application for subsidies at the end of the year.

2. The leasehold of the entrepreneurial base and the standard factory building shall be declared by the renting enterprise, and shall be reviewed by the competent department of the town, the economic development zone and the municipal level, and reported to the municipal leading group office for review, and shall be approved by the municipal leading group and published.

3. If the application for subsidies for the work of Jiaxing municipal and above entrepreneurship (demonstration) bases and

demonstration towns is submitted , the towns and towns and construction entities shall submit applications to the municipal start-up base and the standard factory building leading group office, and report to the municipal leading group office for review. The city leading group announced the publication of the document.

4. According to the subsidy document, the Municipal Finance Bureau will allocate the subsidy funds to the town streets, construction entities and renting enterprises. The relevant procedures shall be handled directly by the town streets, construction entities and rented enterprises to the Municipal Finance Bureau.

Tongxiang City Demonstration Entrepreneurship Base Recognition Conditions

1. Strong agglomeration ability: The industry has a clear positioning, a good industrial base, obvious location advantages, and strong radiation driving ability. The leading industry output value accounts for more than 70%.

2. Construction of a large scale: the planning area more than 100 mu, plant construction area of over 100,000 square meters, has been built over an area of 70,000 square meters, which was completed

and an area of 30,000 square meters with the workshop in four or more layers, The construction area of a single factory building is over 2,000 square meters, and the floor area ratio is above 1.4. The structure of the plant meets the production needs of the leading industries .

3. Complete supporting functions: the construction area of employee apartments accounts for more than 7% of the standard factory area. Equipped with a catering center with sufficient capacity and necessary cultural and recreational facilities and facilities, more than one full-featured comprehensive service building will be built, and at least three service projects will be opened.

4. Good business performance: more than 20 companies settled in, completing productive investment

More than 100 million yuan, the annual industrial output value of more than 200 million yuan, more than 1,500 employees.

Incentives for the participation of group exhibitors in Tongxiang City

In order to encourage enterprises to expand the domestic market, according to " a number of policy on promoting economic restructuring and upgrading the city's 2012 innovation and development " (Tong Commission [2012] No. 17) spirit of the document, it is now the city's business within the parameters exhibition and related sectors (industry associations The local enterprises in the group conduct matters related to subsidies such as investment promotion and commodity display , and formulate these measures:

First, the scope of reward

1. Participate in domestic exhibitors organized by relevant functional departments or industry associations of the city during the year.

2. Unity Organization Products, investment promotion and other activities, and local exhibitors tour reached more than 20 domestic exhibitors organizational units.

3. Industrial enterprises with annual sales income of more than 5 million yuan.

4. If the reward amount is less than 2,000 yuan, no reward will be given.

Second, the reward standard

1. For enterprises exhibiting in the territory organized by the relevant functional departments or industry associations of the city, each standard booth limit of 10,000 yuan will be awarded; if the booth fee does not meet the award criteria, the annual cost of the individual company will be rewarded according to the actual expenses incurred. The limit is 200,000 yuan (including overseas participation rewards).

2. Participate in the domestic key exhibitions organized by the Economic and Trade Bureau, the Bureau of Commerce, the Service Industry Development Bureau, the Tourism Bureau and other departments and the exporters of all kinds of export famous brands and service outsourcing enterprises to give full rewards for booth fees.

3. Domestic exhibitions and industrial propaganda organized by the Economic and Trade Bureau, the Bureau of Commerce, the Service Industry Development Bureau, the Tourism Bureau, etc., and the special decoration funds are subsidized according to the actual situation.

4. A subsidy of 100,000 yuan will be given to the domestic exhibiting organizations that have been unified and organized to reach more than 20 enterprises.

Third, the application materials

(1) To apply for exhibitor rewards, you must submit the following materials:

1. "Tongxiang City Enterprise Domestic Participation Award Application Form", fill out an application form for each exhibition.

2. Booth fee copy of the invoice (the original invoice from the town, the street, the economic development zone, industrial and communications department in charge of verification).

3. Relevant copies of exhibitor remittance voucher, participation contract (agreement) or booth confirmation and business license.

4. The relevant departments or industry associations of the city organize or hold the exhibition documents of the exhibition, the list of exhibitors, the logos of the uniform exhibitors, pictures and other supporting materials.

(2) The organizational unit that participates in the unified group participation shall submit the following materials:

1. “ Application Form for Awards for Participating Organizational Units in Enterprises of Tongxiang City” .

2. Organize or organize exhibition materials for exhibitions, lists of exhibitors, and contents of uniform group logos and other related materials.

Fourth, the application procedure

1. At the end of the year, the Municipal Economic and Information Bureau and the Finance Bureau jointly arranged the declaration of the participation rewards of enterprises.

2. Domestic exhibitors shall report the application materials to the relevant towns, economic development zones or relevant municipal competent departments, and shall be reviewed and summarized by the relevant administrative departments of the town streets, economic development zones or municipalities, and filled out the “Summary of Application Forms for Domestic Participation Awards of Tongxiang City Enterprises” . Uniformly reported to the Municipal Economic and Information Bureau, the Municipal Economic and Information Bureau and the Municipal Finance Bureau will review and propose incentive funds arrangements .

3. The organization that organizes or organizes the exhibition will directly submit the “Application Form for Incentives for Organizing Exhibitors in Tongxiang City Enterprises” , the documents for group exhibitions, the list of exhibitors, and the contents of the unified group logo to the Municipal Economic and Trade Bureau, and the Municipal Economic and Trade Bureau will cooperate with the Municipal Finance Bureau. Review and submit the opinions on the arrangement of the award funds, and publish them after the approval of the municipal government.

4. Exhibitors and organizations will directly handle the procedures for awarding funds to the Municipal Finance Bureau according to the award documents

Tongxiang City, a new industrial enterprise business incentives assessment

In order to firmly establish the concept of intensive development, innovation and development, and harmonious development, we will achieve the best economic and social benefits with minimal resource consumption and minimum pollution emissions, accelerate the transformation of economic development mode, and

promote the sound and rapid development of the city's industrial economy . In accordance with the spirit of the document “ Some Policy Opinions on Promoting the Economic Transformation, Upgrading, Innovative Development of the City in 2012 ” (Tongfu [2012] No. 17), a new industrialization assessment and reward method was formulated.

First, the selection object

The city's annual sales income of more than 20 million yuan in manufacturing enterprises.

Second, the selection content and standards

1. Indicator selection. There are two types of points: score and veto. The scoring index consists of four indicators: the industrial value added per mu, the tax payable per mu (including the tax credit for export products, the same below), the average labor compensation per mu, and the average profit per mu . The veto indicator consists of two indicators: the unit industrial added value comprehensive energy consumption and the main pollutant emission intensity.

2. Weight setting. The final score of the enterprise consists of two parts: the static value score and the change rate score of the four scoring indicators. The static value score is 40%, and

the change rate score is 60%. At the same time, the four scoring indicators are given corresponding weights (the total weight is based on the percentage system), in which the weight of industrial added value of mu is 40 points, the tax payable is 20 points, and the average labor compensation is 20 points. The profit is 20 points.

3. Scoring method. The four scoring indicators take the average value and the average rate of change of the sub-indicators of the evaluated enterprise as the benchmark value (ie, the full-value value), and the scores of other evaluated companies are the index value/reference value \times weight of the evaluation enterprise, and the highest score. It is 2 times the reference value and the minimum is zero.

4. The use of veto indicators. The use of the unit industrial added value comprehensive energy consumption veto indicator is carried out in enterprises with annual energy consumption of 1,000 tons of standard coal or above. Take a vote on whether the enterprise is one of the following decisions made:

(1) Failure to complete the annual energy conservation and consumption reduction target tasks;

(2) During the evaluation period, it was punished for violating the relevant laws and regulations such as the Energy Conservation Law.

Adopt an environmentally-friendly one-vote veto system for companies that have one of the following conditions:

(1) Violation of environmental laws and regulations during the evaluation period is punished by the environmental protection department;

(2) Serious environmental pollution accidents occurred during the evaluation period due to business reasons, and were punished by the environmental protection department:

(3) Major group visits or mass incidents occurred during the evaluation period due to environmental protection reasons.

Third, the assessment process

Assessment conducted in early times, the municipal leading group member units of the new industrialization and economic indicators related information, assessment summary report to the Municipal Leading Group Office in accordance with their respective division provided and verified, calculated assessment score, score the sort proposed by the new industrialized appraisal award pre- selected

list of enterprises, After discussion by the leading group, it is submitted to the municipal government for approval.

Fourth, the reward settings

In accordance with the requirements of the new industrialization assessment, the operators of the top 10 enterprises in the annual assessment score will be rewarded and rewarded with a reward of 100,000 yuan per person.

Tongxiang City Energy Conservation and Industrial Circular Economy Special Fund Management Measures

Chapter I General Provisions

Article 1 In order to strengthen the management of special funds for energy conservation and industrial circular economy, and improve the efficiency of capital use, according to the Laws and Regulations such as the Energy Conservation Law and the Clean Production Promotion Law, and the Measures for the Administration of Special Funds for Energy Conservation and Industrial Circular Economy in Zhejiang Province "Opinions on Further Promoting the Development of Industrial Circular Economy" (Zhejiang Zhengfa

[2009] No. 61) and "Opinions on Energy Saving and Consumption Reduction in Tongxiang City in 2012" (Tong Zheng Ban Fa [2012] No. 47), Tongxiang The State Council's Implementation Measures for the Comprehensive Implementation of Cleaner Production (Tong Zheng Ban Fa [2006] No. 122) and the "Several Policy Opinions on Promoting the Economic Transformation and Upgrading of the City in 2012" (Tong Fu [2012] No. 17) and other documents. These regulations are formulated in accordance with the relevant provisions on the management of financial funds.

Article 2 The special funds for energy conservation and industrial circular economy referred to in these Measures (hereinafter referred to as special funds) are arranged by the municipal financial budget to promote the whole society to save energy, improve energy efficiency, develop industrial recycling economy, and promote economic sustainability. Special funds for development.

Article 3 The use of special funds shall be open, fair and just, and in principle, the evaluation system shall be used to determine supporting projects.

Article 4 Sources of Special Funds: Arranged annually by the budget.

Chapter II Scope of Use

Article 5 Special funds are earmarked to support the rational use of energy and resources, the conservation and intensive use, the development and utilization of new energy and renewable energy, the promotion and use of energy-saving new products and new technologies, and the development of industrial recycling economy. The specific scope of use is:

(1) Energy saving and consumption reduction

1. Energy-saving renovation projects with obvious energy-saving effects and social benefits, new energy, green energy and renewable energy utilization projects encouraged by the State, the province and Jiaxing City, as well as research and development and application projects for energy-saving new products, new technologies, new equipment and new processes According to the proportion of 4-8% of investment in production equipment, a reward of 500,000 yuan will be awarded.

2. Non-industrial energy-saving projects such as commerce, tourism, hotels and hotels will be awarded a limit of 300,000 yuan according to the proportion of investment in equipment and facilities of 4-8%.

3. The energy-saving products listed in the provincial and national energy conservation promotion catalogues were given a one-off reward of 50,000 yuan and 100,000 yuan respectively.

4. It was awarded the Tongxiang City-level energy-saving demonstration (advanced) enterprise, giving the enterprise a one-time reward of 50,000 yuan; and being rated as Jiaxing municipal and above energy-saving demonstration (advanced) enterprise, a one-time reward of 80,000 yuan.

5. Energy service companies to encourage the implementation of energy management contract for energy management contract, effective implementation fruit significant project, according to the annual energy savings and 60 yuan / ton standard coal, lump sum award.

6. Payment of energy monitoring and other expenses.

(2) Industrial circular economy

1. We will promote the construction of circular economy demonstration projects. For industrial recycling projects, we will award a quota of 400,000 yuan according to their contribution and investment scale; for non-industrial resources recycling and utilization projects, we will give a limit of 200,000 yuan.

2. Encourage companies to implement cleaner production. For enterprises that pass the continuous clean production audit (including continuous clean production enterprises), a one-time reward of 30,000 yuan, a one-time reward of 50,000 yuan for the cleaned production enterprises that have been audited, and a reward of 80,000 for the recognized green enterprises. yuan.

3. It was awarded as a one-time subsidy of RMB 3-5 million for the demonstration (advanced) enterprise, circular economy industrial zone and town street of Tongxiang City , and was awarded a one-time 50,000 yuan when it was rated as Jiaxing City or above. Reward.

(3) Others

1. It is used for energy conservation and consumption reduction, industrial recycling economy, clean production, publicity and training, exchange and cooperation, and demonstration services.

2. Recognize and reward advanced units and individuals in energy conservation and consumption reduction, industrial recycling economy, and cleaner production.

3. Other energy conservation, industrial recycling economy and other incentives identified by the municipal government.

Special funds are not used for government departments and are not used for capital construction projects.

Chapter III Declaration and Approval

Article 6 Conditions for the declaration of special funds. Declaring special funds must meet the following conditions:

1. Projects that declare investment incentives for energy conservation and industrial recycling economy should conform to the direction of national industrial development, and have better energy conservation , recycling effects and social benefits. Among them, the energy-saving project must be a project promoted and applied by the above-mentioned energy-saving administrative department of Tongxiang City, and evaluated and constructed according to the reasonable energy requirements.

2. Enterprises that declare green enterprises, cleaner production, circular economy demonstration (advanced) enterprises, energy-saving demonstration (advanced) enterprises, and enterprises listed in the national and provincial energy-saving product promotion catalogues must provide relevant documents or certificates. Units applying for energy-saving service incentives, as well as circular economy industrial zones and town

street rewards, shall provide relevant materials such as circular economy development planning texts.

3. The unit that declares the monitoring and other expenses shall be the unit entrusted by the above-mentioned energy-saving administrative department of Tongxiang City, with corresponding monitoring qualifications, and capable of completing energy monitoring tasks with quality and quantity.

4. The internal management norms of the enterprise have a sound financial management system and accounting system, and have a good reputation.

5. The financial credit status of the enterprise is good. In principle, the taxation department will issue a certificate of taxation status of the enterprise in the current year and the previous year.

For investment projects of 6.40 million and above, such as energy conservation and industrial recycling economy , relevant financial audit reports shall be issued by qualified social intermediary agencies.

7. Complete the task of saving energy and reducing consumption.

Article 7 Procedure for the declaration of special funds. The application unit fills out

the special fund return form, and attaches a written application report, project approval and other materials. The application materials are in duplicate and are reported to the Municipal Economic and Trade Bureau and the Finance Bureau respectively.

Article 8 The approval of special funds shall be issued. City Commission by letter Bureau, the Finance Bureau of the application materials for review, after being submitted to city leaders in charge of the approval of the Municipal Economic and Information Bureau, the Finance Bureau jointly issued a special funding gold scheduling.

Chapter IV Fund Disbursement and Financial Processing

Article 9 The special fund shall be subject to the centralized treasury payment system, which shall be directly allocated to the relevant units by the Municipal Finance Bureau after being examined and determined.

Article 10 An enterprise units receive financial special after funds, according to the rules set accounting treatment, tax adjustment may apply before corporate income tax.

Chapter V Fund Management

Article 11 The Municipal Finance Bureau and the Economic and Trade Bureau shall conduct supervision and inspection on the use of special funds.

Article 12 The special funds approved for approval shall be earmarked for special purposes, and no unit may intercept or misappropriate in any form or for any reason.

Article XIII use in violation of the provisions of defrauding special funds, according to the relevant provisions of the "financial penalties for violations sanctions regulations" and punished punishment; the same time, the 3-year disqualification of the companies reporting financial subsidies in; the circumstances are serious If it violates the law, it shall be transferred to the judicial authorities for handling. By defrauding the direct investment amount to defraud the special funds for the fiscal, the relevant auditing unit shall be investigated for responsibility.

Article XIV of the same project, the same line with a number of awards when the municipal government preferential terms, they shall not enjoy, subject to the most favorable terms.

Chapter VI Supplementary Provisions

Article 15 These Measures shall be implemented as of January 1, 2012.

Article 16 These Measures shall be interpreted by the Municipal Economic and Information Bureau and the Finance Bureau.

Tongxiang City Energy Conservation Competition Implementation Measures

In order to fully implement the laws and regulations such as the Energy Conservation Law and the "Opinions on Energy Saving and Consumption Reduction in Tongxiang City in 2012" (Tong Zheng Ban Fa [2012] No. 47) and other documents, strive to improve energy efficiency, build an energy-saving society, and promote The sustainable development of the economy, the implementation of the 2012 industrial energy-saving competition activities.

I. Guiding ideology

Through energy-saving competition activities, we will vigorously advocate a new energy-saving mechanism of “government supervision and guidance, enterprise independent energy conservation ” , and effectively improve energy conservation levels and energy utilization efficiency. Through

the evaluation and comparison of energy consumption status of industrial enterprises above designated size, a number of energy-saving demonstration enterprises will be established to promote the in-depth development of energy conservation and consumption reduction activities and the realization of energy conservation goals.

Second, objects and conditions

(1) Objects. For industrial enterprises above designated size in major industries, non-industrial and below - scale enterprises with energy-saving demonstration functions can also participate.

(2) Basic conditions.

1. Establish and improve the consumption statistics, energy utilization report, energy source consumption cost management system and energy to carry out economic analysis.

2. If one of the following conditions occurs during the selection period, it shall not be the subject of the competition.

(1) in violation of relevant national laws and regulations and related documents to save energy and spiritual losses, or by the relevant department criticism, punishment.

(2) Failure to complete the energy conservation and consumption reduction target tasks.

(3) Pollutant emissions are not up to standard.

Third, the contest content

(1) Basic work

1. Accept and cooperate with the Municipal Economic and Trade Bureau (the municipal energy conservation administrative department, the same below) or the energy utilization monitoring agency entrusted by law, and supervise and inspect the implementation of energy conservation laws and regulations, guidelines and policies, standards and regulations, and energy utilization status.

2. Strengthen the leadership and management of energy conservation work, improve the energy conservation management system, establish energy management positions according to law , and hire energy management personnel.

3. Establish a responsibility system for energy conservation work, clarify the responsibility for energy conservation work of various departments and production links and positions, and regularly check the implementation of the system.

4. Formulate and implement energy conservation planning, planning and energy saving technology measures applied, actively adopt new energy-saving technologies, new processes, new equipment, new materials, rational and efficient use of energy.

5. Implement energy quota management, and formulate energy consumption quotas for major energy-consuming products, processes, equipment and posts in accordance with the principles of science, advanced and reasonable, and assess the completion.

6. Each year, funds are arranged for energy-saving technological transformation or energy-saving research and development.

7. Improve the energy statistics system to ensure a comprehensive energy statistics, timely, accurate, and reliable; accordance with the provisions of laws and regulations on a regular basis to the City Commission submitted to the Bureau of Energy consumption statistics, energy utilization report submitted to the City Council by letter.

8. Equipped with energy measurement instruments to strengthen measurement management; establish an energy consumption cost management system and conduct energy economic benefit analysis.

9. Carry out energy-saving publicity and training to raise awareness of energy use, energy conservation and efficiency.

10. Cooperate with the implementation and operation of the provincial energy management information system to realize the computer management of the energy information of the unit.

(II) Indicator evaluation

It highlights the comparative analysis between the same industry and uses the comprehensive energy consumption of 10,000 yuan in value as the main basis for evaluating the performance of energy conservation and consumption reduction.

Fourth, the assessment method

1. Sub-industry assessment. According to the characteristics of the composition of the city's industrial and industrial enterprises in various industries, high energy consumption, energy saving potential of textile, printing and dyeing, building materials, chemical, thermal, and other lines to carry out energy industry competition, and ultimately determine the five energy-saving Demonstration enterprise.

2. Scoring method. Divided into two parts: basic work and energy consumption indicators, the weights of basic work and energy consumption indicators are 30% and 70%, respectively, and

comprehensive evaluation. The basic work includes organizational leadership , system construction, publicity training and management implementation. The energy consumption index is based on the comprehensive energy consumption per 10,000 yuan of output value of the industry, and the performance of the comprehensive energy consumption per 10,000 yuan of production value of participating enterprises is the basis of scoring. The first place in each industry has a standard score of 70 points. The second place scored 69 points, and so on.

V. Application procedure

1. Declaration time. Before the end of January 2013 (specific time will be announced later).

2. Declaration process. Materials related to the trial of the barangays street department, the City Commission by letter Bureau, the Municipal Finance Bureau nucleus after the quasi-municipal government for approval.

3. Application materials. It is required to submit the declaration form of Tongxiang City Energy Conservation Competition Activity (Annex 1), the basic work evaluation form of Tongxiang City Energy Conservation Competition Activity (Annex 2) and the summary

of the company's energy conservation work (the above materials are in duplicate).

6. Recognition awards

In accordance with the relevant provisions of the "Several Policy Opinions on Promoting the Economic Transformation, Upgrading, Innovative Development of the City in 2012" (Tongfu [2012] No. 17), the awards were awarded.

Tongxiang City Circular Economy Industrial Enterprise Certification Management Measures

Chapter I General Provisions

The first is the industrial development of circular economy, improve resource and energy efficiency, protect the environment and achieve comprehensive, coordinated and sustainable economic and environmental development, according to "Circular Economy Promotion Law", "clean and hygienic production Promotion Law" and other laws and regulations And "Opinions on Further Promoting the Development of Industrial Circular Economy" (Zhejiang Zhengfa [2009] No. 61) and "Implementation Measures for the Comprehensive

Implementation of Cleaner Production in Tongxiang City" (Tong Zheng Ban Fa [2006] No. 122), These measures were formulated in accordance with the spirit of the document on the policy development of the city's economic transformation and upgrading in 2012 (Tongfu [2012] No. 17) and the relevant provisions on the management of financial funds.

Article 2 The circular economy industrial enterprises referred to in these Measures (hereinafter referred to as circular economy enterprises) refer to the most effective use of resources and the protection of the environment, characterized by energy flow, logistics integration and waste recycling, and implement independent accounting. Enterprises of various economic types that operate independently and are responsible for their own profits and losses.

Article 3 The recognition of circular economy enterprises shall adhere to the principles of resource consumption and waste reduction, product and material reuse, and waste recycling.

Chapter II Identification Conditions and Methods

Article 4 Circular economy enterprises must meet the following conditions:

(1) Registered and registered by the administrative department of industry and commerce, the business engaged is in line with the national industrial development policy, and there is a clear direction of production and operation of the circular economy.

(2) In the process of production and service , **the** enterprise shall adopt the following measures to promote the development of circular economy:

1. Priority is given to the use of available waste or secondary raw materials, and actively seeking alternative raw materials or energy sources for raw materials or energy sources that are likely to cause significant environmental pollution.

2. Actively promote clean production and improve the comprehensive utilization rate of resource utilization, by-products and waste.

3. The product uses packaging that is easy to recycle, easy to handle, or susceptible to degradation in the environment, reducing the excessive use of packaging materials and the generation of packaging waste.

(3) **The** enterprise shall strengthen energy conservation management in the process of production and service. Key

energy-consuming enterprises that consume 1,000 tons of standard coal per year should carry out system energy conservation and comprehensively reduce energy consumption.

(4) The enterprise shall, in accordance with the requirements of the circular economy , increase technological transformation, adjust product structure, improve production technology, introduce key link technologies, strive to achieve material circulation within the enterprise, reduce resource consumption, and reduce waste discharge.

Enterprises with conditions should carry out cascade utilization of energy and water resources and recycling of wastes to form an industrial ecological chain.

Enterprises with high energy consumption, high water consumption, high consumables and high pollution should strive to reduce the energy consumption, water consumption and material consumption of unit products, and the pollutant discharges will meet the national emission standards, and the energy conservation, consumption reduction and pollution control work of the unit will be The forefront of the industry.

(5) Within the scope of technical and economic licenses, enterprises shall recycle waste materials such as waste heat

generated during production and service or support other enterprises to carry out recycling.

Wastes that cannot be recycled due to technical reasons , etc. must be disposed of in compliance with environmental requirements; toxic, hazardous and other hazardous wastes must be disposed of at hazardous waste disposal sites and must not be disposed of without authorization.

(6) Chemical, electroplating, printing and dyeing, electric power, medicine and other enterprises shall carry out industrial wastewater recycling and reuse of water, and gradually realize “zero discharge” of industrial wastewater.

(7) Enterprises that produce and sell products and packaging materials listed in the national or provincial compulsory recycling catalogue must effectively recycle the products and packaging materials after the products are scrapped and the packaging materials are used.

(8) Completing the annual energy conservation and consumption reduction target tasks.

Article 5 The recognition of circular economy enterprises (including 5 circular economy demonstration enterprises) shall be conducted once a year (the notification time

shall be notified separately). The enterprise shall fill out the “ Tongxiang City Circular Economy Industrial Enterprise Declaration Form” and provide materials such as business license and annual financial accounting statements.

Article 6 The declaration materials of circular economy enterprises shall be reported to the Municipal Economic and Trade Bureau after the initial review by the town (street) and the Municipal Environmental Protection Bureau, and shall be submitted to the municipal government for examination and approval by the Municipal Economic and Information Bureau and the Finance Bureau .

Article 7 The Municipal Economic and Information Bureau and the relevant units will re-certify the recognized circular economy enterprises every two years. If it is found to be unqualified, it shall be cancelled by the municipal government and the title of its circular economy enterprise shall be cancelled .

Chapter III Incentives

Article 8 shall be rewarded in accordance with the relevant provisions of the “Several Policy Opinions on Promoting the Economic Transformation, Upgrading, Innovative Development of the City in 2012” (Tongfu [2012] No. 17).

Chapter IV Supervision and Management

Article 9 Any staff member or enterprise that commits any of the following circumstances shall be punished in accordance with the Regulations on Punishment of Financial Violations.

- 1 . Failure to submit relevant materials and statements as required;
- 2 . The enterprise is fraudulent in the declaration process;
- 3 . Staff members are engaged in malpractice at work;
- 4 . There are serious violations of law and discipline.

Article 10 These Measures shall be implemented as of the date of the issuance of documents, and shall be interpreted by the Municipal Economic and Information Bureau in conjunction with relevant departments .

The first (set) product special item in the key area of equipment manufacturing in Tongxiang City

Fund subsidy

In order to promote our city better and faster development of the equipment manufacturing industry, to promote industrial structure optimization and upgrading of economic

development mode, based on "a number of policy on promoting in 2012 the city's economic transformation and upgrading of innovation and development" (Tong Commission [2012] No. 17) spirit, formulate the special fund subsidy for the first (set) products in the key areas of equipment manufacturing :

First, the scope of subsidies

In line with Zhejiang Province, Jiaxing City, advanced equipment manufacturing industry focus areas first (set) products defined conditions, when the annual declaration and included in Zhejiang Province, Jiaxing City, advanced equipment manufacturing industry focus areas first (set) products manufacturing enterprises.

Second, the subsidy standard

The production enterprises listed in the first (set) products of the key equipment manufacturing industry in Zhejiang Province and Jiaxing City will be given a subsidy of 200,000 yuan and 100,000 yuan respectively .

Third, the subsidy program

1. Filed by the enterprise, City Council by letter jointly with the Municipal Finance Councils review.

2. After the review is correct, the Municipal Economic and Information Bureau will issue a document with the Municipal Finance Bureau.

3. According to the published documents, the Municipal Finance Bureau will allocate the subsidy funds at one time, and the relevant procedures will be handled directly by the enterprise to the Municipal Finance Bureau.

Tongxiang City Enterprise Technology Center Special Funds Subsidy

To further enhance the city's ability of independent innovation, accelerate enterprise business technology center construction process, promote industrial restructuring, improve industrial competitiveness. In accordance with the spirit of the document “Several Policy Opinions on Promoting the Economic Transformation, Upgrading, Innovative Development of the City in 2012 ” (Tongfu [2012] No. 17), the Bank formulated the special fund subsidy for the Enterprise Technology Center :

First, the scope of subsidies

In line with Tongxiang city, Jiaxing municipal, provincial and national-level enterprise technical centers basic conditions, when the annual declaration and newly recognized Tongxiang city, Jiaxing City, enterprise-class, provincial and state-level enterprise technical centers.

Second, the subsidy standard

The newly-established Tongxiang City-level, Jiaxing City-level, provincial-level and state-level enterprise technology centers will be provided with funding of 100,000 yuan, 100,000 yuan, 200,000 yuan and 500,000 yuan respectively.

Third, the subsidy program

1. The application is submitted by the enterprise, and the Municipal Economic and Information Bureau will review it with the Municipal Finance Bureau.

2. After the review is correct, the Municipal Economic and Information Bureau will issue a document with the Municipal Finance Bureau.

3. According to the published documents, the Municipal Finance Bureau will allocate the subsidy funds at one time, and the relevant procedures will be handled directly by the enterprise to the Municipal Finance Bureau.

Tongxiang City-level excellent industrial new products, new technology assessment methods

Chapter One General

The first is to encourage the city's industrial enterprises to actively develop our own intellectual property rights, high technological content, good economic returns of new products, mobilize the enthusiasm of researchers, promote the city's industrial economic transformation and upgrading, improve productivity industry level, the development of this approach .

The second establishment Tongxiang industrial and municipal outstanding new products, new technology assessment system, the municipal by letter Bureau, the Municipal Finance Bureau is responsible for group organization implemented.

Chapter two Scope and condition

Article Where established within the scope of the law Tongxiang City, with an independent legal personality of industrial enterprises, through original innovation, integrated innovation and the introduction of absorption and create a new research and development of new products, new technologies (including the

provincial industrial new product development projects, Provincial key high-tech products, provincial technology innovation projects and provincial technical solutions for technical trade measures), in line with the national industrial policy and Zhejiang product structure adjustment direction, obtained the new products and project identification of the Provincial Economic and Information Committee within 2 years, continuous production operation or use more than one year, has formed a certain volume, the first level of technology forward, reliable performance, to achieve the desired goal, a better economic and social benefits, with strong competitiveness in the market, can apply for outstanding municipal industrial Tongxiang In order to ensure quality, new products and new technologies are declared in the same category as the enterprises represented by the same legal person.

Article 4 If it is one of the following products (including technology), it will not be assessed:

(1) Products that do not meet the requirements of national and provincial energy conservation, pollution reduction, and resource conservation;

(2) Products not yet produced in the province that are assembled (or packaged) with imported components, components, and raw materials (except for joint design and cooperative R&D);

(3) traditional handicrafts and products that simply change the color, specification, appearance and packaging;

(4) Products solely for military industry;

(E) inconsistent quality or the current quality problems, a greater impact among users of the product.

third chapter Declaration and assessment procedures

The fifth The reporting unit shall apply to the town, street, economic development zone and the competent department of industrial and commercial affairs to fill in the “Tongxiang City-level Excellent Industrial New Product and New Technology Declaration Form”, with the certificate of appraisal (acceptance), the appraisal (acceptance) and the unit of the year. the financial statements of each one, after preliminary examination by the town, streets, economic development zones and industrial and communications authorities reported Tongxiang City Commission by letter Bureau.

Article 6 The Municipal Economic and Information Bureau and the Municipal Finance Bureau shall, in accordance with these

Measures and the notification requirements for the declaration of outstanding industrial new products and new technologies of Tongxiang City in the same year, submit the opinions on the outstanding industrial new products and new technologies submitted by Tongxiang City and their recommendation evaluation opinions. Conduct a preliminary review. If the application materials are complete and standardized and meet the basic conditions for assessment, they shall be submitted to the expert group for review.

Article 7 City Commission by letter Bureau of the lead, jointly with the Municipal Finance Bureau and other relevant departments to consider jointly determine the year Tongxiang outstanding municipal industrial new products, new technologies list, and with the Municipal Finance Bureau jointly issued a document released that year Tongxiang industrial and municipal outstanding new products, new technologies list .

Chapter IV Policy Support

Article 8 The assessment of excellent industrial new products and new technologies at Tongxiang City shall be divided into first, second and third prizes according to the technical level and economic benefits .

The municipal finance shall give 100,000 yuan, 80,000 yuan and 50,000 yuan respectively. Funding.

Article IX included Tongxiang industrial and municipal outstanding new products, new technologies list of single bit should be awards as a major R & D staff assessment, promotions, step increases, an important basis for professional titles.

chapter Five

Supplementary

Article 10 If it is found that the R&D unit or the main R&D personnel have acted in falsification, violating the financial discipline or plagiarizing the results of others, after investigation is true , the financial incentive funds shall be recovered , and the excellent industrial new products and technologies of Tongxiang shall not be declared within three years.

Article 11 The excellent industrial products and new technologies of Tongxiang City are valid for 3 years and expire on their own. After the failure, the R&D unit may no longer use this honor as a product advertisement.

Article XII of Japanese culture from the date of implementation of voluntary measures by the Tongxiang City

Commission by letter in charge of Bureau, the Municipal Finance Bureau explained.

Tongxiang City-level Excellent Industrial New Products, New Technology Special Funds

In order to encourage industrial enterprises in our city to actively develop new products with independent intellectual property rights, high technological content and good economic benefits , mobilize the enthusiasm of the majority of scientific research personnel, promote the transformation and upgrading of the industrial economy of our city, upgrade the product quality, and promote the industrial economy to be good and fast. development, according to " a number of policy on promoting economic restructuring and upgrading the city's 2012 innovation and development" (Tong Commission [2012] No. 17) spirit of the document, the development of Tongxiang industrial and municipal outstanding new products , new technology special funds subsidies:

First, the scope of subsidies

It is included in the provincial industrial new product development project, the provincial key high-tech products, the provincial key technology innovation project and the provincial technical response trade technical research project and passed the appraisal (acceptance) to be assessed as the outstanding industrial new products and technologies of Tongxiang City . enterprise.

Second, the subsidy standard

According to the comprehensive technical level and economic benefits , the first, second and third prizes will be set up, and 100,000 yuan , 80,000 yuan and 50,000 yuan will be provided respectively.

Third, the subsidy program

1. The application is submitted by the enterprise, and the Municipal Economic and Information Bureau will review it with the Municipal Finance Bureau.

2. After the review is correct , the Municipal Economic and Information Bureau will issue a document with the Municipal Finance Bureau.

3. According to the published documents, the Municipal Finance Bureau will allocate the subsidy funds at one time, and the relevant

procedures will be handled directly by the enterprise to the Municipal Finance Bureau.

Tongxiang City Informationization Construction Special Fund Management Measures

In order to promote the development of informationization and information industry in our city, accelerate the industrialization with informationization, promote informationization with industrialization, and improve the level of informatization construction of the whole society. According to Tong Chou [2012] No. 17 on promoting the economic transformation and upgrading of the city in 2012 These measures are formulated in the spirit of the "Several Policy Opinions on Development" and the " Temporary Administrative Measures for Tongxiang City Informationization Construction Special Funds" (Tongfa Reform Letter [2005] 76) .

I. Use of funds: Establish special funds for information construction, aiming at accelerating the construction of information technology in the city , encouraging the development of information industry and adjusting the industrial structure. The special funds are mainly used for the support

projects of various informatization major projects (public service infrastructure platforms and key application systems, etc.) and demonstration projects in the city, and subsidies for the introduction and establishment of key information industry projects or enterprises, and the preparation of special informationization plans. , the preliminary work of major information projects or projects.

Second, the source of funds: the city's financial budget to arrange annual special funds for information 3 million yuan .

Third, incentives, subsidy standards:

1. For the large-scale enterprises and large groups that are cultivated in key areas to carry out information technology research and application demonstration, the subsidy shall be given according to 10-30% of the actual investment amount of the project.

2, as the city of Tongxiang, Jiaxing municipal, provincial experimental demonstration, promotion of enterprises letter information technology projects, by the acceptance, according to according to project 10-30% of the actual amount of investment to give grants, the maximum does not exceed 10 Ten thousand yuan , 150,000 yuan, 200,000 yuan.

3. To reach the provincial-level rural grassroots e-government pilot (town or street) construction standards, and pass the acceptance, give 100,000 yuan in rewards .

4, town (street), information technology project investment and construction sectors, and more as a municipal pilot demonstration project, to be acceptance, according to according to project 10-15% of the actual amount of investment to give subsidies, up to no more than 100,000 yuan.

5. For the service platform and e-commerce platform established by relying on the block economy, and creating a public information technology service platform with open service for the industry , it can provide services for the economy and society of the city. The project is approved and accepted. after, the actual investment capital contribution of 10-30% of the grant, not exceeding \$ 100,000.

6. For the information industry projects listed in the provincial level and above and finally realized industrialization, after the experience is accepted, the reward will be given to 1-5 million yuan.

7. For software products that have been newly registered with national independent intellectual property rights and put into

actual sales, the company will give the enterprise a one-time limit of 30,000 yuan according to the actual performance, and the software enterprise recognized by the province will give a one-time reward of 100,000 yuan .

8. The project of investing more than 2 million yuan in technological transformation of industrial enterprises in the information industry will be implemented from the high level according to the policy of cultivating emerging industries.

9. To invest in the establishment of key information industry projects that are conducive to the adjustment of the industrial structure of the city, and to provide appropriate subsidies or rewards upon approval by the municipal government or the Economic and Information Technology Bureau.

Fourth, the declaration of the trial batch program:

1. Pilot demonstration project: The project implementation unit will submit a pilot application, and after signing the opinion by the industry (administrative) competent department, report it to the Municipal Economic and Information Technology Bureau (the Office of the Municipal Informationization Leading Group) and confirm it after the organization's review. After the project is completed, the implementation unit

will submit a subsidy application to the Municipal Economic and Information Technology Bureau. After acceptance by the Municipal Bureau of Economics and Information Technology and the Municipal Finance Bureau, it will be subsidized and rewarded according to the standards.

2. Other projects: The project implementation unit submits the application for subsidy. After the industry (administrative) competent department signs the opinion, it will report it to the Economic and Information Technology Bureau. After the organization has passed the assessment and acceptance, it will be subsidized and rewarded according to relevant standards.

3. The same project may not be repeated to enjoy the relevant preferential policies of the city.

Five key project management:

1. When applying for the demonstration pilot project, the implementation unit must submit the plan and task book, including the project implementation progress, completion of investment, construction period, and technical and economic indicators.

2. Strengthen the dynamic management of project implementation. The project unit should actively cooperate and provide timely and complete feedback on relevant information and information.

3. When the implementing unit proposes a subsidy application, it must submit the declaration form and relevant materials for project implementation.

4. If any fraud is made, the verification is true, the qualification is removed, and the support fund is recovered.

Tongxiang City Industrial Association Assessment and Assessment Measures

Article: In order to objectively and fairly evaluate the operating state of the city's industrial trade associations, and gradually establish fair competition between the industry associations to strengthen regulation of the industry associations range management, and promote the healthy development of the industry association, the actual current city industrial trade associations In the case of the situation, this assessment method is specially formulated.

Article 2: The appraisal method of this appraisal and assessment method is a municipal industrial trade association that

is spontaneously and voluntarily established by relevant enterprises in various industries within the city.

Article 3: The assessment and assessment of industry associations shall be organized by the Municipal Economic and Information Bureau to organize assessment teams to conduct assessments and evaluations of the work of the city's industrial associations.

Article 4: The assessment and assessment of industrial associations shall follow the following principles:

1. The principles of openness, transparency, objectivity and fairness;
2. Fully respect and reflect the principle of satisfaction of member units;
3. Emphasis on the principle of work performance and effectiveness;
4. The principle of gradual and step-by-step regulation.

Article 5: The assessment and assessment of industry associations shall be carried out by the association secretariat self-evaluation (out of 100 points), the association member satisfaction assessment (out of 100 points), and the competent department of business evaluation (out of 100 points). assessment

evaluation score by the score of the three-part composition, each score value representing respectively 40%, 30%, 30%.

Article 6: Industry Association Assessment Award:
Operation has been carried out on the industrial sector associations based on the assessment examination score ranking, according to the second merit-based assessment first prize 1, two second prize, third prize three, and give each of 100,000 yuan, 80,000 yuan, 5 Ten thousand yuan of assessment rewards.

Article 7: Member satisfaction assessment The competent department of business randomly selects 20% of the members of each member of the association to fill in the “Tongxiang Industry Industry Association Member Enterprise Satisfaction Evaluation Form”, and submit it directly to the Municipal Economic and Information Bureau policies and regulations. Branch.

Article 8: The assessment and assessment of the competent business departments is mainly based on the self-assessment content of the industry associations and relevant information.

Article 9: If an industry association disagrees with the assessment and assessment results, it may submit a representation in writing. The competent department of the business will organize

the assessment team to review and promptly report the review result to the claimant, and the review decision is final.

Article 10: These Measures **shall be** interpreted by the Municipal Economic and Information Bureau and the Municipal Finance Bureau.

Article 11: These Measures shall be implemented as of January 1, 2012.

桐乡市经济和信息化局 桐 乡 市 财 政 局 文件

桐经信政〔2012〕147 号

关于印发桐委〔2012〕17 号文件 工业经济政策配套实施细则的通知

各镇人民政府、街道办事处、市经济开发区：

为深入贯彻落实科学发展观，促进我市经济转型升级，提升工业经济核心竞争力，加快推进工业强市建设，根据《关于推进 2012 年全市经济转型升级创新发展的若干政策意见》（桐委〔2012〕17 号）文件精神，市经信局、财政局制定了《桐乡市工业生产性投资管理服务考核奖励办法》等 24 个工业经济政策配套实施细则，现印发给你们，请认真贯彻执行。

- 附件：1. 桐乡市工业生产性投资管理服务考核奖励办法
2. 桐乡市工业生产性投资项目奖励办法
3. 桐乡市工业经济百企千亿工程考核奖励办法

4. 桐乡市工业经济百家成长工程考核奖励办法
5. 桐乡市十佳成长型中小企业奖评价奖励办法
6. 桐乡市小企业创业新星奖推荐评价奖励办法
7. 桐乡市工业企业规模升级奖励补助办法
8. 桐乡市企业并购重组补助办法
9. 桐乡市工业品牌培育和标准化建设奖励办法
10. 桐乡市工业服务专项资金管理办法
11. 桐乡市五大平台基础设施建设补助办法
12. 桐乡市工业园区集聚集约发展奖励办法
13. 桐乡市小企业创业基地和标准厂房承租补助办法
14. 桐乡市企业境内参展组展奖励办法
15. 桐乡市新型工业化企业考核奖励办法
16. 桐乡市节能及工业循环经济专项资金管理办法
17. 桐乡市节能竞赛活动实施办法
18. 桐乡市循环经济型工业企业认定管理办法
19. 桐乡市装备制造业重点领域首台（套）产品专项资金补助办法
20. 桐乡市企业技术中心专项资金补助办法
21. 桐乡市级优秀工业新产品、新技术评定办法
22. 桐乡市级优秀工业新产品、新技术专项资金补助办法
23. 桐乡市信息化建设专项资金管理办法
24. 桐乡市工业行业协会考核奖励办法

二〇一二年九月二十七日

附件 1

桐乡市工业生产性投资管理服务考核奖励办法

为进一步加大工业生产性投资力度，加强投资管理、引导投资方向，促进我市经济又好又快发展，根据《关于推进 2012 年全市经济转型升级创新发展的若干政策意见》（桐委〔2012〕17 号）文件精神，制定本办法。

一、考核范围

1. 各镇人民政府、街道办事处、市经济开发区管理委员会。
2. 市级有关工业生产性投资管理服务部门。

二、考核办法

1. 各镇人民政府、街道办事处，市经济开发区管理委员会。

设立工业生产性投资管理奖。按实际完成年度投资额进行考核，投资管理奖由基本奖、超额奖、完成目标任务奖、投资规模和结构及创新工作奖等五部分组成。

（1）基本奖分四档，年度目标任务 15 亿元及以上的为第一档，年度目标任务 10 亿元上至 15 亿的为第二档，年度目标任务 5 亿元至 10 亿元以下的为第三档，年度目标任务 5 亿元以下的为第四档。

第一档得基本奖 3.5 万元，第二档得基本奖 3 万元，第三档得基本奖 2.5 万元，第四档得基本奖 2 万元。

（2）符合本办法规定的考核条件并超过 2011 年度投资实绩的给予超额奖。超额奖的额度为全年实际投资额超过上一年度实际投资额部分的 0.25%。

(3) 当年度设备投资额占总投资额 60%以上的奖励 2 万元，55-60%的奖励 1 万元，55%以下不奖励。

(4) 战略性新兴产业的投资额占全年实际投资额比重突出的，设立投资质量奖，奖励额度为 2-4 万元。

(5) 工业投资强度、创新工作等考核（附加分）：

投资强度：按全市排名从高到低分别给予 13-1 分，投资强度测算办法另行制订。

投资增长率：每高于全市平均增长率 1 个百分点，加 0.5 分；每低于全市平均增长率 1 个百分点，扣 0.5 分。加减分以 5 分为限。

千万元以上项目：当年实际完成投资在 1000 万元（含）至 4000 万元的项目，每项计 0.25 分；4000 万元（含）至 10000 万元的项目，每项计 0.5 分；10000 万元（含）以上的项目，每项计 1 分。

重点项目：凡列入市级以上重点项目的，桐乡市级每项计 0.25 分，省级每项计 1 分；当年度争取到省级以上重点项目各类专项资金补助或其它扶持政策的，每项计 2 分。

工作创新：推进重难点项目成效明显的，加 1-2 分；加强投资项目管理，探索投资工作新路径、新方法，在全市起示范带动作用的，每项加 1 分

上述合计得分后奖励额度每分折合为 0.1 万元。

对超额完成本年度目标任务的，按（1）至（5）合并所得的每亿元工业生产性投资奖励低于全市平均水平的，按全市平均水

平计奖。

考核工作由市经信局牵头，会同有关部门按照本办法的规定进行测算，报市政府审定。同时，根据各镇街道、开发区投资完成情况和项目推进情况评选工业生产性投资管理一、二、三等奖，由市政府进行通报表彰。

2. 市级有关投资管理服务部门

设立工业生产性投资服务奖。奖励名额 8 名，由市经信局根据本办法的规定，提出候选名单，报市政府审定后公布。

服务奖获奖部门每个单位奖励 3 万元。奖励资金由市财政单独核拨。

三、考核条件

1. 各镇人民政府、街道办事处、市经济开发区管理委员会。

（1）严格按国家产业政策和《桐乡市工业产业结构调整指导目录》以及《桐乡市工业投资项目准入评估管理办法（试行）》要求，把好项目准入关。

（2）明确工业投资主导产业，经备案或审批项目的建设规模、投资强度、建设期限、产出水平、环境保护等达到有关规定。

（3）积极引导投资方向，提高项目质量。列入桐乡市千万元以上重点投资项目开工率、竣工率等指标符合规定的要求。

（4）强化项目协调和服务，做好重大工业投资项目推进工作，因投资管理工作失误而引发安全、环保等事件的，取消评奖资格。

（5）掌握投资动态、重点项目进展情况，准确及时上报月

度工业投资统计报表。

(6) 完成上级下达的节能减排目标任务。

未能达到以上考核条件的，根据工作实际进展情况相应扣减奖励。

2. 市级有关投资管理服务部门

(1) 积极为全市工业投资项目做好前期工作，在项目核准、备案方面为业主单位提供优质高效服务。

(2) 在重大工业项目规划选址、用地预审和确保供地等方面积极为企业创造条件、做好协调和服务。

(3) 积极为企业提供政策措施的咨询和服务，并积极为企业向上级争列重点项目和争取政策扶持，取得明显实效。

(4) 及时掌握全市工业投资完成情况和重大项目建设进度，对工业投资情况进行分析和预测，提出建设性的意见和建议。

(5) 在工业项目建设过程中，严格把好环境质量关，为工业项目建设“三同时”积极提供有效服务。

(6) 在重大工业投资项目推进工作中，切实为项目建设单位解决遇到的问题和困难，成绩显著。

四、奖励办法

根据市政府审定并公布的结果进行奖励。奖励经费由市财政核拨至市经信局，由市经信局核发至各获奖单位，主要用于奖励为工业生产性投资管理和服务作出重要贡献的领导和相关工作人员。

附件 2

桐乡市工业生产性投资项目奖励办法

根据《关于推进 2012 年全市经济转型升级创新发展的若干政策意见》（桐委〔2012〕17 号）、《关于实施“退低进高”工程推进经济转型升级的实施意见（试行）》（桐政发〔2012〕62 号）和《桐乡市人民政府关于印发工业经济百企千亿工程实施意见的通知》（桐政发〔2011〕56 号）文件精神，现就我市工业生产性投资项目奖励的有关事项，制定本办法。

一、申报条件

1. 当年度实施的符合《桐乡市工业产业结构调整指导目录》中的鼓励引进类和改造提升类工业生产性投资项目（包括内资项目和外商投资企业增资扩股项目）纳入生产性投资奖励范围。

2. 内资企业战略性新兴产业鼓励引进类项目设备投资在 300 万元以上、特色优势产业改造提升类项目设备投资在 500 万元以上；外商投资企业增资扩股项目设备投资 200 万美元以上（在税收优惠期间增资的不重复享受奖励政策）。为鼓励信息产业发展，信息产业工业企业技改投入 200 万元以上的项目。新能源企业继续执行桐政发〔2008〕68 号文件。为促进生产新工艺新技术的应用，对旧设备不实行奖励。

3. 项目必须符合国家、省、市有关产业政策（限制类、禁止类、淘汰类除外），高能耗、高污染及低水平重复建设项目不予奖励。

4. 项目实施前按规定经有关投资主管部门核准或备案。

5. 项目于 2012 年 12 月 31 日前竣工投产，且实际完成投资额原则上不低于计划总投资的 70%，投产后主要经济指标基本达到预期经济目标。项目实行一次性奖励。

6. 企业完成当年度节能和减排目标任务。

7. 项目实施单位当年度经审计的主营业务收入 1500 万元以上。

二、奖励标准

1. 内资企业改造提升类项目：奖励标准为设备价值 1~2%、最高奖励金额为 100 万元。

2. 内资企业鼓励引进类项目：奖励标准为设备价值的 2~4%、最高奖励金额为 150 万元。

3. 外商投资企业增资扩股项目：参照内资企业执行技改项目设备投资奖励政策。

4. “百企千亿工程”年度考核合格企业实施的上述三类项目：奖励标准在原有基础上提高 1 个百分点，企业（含关联企业）最高限额再提高 100 万元。

5. “退低进高工程”年度确认企业，其新投入设备在按工业生产性投资享受相关奖励政策的基础上再提高 1 个百分点并相应提高奖励限额。

6. 项目奖励额度不高于企业当年对市地方财政贡献的 50%。

7. 单个项目总投资额在 1 亿元以上或经确认的国家级高新技术项目单个项目总投资在 5000 万元以上，产业延长，带动作用明显的重大制造业项目，可采取一事一议、一企一策的办法，

给予专项优惠政策。

8. 市委、市政府另有规定的按其规定执行。

三、申报材料

1. 桐乡市工业生产性投资项目奖励资金申请表（见附表）。

2. 有效的项目可行性报告核准文件或备案表复印件。

3. 完整的项目竣工投产报告并附镇、街道或开发区出具的竣工审核意见。

4. 有资质的中介机构出具的项目固定资产投资竣工财务结算审计报告。

5. 企业营业执照复印件。

6. 外商投资企业增资扩股项目需提供国税、地税部门出具是否处在在税收优惠期间证明，同时提供增资后的批准证书复印件。

7. 其它相关证明材料。

四、申报程序及奖励方式

1. 市经信局、财政局于年底联合布置工业生产性投资奖励申报工作。

2. 项目实施单位将上述申报材料送当地国税、地税部门审核有无税务违法情况后，报所在镇（街道）和市级有关部门汇总。

3. 各镇（街道）及市级有关部门将各项目实施单位申报材料审核汇总后上报市经信局和市财政局，市财政局委托中介机构在规定期限内对项目进行审计，审计报告的内容应符合市经信局、市财政等部门的有关要求，审计费用由财政统一支付。

4. 审计工作完成后，市经信局、市财政局对申报材料进行审核，报市政府审定、市分管领导批准后发文公布。

5. 市财政局根据市政府公布的奖励文件，一次性将奖励资金划拨给项目实施单位，由项目实施单位直接向市财政局办理有关拨付手续。

附件 3

桐乡市工业经济百企千亿工程考核奖励办法

为深入实施工业经济“百企千亿工程”，全面贯彻科学发展观，加快发展方式转变，推动经济转型升级，进一步优化我市工业经济结构；着力培育和扶持 100 家入围企业，示范带动我市工业规模企业在“十二五”期末主营业务收入总量突破 2000 亿元。根据《关于推进 2012 年全市经济转型升级创新发展的若干政策意见》（桐委〔2012〕17 号）和《桐乡市人民政府关于印发工业经济百企千亿工程实施意见的通知》（桐政发〔2011〕56 号）文件精神，制定本办法。

一、考核对象

入围桐乡市工业经济“百企千亿工程”的 100 家企业。

二、扶持政策

1. 入围企业经年度考核合格后，在执行生产性投资项目奖励政策时，在原有基础上提高 1 个百分点，单个企业最高奖励限额再提高 100 万元。

2. 入围大企业内外资总投资超过 1 亿元的项目、优势特色企业和新兴行业企业内外资总投资超过 5000 万元的项目在建造厂房（含科研用房、仓库、化验室、配电房等直接用于生产需要的房屋）过程中的行政事业性收费在现有最低收费标准的基础上再直接优惠 30%，其他项目给予 20%减免。

3. 每年安排 500 万元专项资金，对“百企千亿工程”年度

考核优胜企业的法人代表或实际控制人进行奖励。其中大企业大集团设考核优胜奖一档、二档各 6 名，优势特色企业、新兴行业企业分别设考核优胜奖一档、二档各 10 名。对考核优胜一档、二档企业的法人代表或实际控制人分别给予 15 万元和 12 万元、10 万元和 7 万元、10 万元和 7 万元的现金奖励。

4. 到 2015 年，主营业务收入达到 100 亿元以上，且 5 年年均递增 15%以上的，给予企业法人代表或实际控制人期末规模奖励 100 万元；主营业务收入达到 50 亿元—100 亿元之间，且 5 年年均递增 18%以上的，给予企业法人代表或实际控制人期末规模奖励 50 万元；主营业务收入达到 20 亿元—50 亿元之间，且 5 年年均递增 20%以上的，给予企业法人代表或实际控制人期末规模奖励 30 万元；主营业务收入达到 10 亿元—20 亿元之间，且 5 年年均递增 25%以上的，给予企业法人代表或实际控制人期末规模奖励 20 万元。

5. 到 2015 年，对发展速度特别快、财政贡献特别大、带动作用特别明显、社会责任感特别强的企业法人代表或实际控制人，市委市政府将给予颁发“十二五”工业经济发展重大贡献“荣誉奖”。

6. 对我市工业经济有重大影响或有巨大发展前景且投入达 5 亿元以上项目，领导小组或提请市政府专题研究，出台特别的政策措施。

三、限制条件

企业当年度有下列情况之一的，取消评奖资格不享受扶持政

策：

1. 发生重特大安全生产责任事故的；
2. 发生重大环境污染事件的；
3. 发生重大群体性事件的；
4. 发生偷税、骗税、抗税、欠税行为的；
5. 企业或企业经营者发生严重违法事件的。

企业当年度有下列情况之一的，酌情削减扶持奖励资金额度：

1. 未完成当年度减排任务的；
2. 万元工业增加值综合能耗高于即期全市同行业平均水平的；

的；

3. 亩均产出率低于全市平均水平的。

四、考核办法

1. 企业并表规定：入围企业在本市范围内实际控制的下属工业企业可并表计算。

2. 考核指标：主营业务收入，按当年度现行报表制度规定的企业年度报表为准；利税总额，按企业实现利润，应交增值税和主营业务税金及附加之和确定；实缴税金，按当年度企业实际入库的增值税和所得税（包括出口产品增值税免抵部分，但不包括由本市税务、审计等部门查补的税款）之和确定。

3. 考核计分：设总标准分 100 分，其中主营业务收入标准分 50 分，利税总额标准分 50 分。按照五年滚动年均增长 10%要求，设定第二年企业主营业务收入和利税总额较 2010 年分别增

长 21%为核定基数，企业当年度二项考核指标的完成实绩与核定基数之比乘以标准分计算得分，计算公式为：得分=完成实绩÷核定基数×标准分（设定主营业务收入和利税总额最高限额得分分别为 60 分、50 分）

4. 考核加分：按企业当年度实缴税金数额大小给予加分。加分标准分别为：大企业大集团实缴税金 600 万元及以下部分 1 分/200 万元，600 万元以上部分 1 分/100 万元；优势特色企业、新兴行业企业实缴税金 300 万元及以下部分 1 分/100 万元，300 万元以上部分 1 分/50 万元。实缴税金的最高加分值限定为 20 分。

5. 企业当年度考核总得分在 80 分及以上的为合格，总得分在 80 分至 60 分之间的为基本合格。年度考核合格的，享受扶持政策，并继续留围下一年度“百企千亿工程”；年度考核基本合格的，不享受扶持政策，但保留其下一年度“百企千亿工程”企业资格；年度考核基本合格以下的企业，由办公室根据企业的行业地位和发展潜力及当年度和后续年度的项目状况、投资力度，结合其“十二五”规划的实际进展情况提出意见，由领导小组决定其是否继续保留下一年度“百企千亿工程”企业资格。

6. 年度考核优胜奖的评定：在年度考核合格的企业中产生。以当年实缴税金数额的总量及与上年度的增长比例综合测算进行评定，总量和增幅的权数设定分别为：主营业务收入在 10 亿元及以上的为 70 和 30、10 亿元以下的为 50 和 50，以总量最大和增长最快（主营业务收入在 30 亿元以上的单列一组）为基本

标准，其他企业与之相比再乘以权数计算得分，得分相同的企业按实缴税金的多少确定先后次序，评定出优胜奖获奖企业。

7. “十二五”期末规模奖励和荣誉鼓励的具体评定办法将在2015年度的考核奖励办法中确定。

五、考核程序

1. 市工业经济“双百工程”领导小组办公室于年底布置年度考核工作。

2. 入围企业填报年度考核申报表及其它相关材料（详见年度考核通知），由当地镇街道（开发区）签署意见后，统一报市“双百工程”领导小组办公室。

3. 办公室会同财政（地税）、国税、统计、安监、环保、公安、人力社保等部门对申报资料进行核实，并依据考核计分规则得出考核得分和获奖企业名单。

4. 考核情况及获奖企业报领导小组审定后，发文公布并给予表彰奖励。

附件 4

桐乡市工业经济百家成长工程考核奖励办法

为深入实施工业经济“百家成长工程”，全面贯彻科学发展观，促进我市中小企业成长发展，着力打造我市科学合理的企业梯队结构，根据《关于推进 2012 年全市经济转型升级创新发展的若干政策意见》（桐委〔2012〕17 号）文件精神，制定本考核奖励办法：

一、考核对象

2012 年度 100 家桐乡市“百家成长工程”培育成长企业。

二、扶持奖励政策

1. 对当年度被认定为成长型的中小企业，设考核优胜一档和考核优胜二档，分别给予该企业法人代表或实际控制人 6 万元和 5 万元的奖励。

2. 对入围百家成长工程，且年主营业务收入实现规划目标的企业实行地方财政贡献增长奖励。其中年主营业务收入在 1 亿元及以下的，地方财政实得比上年度增长 25%以上部分奖励给企业；年主营业务收入在 1 亿元以上的，地方财政实得比上年度增长 20%以上部分奖励给企业。地方财政实得指增值税和所得税，奖励金额从 1 万元基数开始兑现。

三、限制条件

企业当年度有下列情况之一的，取消评定和奖励资格：

1. 发生重特大安全生产责任事故的；

2. 发生重大环境污染事件的；
3. 发生重大群体性事件的；
4. 发生偷税、骗税、抗税、欠税行为的；
5. 企业经营者发生严重违法事件的。

企业当年度有下列情况之一的，酌情削减扶持奖励资金额度：

- 一、未完成当年度减排任务的；
- 二、万元工业增加值综合能耗高于即期全市同行业平均水平的；
- 三、亩均产出率低于全市平均水平的。

四、考核办法

1. 企业并表规定：培育成长企业在本市范围内实际控制的下属工业企业可并表计算。

2. 考核指标：主营业务收入和利税总额。主营业务收入按企业考核年度现行报表制度规定的年度报表为准；利税总额按企业实现利润、应交增值税和主营业务税金及附加之和确定。

3. 考核计分：按照五年滚动要求，以设定企业 2010 年度主营业务收入和利税总额为考核基数，再分别根据当年度完成实绩与考核基数之比计算增长率并折算成相应得分，公式为：得分=（当年度实绩/考核基数-1）*100*（3/第 X 年），即每增长 1 个百分点折算成 3 分，“十二五”五年期间 X 分别取 1、2、3、4、5，当年度实绩小于考核基数或为负数时，得分为零分，单项得分最高限 60 分。

4. 考核加分：对企业本年度的实缴税金进行加分，标准为：

企业主营业务收入在 5000 万元以下的，每 30 万元实缴税金加 1 分；企业主营业务收入在 5000 万元至 1 亿元之间的，每 40 万元实缴税金加 1 分；企业主营业务收入在 1 亿元以上的，每 50 万元实缴税金加 1 分。实缴税金为所属年度增值税和所得税之和，最高加分限 10 分。

5. 考核评定：总得分前 40 家企业认定为该年度成长型中小企业，并按财政贡献实缴税金的多少设考核优胜一档、两档各 20 名。

6. 实现规划目标标准：2012 年度主营业务收入在 1 亿元及以下的，同比增长要求 20%以上，2012 年度主营业务收入在 1 亿元以上的，同比增长要求 15%以上。上述企业可享受地方财政贡献增长奖励。

7. 培育企业管理：根据培育企业规划目标、增长速度、发展潜力、品牌建设、项目状况等由办公室对“百家成长工程”培育成长库进行增减调整。

五、考核程序

1. 培育企业年度考核资料以统计、国税、地税等部门数据资料为依据，“双百工程”领导小组办公室依照本办法进行整理、计算，并提出初步考核意见和当年度成长型中小企业认定名单。

2. 办公室牵头会同财政（地税）、国税、科技、质监、工商、统计、安监、环保、人力社保、公安等部门对考核情况进行相关条件审查核实。

3. 最终考核情况上报领导小组审定后，公布考核结果，并表彰奖励。享受地方财政贡献增长奖励的企业凭考核结果文件直接

到市财政局办理相关手续。

附件 5

桐乡市十佳成长型中小企业奖评价奖励办法

为进一步鼓励中小企业的成长发展，提高我市中小企业经济运行质量和发展后劲，不断培育新的经济增长点，根据《关于推进 2012 年全市经济转型升级创新发展的若干政策意见》（桐委〔2012〕17 号）文件精神，设立十佳成长型中小企业奖，考核评奖办法如下：

一、评奖条件

1. 纳入全市规模以上工业企业统计范围，财务会计制度健全，并按规定要求上报财务统计报表；

2. 企业当年度实现主营业务收入在 3000 万元至 1 亿元之间，且企业当年度、上年度主营业务收入和实缴税金（所属年度入库增值税和所得税之和）年均增长 20%以上，实缴税金 25 万元以上；

3. 上年新投产且开工生产不足半年的企业不列入评奖对象；

4. 已入围桐乡市工业经济“双百工程”的企业不列入评奖对象。

二、限制条件

企业当年度有下列情况之一的，取消评奖资格：

1. 发生重特大安全生产责任事故的；
2. 发生重大环境污染事件的；
3. 发生重大群体性事件的；
4. 发生偷税、骗税、抗税、欠税行为的；
5. 企业经营者发生严重违法事件的。

企业当年度有下列情况之一的，酌情削减扶持奖励资金额度：

1. 未完成当年度减排任务的；

2. 万元工业增加值综合能耗高于即期全市同行业平均水平的；
3. 亩均产出率低于全市平均水平的。

三、申报材料

1. 桐乡市十佳成长型中小企业奖考核申报表
2. 企业当年度、上两个年度企业资产负债表和损益表
3. 企业营业执照复印件、法人代表或实际控制人身份证复印件

四、考核内容

1. 考核主营业务收入，按现行财务制度规定的年度报表确定，根据当年度实际完成数与上年完成数之比计算增长率并折算成相应得分；

2. 对企业上一年度的主营业务收入增长进行加分，标准为每增长 2 个百分点加 1 分，最高限当年度主营业务收入增长得分的一半；

3. 对企业当年度的实缴税金进行加分，标准为每 30 万元实缴税金加 1 分；

4. 按最终综合得分高低确定名次。

五、奖励标准

共评选成长型中小企业 10 家，每家企业法人代表或实际控制人奖励 5 万元。

六、考核程序

1. 符合申报条件的企业填报申报表，经各镇街道、经济开发区及当地财税部门审核并签署意见后，报市经信局。

2. 市经信局牵头会同财政（地税）、国税、统计、安监、环保、人力社保、公安等部门对企业的上报材料进行核实，并提出考核意见和十佳成长型中小企业名单。

3. 考核情况上报市政府审定后，公布考核结果，并表彰奖励。

附件 6

桐乡市小企业创业新星奖推荐评价奖励办法

为进一步鼓励小企业的成长发展，努力推动一批成长性较好、竞争力较强和发展潜力较大的小企业上台阶上规模，不断培育和增强新的发展后劲，根据《关于推进 2012 年全市经济转型升级创新发展的若干政策意见》（桐委〔2012〕17 号）文件精神，设立小企业创业新星奖，推荐评奖办法如下：

一、评奖条件

1. 纳入当地小企业上台阶上规模培育对象，财务会计制度健全，并按规定要求上报财务统计报表；

2. 企业当年度实现主营业务收入在 500 万元至 3000 万元之间，且当年度、上一年度主营业务收入年均增长 20%以上，实缴税金（所属年度入库增值税和所得税之和）15 万元以上。

3. 上年新投产且开工生产不足半年的企业不列入评奖对象；

4. 已入围桐乡市工业经济“双百工程”的企业不列入评奖对象。

二、限制条件

企业当年度有下列情况之一的，取消评奖资格：

1. 发生安全生产责任事故的；

2. 发生环境污染事件的；

3. 发生群体性事件的；

4. 有偷税、骗税、抗税、欠税行为的；

5. 企业经营者发生违法事件的；

6. 未完成当年度减排任务的；

7. 万元工业增加值综合能耗高于即期全市同行业平均水平的；

8. 亩均产出率低于全市平均水平的；

三、申报材料

1. 桐乡市小企业“创业新星”推荐评价表

2. 企业当年度、上两个年度企业资产负债表和损益表

3. 企业营业执照复印件、法人代表或实际控制人身份证复印件

四、考核内容

1. 考核主营业务收入，按现行财务制度规定的年度报表确定，根据当年度实际完成数与上年完成数之比计算增长率并折算成相应得分；

2. 对企业上一年度的主营业务收入增长进行加分，标准为每增长 2 个百分点加 1 分，最高限当年度主营业务收入增长得分的一半；

3. 对企业当年度的实缴税金进行加分，标准为每 10 万元实缴税金加 1 分；

4. 计分规则：镇街道、经济开发区推荐占比 50%，考核得分占比 50%，两者相加为总得分。

四、奖励标准

共择优评选小企业“创业新星”20 家，每家小企业法人代表或实际控制人奖励 3 万元。

五、考核程序

1. 各镇街道、经济开发区推荐符合评奖条件的企业各 2 家，申报材料经各镇街道、经济开发区及当地财税部门审核并签署意

见后，报市经信局。

2. 市经信局牵头会同财政（地税）、国税、统计、安监、环保、人力社保、公安等部门对企业的上报材料进行核实，并依据考核计分规则和镇街道、经济开发区推荐情况提出本年度小企业创业新星获奖企业名单。

3. 考核情况报市政府审定后，公布考核结果，并表彰奖励。

附件 7

桐乡市工业企业规模升级奖励补助办法

为切实鼓励镇街道、经济开发区加大对中小企业的培育，推动我市大企业不断涌现和小企业加快成长，根据《关于推进 2012 年全市经济转型升级创新发展的若干政策意见》（桐委〔2012〕17 号）文件精神，对当年度工业企业升级为规模企业或亿级企业的，给予所在镇街道、经济开发区奖励补助。奖励补助办法如下：

一、奖励补助条件

1. 工业企业上一年度主营业务收入为 2000 万元以下，当年度达到 2000 万元及以上；

2. 工业企业上一年度主营业务收入为 1 亿元以下，当年度达到 1 亿元及以上；

3. 工业企业上一年度主营业务收入为 5 亿元以下，当年度达到 5 亿元及以上；

4. 工业企业上一年度主营业务收入为 10 亿元以下，当年度达到 10 亿元及以上；

5. 工业企业上一年度主营业务收入为 50 亿元以下，当年度达到 50 亿元及以上；

6. 工业企业上一年度主营业务收入为 100 亿元以下，当年度达到 100 亿元及以上；

7. 企业财务统计制度健全，并按要求上报财务统计报表，且当年度已经纳入市统计局规模工业统计范围。

8. 与申报单位上一年度的规模及以上企业的总数进行挂钩。

二、奖励补助标准

1. 对当年度工业企业升级为规模企业的, 给予企业所在镇街道、经济开发区每净增一家奖励补助 1 万元。

2. 对当年度工业企业升级为年主营业务收入 1 亿元及以上企业的, 给予企业所在镇街道、经济开发区每净增一家奖励补助 3 万元。

3. 对当年度工业企业升级为年主营业务收入 5 亿元及以上企业的, 给予企业所在镇街道、经济开发区每净增一家奖励补助 5 万元。

4. 对当年度工业企业升级为年主营业务收入 10 亿元及以上企业的, 给予企业所在镇街道、经济开发区每净增一家奖励补助 10 万元。

5. 对当年度工业企业升级为年主营业务收入 50 亿元及以上企业的, 给予企业所在镇街道、经济开发区每净增一家奖励补助 20 万元。

6. 对当年度工业企业升级为年主营业务收入 100 亿元及以上企业的, 给予企业所在镇街道、经济开发区每净增一家奖励补助 50 万元。

三、奖励补助程序

1. 由各镇街道、经济开发区填报奖励补助申请表(表 1~表 7), 经市统计局初审确认并签署意见。

2. 市经信局会同市财政局对申报材料进行进一步核实, 并提出奖励补助资金安排意见。

3. 各镇街道、经济开发区根据奖励补助文件, 直接到市财政局办理奖励补助资金拨付手续。

桐乡市企业并购重组补助办法

为鼓励企业实施兼并和收购，推动企业资产重组，促进资源向优势企业集中，实现低成本扩展。根据《关于推进 2012 年全市经济转型升级创新发展的若干政策意见》（桐委〔2012〕17 号）和桐政发〔2009〕44 号文件精神，制定企业并购重组补助办法：

一、补助范围和标准

1. 对桐乡市内工业企业实施兼并和收购，且已经成功实现企业正常生产半年以上。

2. 在兼并收购中涉及到土地、房产、设备、车船等资产转让过户相关税费，地方留成部分全额减免或缓交，上级明文规定必须先缴纳的，地方留成部分以财政奖励的形式予以全额补助。

3. 对负债率高、亏损严重、资不抵债的企业实行承债式并购重组的，自并购重组年度起，以并购重组实际承债额为限，经市政府确认，在五年内给予以下支持政策：

（1）并购重组出资可按工业生产性投资享受相关政策的扶持。

（2）并购重组企业的增值税和企业所得税比上年增长部分所形成的地方所得，由财政给予奖励补助。

（3）对并购重组企业的新建项目，按《工业生产性投资项目奖励办法》执行。

二、申报材料

1. 桐乡市企业并购重组政策兑现确认表 1、表 2。

2. 企业营业执照复印件和被并购重组主体营业执照复印件。

3. 土地、房产、设备、车船等资产转让过户相关税费凭证复印件或清单。

4. 会议纪要、协议等其他企业并购重组材料。

三、补助程序

1. 符合补助条件的企业填报政策兑现确认表及提供相关材料，报市经信局。
2. 市经信局会同财政等部门对企业的上报材料进行核实，并提出初步意见。
3. 申报情况及初审意见经市政府审定同意后，兑现补助资金。

桐乡市工业品牌培育和标准化建设奖励办法

根据《关于推进 2012 年全市经济转型升级创新发展的若干政策意见》（桐委〔2012〕17 号）文件精神，现就我市工业品牌培育和标准化建设补助的有关事项，制定本办法：

一、奖励对象及标准

1. 对新获得中国名牌（目前暂停评选）、中国驰名商标、中华老字号、国家级诚信企业的企业，给予一次性 50 万元的奖励（通过司法途径认定的不再奖励）。

2. 对新获得全国性的产业名镇或制造基地、证明商标、集体商标和省级区域品牌、品牌基地的镇（街道），分别给予一次性 30 万元、20 万元、10 万元奖励。

3. 鼓励实施标准化战略，主导制订国际标准、国家标准、行业或地方标准的企业或组织，分别给予一次性补助 100 万元、20 万元和 10 万元（承担组建标准化技术委员会的，参照主导制订各类标准执行）。

4. 参与制订国际、国家、行业（地方）标准的企业或组织一次性补助 5 万元，制订并实施产业联盟标准的组织一次性补助 10 万元（服务业参照执行）。

5. 获得国家、省、市“标准创新贡献奖”（或“标准创新型企业”）的企业或组织，分别一次性补助 50 万元、20 万元、5 万元。

二、申报材料

由申请主体填写《桐乡市工业品牌培育奖励资金申请表》(见附表一)、《桐乡市标准化建设奖励资金申请表》(见附表二),并附送企业营业执照、认定、发布批文及证书等复印件。

三、申报程序

1. 市经信局、财政局、工商局、质监局于年底联合布置品牌培育和标准化建设奖励的申报工作。

2. 申请企业或镇街道将申报材料按品牌和标准化建设类别分别报市工商局、质监局和经信局,由市经信局、财政局、工商局、质监局共同审核并提出奖励资金安排意见,报市政府审定后行文公布。

3. 获奖单位根据奖励文件,直接向市财政局办理相关手续。

桐乡市工业服务专项资金管理办法

第一条 为规范工业服务专项资金的管理和使用，提高资金使用效益，根据《关于推进 2012 年全市经济转型升级创新发展的若干政策意见》（桐委〔2012〕17 号）文件精神，特制定本办法。

第二条 本办法所称的工业服务专项资金（以下简称专项资金）是指由市财政预算安排的、专门用于企业管理创新和经营者队伍的培训、咨询、诊断，企业管理、企业文化的创新服务、企业管理先进等的奖励，以及块状特色经济向现代产业集群转型升级的示范和推进的专项资金。

第三条 市经信局会同市财政局负责专项资金的管理使用。专项资金安排采用评审制办法确定，成立由市经信局、财政局、宣传部、政研室、人力社保局、科技局、质监局等部门组成的评审委员会，实行集中评审，体现公平、公正、公开原则。

第四条 专项资金由市财政预算安排。

第五条 专项资金使用范围（限于本年度年销售收入 500 万元及以上的工业企业）

1. 管理创新（含精细化管理等）示范企业、管理创新先进企业、管理创新达标企业，企业管理咨询和培训优秀机构，企业管理优秀成果等表彰奖励。

2. 市相关职能部门组织的提升企业管理水平的专项企业管理创新评价和诊断服务等活动。

3. 企业内部组织的成效明显的管理培训、管理诊断、管理咨询等。

4. 企业经营者 MBA、EMBA 等工商管理知识的教育培训和省外、境外管理培训。

5. 着眼于提升企业软实力的企业文化建设。

6. 管理创新的宣传、管理创新成果的推广应用和管理创新的合作与交流。

7. 面向块状特色经济向现代产业集群转型升级和中小企业培育的公共服务平台建设。

第六条 专项资金的补助、奖励标准

1. 获得浙江省管理创新（含精细化管理等）示范企业的，一次性奖励 20 万元；获得嘉兴市管理创新（含精细化管理等）示范企业的，一次性奖励 15 万元；获得桐乡市管理创新示范企业的，一次性奖励 10 万元；获得桐乡市管理创新达标企业的，一次性奖励 5 万元。

2. 市经信局等相关职能部门组织的管理创新培训、诊断、评价等活动费用按实补助。

3. 对企业聘请大专院校和管理咨询机构的专业人员、创业辅导师开展管理培训、管理诊断、管理咨询等活动成效明显，且全年培训咨询费用达到 5 万元以上的，按实际支付费用的 10—30% 给予补助，单个企业年最高补助金额不超过 10 万元。

（二）对参加由市相关职能部门组织的 MBA、EMBA 工商管理知识等高级研修学习并取得结业证书的企业中高层管理人员，其

学习费用按实际费用的三分之二给予补助，单个企业年最高补助名额不超过 3 名。

5. 对企业开展企业文化建设，年实际投入在 5 万元以上并取得明显效果的，按实际支付费用的 10—30% 给予补助。被评为桐乡市企业文化建设示范星级单位的每提高一个等级的补助标准提高 5%，单个企业年最高补助金额不超过 10 万元。

6. 对面向块状特色经济向现代产业集群转型升级和中小企业培育的管理咨询、科技服务、教育培训等服务组织，视其对产业发展的贡献大小（当年服务企业 30 家以上，服务收入 50 万元以上）给予 5-10 万元的经费补助。

第七条 专项资金的申报

每年年底由市经信局根据本办法的规定，布置当年度工业服务专项资金申报工作，实行统一申报、集中受理。由企业自行申报，镇街道、经济开发区和相关主管部门提出初审意见后，报市经信局复核，由市评审委员会审定后发文公布。

第八条 专项资金的补助和奖励实行集中支付方式，由市财政局根据公布的文件一次性直接拨付给企业，具体为：

1. 参加由政府组织的 MBA、EMBA 工商管理知识等高级研修学习的费用补助，企业管理培训、管理诊断、管理咨询活动的补助，以及企业文化建设等活动的补助，在补助资金安排计划下达后拨付。

2. 对浙江省管理创新（含精细化管理等）示范企业、嘉兴市管理创新（含精细化管理等）示范企业、桐乡市管理创新示范

企业、桐乡市管理创新达标企业的奖励，在奖励资金安排计划下达后拨付。

3. 其它项目在审核确定后拨付。

第九条 市财政局、经信局、审计局对专项资金的使用实施监督管理。

第十条 专项资金必须专款专用，任何单位和个人不得以任何形式和理由截留、挪用。对弄虚作假骗取专项资金，或违反规定使用专项资金的，将全额追缴，并按有关规定追究项目单位和有关责任人的责任。情节严重构成犯罪的，依法移送司法机关依法处理。

桐乡市五大平台基础设施建设补助办法

根据《关于推进 2012 年全市经济转型升级创新发展的若干政策意见》（桐委〔2012〕17 号）文件精神，现就五大平台基础设施建设补助的有关事项，制定本办法：

一、补助范围

市经济开发区、濮院针织产业园、高桥新区、崇福经济区、临杭经济区五大重点平台规划范围内，当年度用于除征地费、土地补偿费、拆迁补偿费、安置补助费以外的土地平整、公共道路土地征用、公共道路建设、桥梁建设、水利建设（含帮岸）、管网建设（含电信、电力、广播、电视、供水、排水、供汽、供热、排污等管网）以及绿化、亮化、美化、环卫等公共基础设施建设投入。

二、补助标准

按基础设施建设投入的实际发生财务支出的 6%给予补助，每个平台限额 250 万元。其中已经获得过政府其他奖励、补助的工业园区基础设施建设项目不再重复享受补助。

三、补助程序

1. 市工业园区建设领导小组办公室（市经信局）于年底布置补助的相关工作。

2. 市工业园区建设领导小组办公室委托审计机构在规定期限内进行专项审计，审计报告的内容必须符合上述有关要求，审计结果作为补助的依据。

3. 市工业园区建设领导小组办公室召集领导小组成员单位对审计结果等资料进行共同审核并提出补助资金安排意见，报市

工业园区建设领导小组审定并发文公布。

4. 市财政局根据公布文件，一次性下拨补助资金，相关手续由五大平台（或相关镇）向市财政局直接办理。

桐乡市工业园区集聚集约发展奖励办法

根据《关于推进 2012 年全市经济转型升级创新发展的若干政策意见》（桐委〔2012〕17 号）、《关于推进全市工业园区集聚集约发展的实施意见》（桐政发〔2012〕32 号）和《关于实施“退低进高”工程推进经济转型升级的实施意见（试行）》（桐政发〔2012〕62 号）文件精神，现就工业园区的转型升级、集聚集约发展等有关事项，制定本办法：

4. 奖励范围

（一）工业园区

1. 投入产出综合考核前三位的工业园区。
2. 当年度新获得国家级、省级、嘉兴市级产业及转型升级、走新型工业化道路等示范园区（基地）以及新升格为嘉兴市特级、甲级、乙级转型升级工业园区。

（二）园区企业

1. 原区外企业向园区迁移集聚的。
2. 园区老企业实施“零土地”投资和扩建生产性用房的。
3. 园区新建项目超投资强度的。
4. 园区新建项目超建筑容积率的。

二、奖励标准

（一）工业园区

1. 对综合考核前三位的工业园区分别给予 30 万元、20 万元和 10 万元的奖励，并由市委市政府予以表彰。
2. 对当年度新获得国家级、省级、嘉兴市级产业及转型升

级、工业设计、走新型工业化道路等示范园区（基地）的，分别给予一次性 50 万元、30 万元和 15 万元的奖励；对新升格为嘉兴市特级、甲级、乙级转型升级的工业园区，分别给予一次性 20 万元、15 万元和 10 万元的奖励。

（二）园区企业

1. 凡园区外企业将原有土地退出，向园区迁移集聚，迁移过程中所有上缴市以上规费一律按最低标准收取，投产后前三年给予企业新增地方财政贡献的 50% 奖励。符合国家有关企业政策性搬迁或处置收入有关规定的，按国家有关规定从优从高执行。

2. 园区老企业，在符合规划、环保、安全、消防要求等前提下，经批准，实施“零土地”技改，提高投资强度；实施改建、扩建等方式增加生产性用房，提高建筑容积率。其新增投资额或新增建筑面积，按原合同约定或批准文件要求折算出节约土地面积（如原合同约定或批准文件没有要求的，则以我市规定的行业标准为依据），新增土地 1 亩以上的，给予企业每亩 3 万元限额 100 万元的奖励。超容积率部分，不再增收土地价款，城市建设配套费先征后返。

3. 新建项目投资强度超过我市规定的行业标准的，超出部分以我市规定的行业标准折算出节约土地面积，节约土地 1 亩以上的，给予企业每亩 3 万元限额 100 万元的奖励。

4. 新建项目建筑容积率超过我市行业标准，且非生产性用房占比在 7% 以内的，超出部分以我市规定的行业标准折算出节约土地面积，节约土地 1 亩以上的，给予企业每亩 3 万元限额 100 万元的奖励；超容积率部分，不再增收土地价款，城市建设配套费先征后返。

以上节约土地奖励同一项目同时具备超投资强度和超容积率奖励的，按最高奖项计算，资金分两次兑现，项目竣工验收后兑现 40%，项目达产验收后兑现 60%。

三、奖励程序

（一）工业园区

1. 市工业园区建设领导小组办公室（市经信局）于年底布置园区奖励的相关工作。

2. 市工业园区建设领导小组办公室组织对园区集约发展的考核（考核办法另行制定），并将考核结果报市工业园区建设领导小组审定，领导小组审定后报市委市政府通报表彰。

3. 市工业园区建设领导小组办公室根据考核结果和上级批准认定文件下发奖励文件。

4. 市财政局根据奖励文件，一次性下拨奖励资金，相关手续由工业园区（或相关镇街道）向市财政局直接办理。

5. 奖励资金主要用于创建工作经费补助，并兼顾创建工作先进个人奖励。

（二）园区企业

1. 市工业园区建设领导小组办公室（市经信局）于年底布置园区企业奖励申报的相关工作。

2. 申报材料：

（1）桐乡市工业园区企业集聚集约发展奖励申请表（见附表）。

（2）有效的项目可行性报告核准文件或备案表复印件。

（3）完整的项目竣工投产报告并附镇、街道或开发区出具的竣工审核意见。

（4）有资质的中介机构出具的项目固定资产投资竣工财务结算审计报告。

（5）企业营业执照复印件。

3. 项目实施单位将申报材料送当地国税、地税部门审核有无税务违法情况后，报所在镇（街道）和市级有关部门汇总。

4. 各镇（街道）及市级有关部门将各项目实施单位申报材料汇总审核后上报市工业园区建设领导小组办公室，市工业园区建设领导小组办公室委托中介机构在规定期限内对项目进行审计，审计报告应符合相关要求。

5. 市工业园区建设领导小组办公室对审计报告、申报材料进行审核，提出奖励意见；市工业园区建设领导小组审定后发文公布。

6. 项目实施单位根据奖励文件，直接向市财政局办理相关资金拨付手续。

桐乡市小企业创业基地和标准厂房承租补助办法

根据《关于推进 2012 年全市经济转型升级创新发展的若干政策意见》（桐委〔2012〕17 号）和《关于实施“退低进高”工程推进经济转型升级的实施意见（试行）》（桐政发〔2012〕62 号）文件精神，现就我市小企业创业基地和标准厂房承租补助的有关事项，制定本办法：

一、补助范围

1. 凡入驻小企业创业基地和标准厂房的中小企业，但所入驻的创业基地和标准厂房必须是列入全市建设规划、审批手续齐全、规划建筑面积 3 万平方米以上、符合当地产业定位并已经验收合格取得房产证的小企业创业基地和标准厂房。

2. 当年度获得的桐乡市级及以上创业（示范）基地（镇）。

二、补助标准

1. 租赁企业在企业投产后的第二年（以实际发生销售收入为企业投产的认定标准），按每平方米 10 元、单个企业限额 50 万元给予一次性租金补助。

2. 对当年度被评为国家级、省级创业（示范）基地、嘉兴市级标准厂房建设示范镇、桐乡市级示范创业基地的，分别给予 30 万元、15 万元、10 万元、5 万元工作经费补助。

三、申报材料

1. 申报创业基地和标准厂房承租补助的，需填写《桐乡市

小企业创业基地和标准厂房承租补助申报表》，并附营业执照、租赁合同、租金缴纳发票、当年财务报表等复印件。

2. 申报嘉兴市级及以上创业（示范）基地、示范镇工作经费补助的，须附上级有关批准认定文件。申报桐乡市示范创业基地的，须符合桐乡市示范创业基地认定条件（附后），填写《桐乡市级及以上创业（示范）基地（镇）补助申报表》，并附项目批文、规划布局图、工作总结、实施方案、入驻企业名单、房产证复印件或竣工验收报告等。

四、申报程序

1. 市创业基地和标准厂房建设领导小组办公室（市经信局）于年底布置补助的申报工作。

2. 创业基地和标准厂房承租补助由承租企业申报，经所在镇街道、经济开发区和市级有关主管部门初审，报市领导小组办公室复核，经市领导小组审定并发文公布。

3. 申报嘉兴市级及以上创业（示范）基地、示范镇工作经费补助的，由各镇街道、建设主体向市创业基地和标准厂房建设领导小组办公室提出申请，报市领导小组办公室复核，经市领导小组审定后发文公布。

4. 市财政局根据补助文件，将补助资金划拨给各镇街道、建设主体和承租企业。相关手续由各镇街道、建设主体和承租企业向市财政局直接办理。

桐乡市示范创业基地认定条件

1. 集聚能力强：产业定位明确，具有较好的产业基础、区位优势明显、带动辐射能力较强。主导产业产值占比在 70% 以上。

2. 建设规模大：规划占地面积大于 100 亩，规划厂房建筑面积 10 万平方米以上，已建成面积 7 万平方米以上，其中当年建成面积 3 万平方米以上，厂房层数在四层以上，单幢厂房建筑面积在 2000 平方米以上，容积率在 1.4 以上，厂房结构符合主导产业生产需要。

3. 配套功能完善：员工公寓建筑面积占标准厂房面积 7% 以上。配备容量足够的餐饮中心和必要的文体娱乐设施及场所，建成功能齐全的综合服务楼一幢以上，并开办至少 3 个以上的服务性项目。

4. 经营情况良好：入驻企业 20 家以上，完成生产性投资 1 亿元以上，年实现工业产值 2 亿元以上，从业人员 1500 人以上。

桐乡市企业境内参展组展奖励办法

为鼓励企业开拓国内市场，根据《关于推进 2012 年全市经济转型升级创新发展的若干政策意见》（桐委〔2012〕17 号）文件精神，现就我市企业境内参展和相关部门（行业协会）组团本地企业开展招商、商品展示等补助有关事项，制定本办法：

一、奖励范围

1. 当年度参加由市相关职能部门或行业协会组织的境内参展企业。

2. 统一组织产品展示、投资推介等活动，且本地参展企业组团规模达到 20 家以上的境内参展组织单位。

3. 年销售收入 500 万元以上的工业企业。

4. 奖励金额不足 2000 元的不予奖励。

二、奖励标准

1. 对由市相关职能部门或行业协会组织的境内参展的企业，给予每个标准摊位限额 1 万元的奖励；若摊位费未达到奖励标准的，按实际发生费用奖励，单个企业全年摊位费奖励限额 20 万元（含境外参展奖励）。

2. 参加由经信局、商务局、服务业发展局、旅游局等部门组织的境内重点展会及各级出口名牌和服务外包企业境内参展给予摊位费全额奖励。

3. 由经信局、商务局、服务业发展局、旅游局等部门统一

组织的境内展览、产业宣传，其特别装修资金按实补助。

4. 对统一组团且规模达到 20 家企业以上的境内参展组织单位，给予每次 10 万元的补助。

三、申报材料

（一）申请参展企业奖励须递交以下材料：

1. 《桐乡市企业境内参展奖励申请表》，每一次参展填一张申请表。

2. 摊位费发票复印件(发票原件由镇、街道、经济开发区、工交主管部门核实)。

3. 参展汇款凭证、参展合同（协议）或摊位确认书及企业营业执照等相关复印件。

4. 市相关部门或行业协会组织或举办会展的组展文件、参展企业名单、统一参展的标识、图片等证明资料。

（二）统一组团参展的组织单位申请补助，须递交以下材料：

1. 《桐乡市企业境内参展组织单位奖励申请表》。

2. 组织或举办会展的组展文件、参展企业名单、统一组团标识内容等相关材料。

四、申报程序

1. 市经信局、财政局于年底联合布置企业境内参展奖励的申报工作。

2. 境内参展企业将申报材料报各镇街道、经济开发区或市

级有关主管部门，由镇街道、经济开发区或市级有关主管部门审核汇总、填写《桐乡市企业境内参展奖励申请汇总表》后统一上报市经信局，由市经信局会同市财政局审核并提出奖励资金安排意见。

3. 组织或举办会展的单位直接将《桐乡市企业境内参展组织单位奖励申请表》、组展文件、参展企业名单、统一组团标识内容等材料报市经信局，由市经信局会同市财政局审核并提出奖励资金安排意见，报市政府审定后发文公布。

4. 参展企业和组织单位根据奖励文件，直接向市财政局办理奖励资金拨付手续。

桐乡市新型工业化企业考核奖励办法

为牢固树立集约发展、创新发展、和谐发展的理念，以最小的资源消耗、最少的污染排放实现最好的经济效益和社会效益，加快转变经济发展方式，推动全市工业经济又好又快发展，根据《关于推进2012年全市经济转型升级创新发展的若干政策意见》（桐委〔2012〕17号）文件精神，制定新型工业化考核奖励办法。

一、评选对象

全市年销售收入 2000 万元以上的制造业企业。

二、评选内容与标准

1. **指标选择。**分计分指标和否决指标两类。计分指标由亩均工业增加值、亩均应缴税金（含出口产品抵免税款，下同）、亩均劳动报酬、亩均利润四项指标组成。否决指标由单位工业增加值综合能耗和主要污染物排放强度两项指标组成。

2. **权数设置。**企业最终得分由四项计分指标的静态值得分和变化率得分两部分组成，其中静态值得分占比为 40%，变化率得分占比为 60%。同时，对四项计分指标分别给予相应权重（权重总数采用百分制），其中亩均工业增加值权重为 40 分、亩均应缴税金为 20 分、亩均劳动报酬为 20 分、亩均利润为 20 分。

3. **计分方法。**四项计分指标以被评价企业分项指标的平均值和平均变化率作为基准值（即满分值），其他被评价企业的得分为该评价企业的指标值/基准值×权重，得分最高为基准值的

2 倍，最低为零。

4. 否决指标的运用。单位工业增加值综合能耗否决指标的运用在年耗能 1000 吨标准煤以上企业中开展。对发生以下情况之一的企业采取一票否决制：

(1) 未完成年度节能降耗目标任务；

(2) 评价期间，违反《节约能源法》等相关法律法规而受到处罚的。

对发生以下情况之一的企业采取环保一票否决制：

(1) 评价期间违反环保法律法规受到环保部门处罚的；

(2) 评价期间因企业原因发生严重环境污染事故，并受到环保部门处罚的；

(3) 评价期间因企业环保原因发生重大群访或群体性事件的。

三、考核程序

考核于次年初进行，由市新型工业化领导小组成员单位按照各自分工提供和核实有关经济指标信息，报市考核领导小组办公室汇总，计算考核得分，按得分排序提出新型工业化考核奖励预选企业名单，经领导小组讨论后，提交市政府审定。

四、奖励设置

按照新型工业化考核要求，对年度考核得分前 10 名企业的经营者进行表彰奖励，每人奖励 10 万元。

桐乡市节能及工业循环经济专项资金管理办法

第一章 总则

第一条 为加强节能及工业循环经济专项资金的管理,提高资金使用效益,根据《节约能源法》、《清洁生产促进法》等法律法规和《浙江省节能及工业循环经济财政专项资金管理办法》、《关于进一步推进工业循环经济发展的意见》(浙政办发〔2009〕61号)、《桐乡市2012年节能降耗工作意见》(桐政办发〔2012〕47号)、《桐乡市全面推行清洁生产的实施办法》(桐政办发〔2006〕122号)、《关于推进2012年全市经济转型升级创新发展的若干政策意见》(桐委〔2012〕17号)等文件精神以及财政资金管理的有关规定,制订本办法。

第二条 本办法所称的节能及工业循环经济专项资金(以下简称专项资金)是由市财政预算安排,用于推动全社会节约能源、提高能源利用效率,发展工业循环经济,促进经济可持续发展的专项资金。

第三条 专项资金的使用应体现公开、公平、公正,原则上采用评审制等办法确定扶持项目。

第四条 专项资金的来源:每年由财政预算安排。

第二章 使用范围

第五条 专项资金专项用于支持能源、资源的合理利用、节

约集约使用，新能源、可再生能源的开发利用，节能新产品、新技术等的推广使用，发展工业循环经济等。具体使用范围为：

（一）节能降耗

1. 节能效果、社会效益明显的节能改造项目，国家、省、嘉兴市鼓励推广的新型能源、绿色能源和可再生能源利用项目以及节能新产品、新技术、新设备、新工艺的研发及推广应用项目，按生产设备投资额 4-8%的比例给予限额 50 万元的奖励。

2. 商贸、旅游、宾馆酒店等非工业类节能项目，按生产设备设施投资额 4-8%的比例给予限额 30 万元的奖励。

3. 被列入省、国家节能推广目录的节能产品，分别给予开发企业一次性 5 万元、10 万元的奖励。

4. 被评为桐乡市级节能示范（先进）企业的，给予企业一次性奖励 5 万元；被评为嘉兴市级及以上节能示范（先进）企业的，一次性奖励 8 万元。

5. 鼓励节能服务企业实施合同能源管理，对于实施合同能源管理，效果明显的项目，按年节能量和 60 元/吨标准煤标准，给予一次性奖励。

6. 能源监测等费用的支付。

（二）工业循环经济

1. 推进循环经济示范项目建设，对工业循环项目，按其贡献和投资规模给予限额 40 万元的奖励；对非工业类资源循环节约利用项目，给予限额 20 万元的奖励。

2. 鼓励企业实施清洁生产。对通过持续清洁生产审核的企业（含持续清洁生产企业）一次性奖励 3 万元，对经审核达到优秀的清洁生产企业一次性奖励 5 万元；对经认定的绿色企业，一次性奖励 8 万元。

3. 被评为桐乡市级循环经济型示范（先进）企业、循环经济工业区、镇街道的，给予一次性 3-5 万元的奖励；被评为嘉兴市级以上的，给予一次性 5 万元的奖励。

（三）其他

1. 用于节能降耗、工业循环经济、清洁生产的宣传培训、交流合作、示范服务等。

2. 表彰和奖励节能降耗、工业循环经济、清洁生产等方面的先进单位、个人。

3. 市政府确定的其他节能、工业循环经济等方面的奖励。

专项资金不用于政府部门经费，也不用于基本建设项目。

第三章 申报与审批下达

第六条 专项资金的申报条件。申报专项资金必须符合以下条件：

1. 申报节能、工业循环经济投资奖励的项目，应符合国家产业发展方向，有较好的节能、循环利用效果以及社会效益。其中节能项目，必须是桐乡市以上节能行政主管部门推广应用的項目，并按照合理用能要求进行评估、建设的。

2. 申报绿色企业、清洁生产、循环经济型示范（先进）企

业、节能示范（先进）企业奖励以及列入国家、省节能产品推广目录奖励的企业，须提供相关文件或证书。申请节能服务奖励企业以及循环经济工业区、镇街道奖励的单位，须提供循环经济发展规划文本等相关资料。

3. 申报监测等经费的单位，须是受桐乡市以上节能行政主管部门委托、有相应监测资格、并能保质保量完成能源监测任务的单位。

4. 企业内部管理规范，有健全的财务管理制度和会计核算体系，有较好的信誉。

5. 企业财政信用状况良好，原则上由税务部门出具企业当年和上一年度的纳税情况证明。

6. 40 万及以上的节能、工业循环经济等投资项目，应由有资质的社会中介机构出具相关财务审计报告。

7. 完成节能降耗目标任务。

第七条 专项资金申报程序。由申请单位填写专项资金申报表，并附书面申请报告、项目批文等材料。申报材料一式二份，分别报市经信局、财政局。

第八条 专项资金的审批下达。市经信局、财政局对申报材料进行审核、报市分管领导批准后，由市经信局、财政局联合下达专项资金安排计划。

第四章 资金拨付与财务处理

第九条 专项资金实行国库集中支付制度，经审核确定后由市财政局直接拨付给相关单位。

第十条 企业单位收到财政专项资金后，按规定进行账务处理，可在缴纳企业所得税前申请纳税调整。

第五章 资金管理

第十一条 市财政局、经信局等对专项资金的使用情况，实施监督检查。

第十二条 经批准下达的专项资金必须专款专用，任何单位不得以任何形式、任何理由截留和挪用。

第十三条 对违反规定使用、骗取专项资金的，按《财政违法行为处罚处分条例》等有关规定给予处罚处分；同时，在3年内取消该企业申报财政各项补助资金的资格；情节严重并触犯法律的，移送司法机关处理。通过虚报直接投资额骗取财政专项资金的，一并追究相关审计单位的责任。

第十四条 同一项目同时符合市政府多项奖励优惠条款的，不得重复享受，按最优惠的条款执行。

第六章 附则

第十五条 本办法自2012年1月1日起执行。

第十六条 本办法由市经信局、财政局负责解释。

桐乡市节能竞赛活动实施办法

为全面贯彻《节约能源法》等法律法规和《桐乡市 2012 年节能降耗工作意见》（桐政办发〔2012〕47 号）等文件精神，努力提高能源利用效率，建设节能型社会，促进经济可持续发展，特制定 2012 年工业节能竞赛活动实施办法。

一、指导思想

通过节能竞赛活动，着力倡导“政府监管引导、企业自主节能”的节能新机制，切实提高节能水平和能源利用效率。通过对规模以上工业企业能耗状况的考核对比，树立一批节能示范企业，以点带面，推动节能降耗活动的深入开展和节能目标的实现。

二、对象和条件

（一）对象。为主要行业中的规模以上工业企业，具有节能示范作用的非工业及规模以下企业也可参加。

（二）基本条件。

1. 建立健全能源消费统计、能源利用状况报告、能源消耗成本管理制度，并开展能源经济效益分析。

2. 评选期内有下列情况之一的，不作为参赛对象。

（1）违反国家有关节约能源方面的法律法规和相关文件精神并造成损失，或受到有关部门批评、处罚的。

（2）未完成节能降耗目标任务的。

（3）污染物排放不达标的。

三、竞赛内容

（一）基础工作

1. 接受和配合市经信局（市节能行政主管部门，下同）或依法委托的能源利用监测机构，对其贯彻执行节能法律法规、方针政策、标准规范情况和能源利用状况依法进行监督检查。

2. 加强节能工作的领导和管理，完善节能管理体系，依法设立能源管理岗位，聘任能源管理人员。

3. 建立节能工作责任制，明确各部门和各生产环节、岗位的节能工作责任，并定期检查制度的执行情况。

4. 制定并组织实施节能工作规划、计划和节能技术进步措施，积极采用节能新技术、新工艺、新设备、新材料，合理有效地利用能源。

5. 实行能源定额管理，按照科学、先进、合理的原则，对各主要耗能产品、工艺、设备和岗位制定能源消耗定额，并对完成情况进行考核。

6. 每年安排资金用于节能技术改造或节能研发等。

7. 完善能源统计制度，确保能源统计数据的全面、及时、准确、可靠；按照法律法规规定的要求，定期向市统计局报送能源消费统计报表、向市经信局报送能源利用状况报告。

8. 配备能源计量器具，加强计量管理；建立能源消耗成本管理制度，开展能源经济效益分析。

9. 开展节能宣传和培训，提高依法用能、节能增效的意识。

10. 配合省能源管理信息系统的实施和运行，实现本单位能源信息的计算机管理。

（二）指标评价

突出同行业间的对比分析，把万元增加值综合能耗作为评价节能降耗绩效的主要依据。

四、考核办法

1. 分行业考核。根据我市的产业特点以及工业企业在各行业中的构成情况，在能耗高、节能降耗潜力大的纺织、印染、建材、化纤、热电等行业中开展节能竞赛，最终确定 5 个节能示范企业。

2. 计分方式。分基础工作和能耗指标两部分，基础工作和能耗指标的权数分别为 30%和 70%，并进行综合评价。基础工作包括组织领导、制度建设、宣传培训以及管理实施四个方面。能耗指标以行业万元产值综合能耗为参照标准，以参加竞赛企业的万元产值综合能耗实绩为计分依据，每个行业中的第一名得标准分 70 分，同行业中第二名得 69 分，其后以此类推。

五、申报程序

1. 申报时间。2013 年 1 月底前（具体时间另行通知）。

2. 申报程序。有关材料由各镇街道、部门初审，经市经信局、市财政局核准后报市政府审定。

3. 申报材料。需报送桐乡市节能竞赛活动申报表（附件一）、桐乡市节能竞赛活动基础工作评价表（附件二）以及企业开展节

能工作的情况总结（上述材料一式二份）。

六、表彰奖励

按照《关于推进 2012 年全市经济转型升级创新发展的若干政策意见》（桐委〔2012〕17 号）的相关规定进行奖励。

桐乡市循环经济型工业企业认定管理办法

第一章 总 则

第一条 为发展工业循环经济,提高资源和能源利用效率,保护生态环境,实现经济 and 环境的全面协调可持续发展,根据《循环经济促进法》、《清洁生产促进法》等法律法规和《关于进一步推进工业循环经济发展的意见》(浙政办发〔2009〕 61 号)、《桐乡市全面推行清洁生产的实施办法》(桐政办发〔2006〕 122 号)、《关于推进 2012 年全市经济转型升级创新发展的若干政策意见》(桐委〔2012〕 17 号)等文件精神以及财政资金管理的有关规定,制订本办法。

第二条 本办法所称的循环经济型工业企业(以下简称循环经济企业),是指以最有效利用资源和保护环境为目标,以能量流、物流集成和废物循环利用为特征,实行独立核算、自主经营、自负盈亏的各种经济类型的企业。

第三条 循环经济企业的认定应坚持资源消耗及废物排放减量化、产品及物质再利用、废弃物资源化的原则。

第二章 认定条件和方法

第四条 循环经济企业必须具备以下条件:

(一)经工商管理部门登记注册,从事的业务符合国家产业发展政策,有明确的实施循环经济的生产经营方向和范围。

（二）企业在生产和服务过程中，应当采取以下有利于推进循环经济发展的措施：

1. 优先采用可利用的废弃物或二级原材料，对容易造成较大环境污染的原材料或能源，积极寻求可替代的原材料或能源。

2. 积极推行清洁生产，提高资源利用率、副产品及废物的综合利用率。

3. 产品采用易回收利用、易处置或者在环境中易降解的包装，减少包装材料的过度使用和包装性废弃物的产生。

（三）企业在生产和服务过程中应当加强节能管理。年耗标准煤 1000 吨及以上的重点耗能企业应当开展系统节能，全面降低能源消耗。

（四）企业应当按照循环经济的要求，加大技术改造，调整产品结构，完善生产工艺，引进关键链接技术，努力实现企业内部的物质循环，降低资源消耗，减少废弃物排放。

有条件的企业应当开展能源、水资源的梯级利用和废弃物的循环利用，形成工业生态链。

高耗能、高耗水、高耗材、高污染企业要努力降低单位产品能耗、水耗、物耗，污染物排放量达到国家排放标准，且本单位的节能、降耗、污染治理工作走在本行业前列。

（五）企业在技术、经济许可的范围内，应当对生产和服务过程中产生的余热等废物进行循环再利用或支持其他企业开展回收利用。

确实因技术等原因无法进行回收利用的废物，必须进行符合环保要求的处置；有毒、有害及其他危险废弃物，必须进入危险废弃物处置场处置，不得擅自处置。

（六）化工、电镀、印染、电力、医药等企业，应当开展工业废水循环利用和中水回用，逐步实现工业废水的“零排放”。

（七）生产、销售被列入国家或本省强制回收目录的产品及包装物的企业，必须在产品报废和包装物使用后对该产品和包装物进行有效回收。

（八）完成年度节能降耗目标任务。

第五条 循环经济企业（其中循环经济示范企业认定 5 家）的认定，每年进行一次（申报时间另行通知）。由企业填写《桐乡市循环经济型工业企业认定申报表》，并提供企业营业执照、年度财务会计报表等材料。

第六条 循环经济企业认定申报材料经企业所在镇街道（部门）、市环保局初审后报市经信局，由市经信局、财政局核审后报市政府审定。

第七条 市经信局会同有关单位对已认定的循环经济企业每两年进行一次重新认定。认定不合格的，报市政府同意后，取消其循环经济企业称号。

第三章 鼓励措施

第八条 按照《关于推进 2012 年全市经济转型升级创新发展的若干政策意见》（桐委〔2012〕17 号）的相关规定进行奖励。

第四章 监督管理

第九条 机关工作人员、企业凡有下列情况之一者，将按照《财政违法行为处罚处分条例》处罚。

1. 不按规定报送有关材料和报表的；
2. 企业在申报过程中弄虚作假的；
3. 工作人员在工作中营私舞弊的；
4. 有严重违法乱纪行为。

第十条 本办法自发文件之日起执行，并由市经信局会同相关部门负责解释。

桐乡市装备制造业重点领域首台（套）产品专项资金补助办法

为促进我市装备制造业更好更快地发展，推进产业结构优化升级和经济发展方式转变，根据《关于推进 2012 年全市经济转型升级创新发展的若干政策意见》（桐委[2012]17 号）精神，制定装备制造业重点领域首台（套）产品专项资金补助办法：

一、补助范围

符合浙江省、嘉兴市先进装备制造业重点领域首台（套）产品界定条件，当年度申报并列入浙江省、嘉兴市先进装备制造业重点领域首台（套）产品的生产企业。

二、补助标准

对列入浙江省、嘉兴市先进装备制造业重点领域首台（套）产品的生产企业分别给予 20 万元、10 万元的资金补助。

三、补助程序

1. 由企业提出申请，市经信局会同市财政局审核。
2. 审核无误后，市经信局会同市财政局发文公布。
3. 市财政局根据公布文件，一次性下拨补助资金，相关手续由企业向市财政局直接办理。

桐乡市企业技术中心专项资金补助办法

为进一步增强我市企业自主创新能力,加快企业技术中心建设进程,促进产业结构调整,提升产业竞争力。根据《关于推进 2012 年全市经济转型升级创新发展的若干政策意见》(桐委[2012]17 号)文件精神,制定企业技术中心专项资金补助办法:

一、补助范围

符合桐乡市级、嘉兴市级、省级和国家级企业技术中心基本条件,当年度申报并新认定的桐乡市级、嘉兴市级、省级和国家级企业技术中心的企业。

二、补助标准

对新认定的桐乡市级、嘉兴市级、省级和国家级企业技术中心分别给予 10 万元、10 万元、20 万元和 50 万元的经费资助。

三、补助程序

1. 由企业提出申请,市经信局会同市财政局审核。

2. 审核无误后,市经信局会同市财政局发文公布。

3. 市财政局根据公布文件,一次性下拨补助资金,相关手续由企业向市财政局直接办理。

桐乡市级优秀工业新产品、新技术评定办法

第一章 总 则

第一条 为鼓励我市工业企业积极开发具有自主知识产权、技术含量高、经济效益好的新产品，调动广大科研人员的积极性，促进我市工业经济转型升级，提升产业层次，制定本办法。

第二条 建立桐乡市级优秀工业新产品、新技术评定制度，由市经信局、市财政局负责组织实施。

第二章 评定范围、条件

第三条 凡在桐乡市范围内依法设立，具备独立法人资格的工业企业，通过原始创新、集成创新和引进消化吸收再创新研发的新产品、新技术（包括省级工业新产品开发项目、省重点高新技术产品、省技术创新项目和省应对技术性贸易措施技术攻关项目），符合国家产业政策和浙江省产品结构调整方向，取得省经信委新产品、项目鉴定 2 年以内，连续生产运行或使用 1 年以上，已形成一定批量，技术水平先进、性能可靠，达到预期目标，有较好的经济和社会效益，在市场上具有较强竞争力的，均可申报桐乡市级优秀工业新产品、新技术，为保证质量，同一法人代表的企业同类别原则上申报 1 项。

第四条 属于下列产品（含技术）之一的，不予评定：

（一）不符合国家、省节能降耗、污染减排和资源节约要求的产品；

（二）以进口元器件、零部件、原料组装(或分装)的省内尚未生产的产品（参与联合设计、合作研发的除外）；

（三）传统手工艺品以及单纯改变花色、规格、外观、包装的产品；

（四）单纯为军工配套的产品；

（五）质量不稳定或出现质量问题，在用户中影响较大的产品。

第三章 申报和评定程序

第五条 申报单位向镇、街道、经济开发区和工交主管部门提出申请,填报《桐乡市级优秀工业新产品、新技术申报表》,并附鉴定(验收)证书、鉴定(验收)资料及当年度单位财务报表各一份,由镇、街道、经济开发区和工交主管部门初审后,上报桐乡市经信局。

第六条 市经信局和市财政局根据本办法及当年桐乡市级优秀工业新产品、新技术申报通知要求,对上报的桐乡市级优秀工业新产品、新技术申报材料及其推荐评定意见进行初审。对申报材料完整、规范,符合评定基本条件的,提交专家组评审。

第七条 市经信局牵头,会同市财政局等有关部门共同审议确定当年桐乡市级优秀工业新产品、新技术名单,并与市财政局联合发文公布当年桐乡市级优秀工业新产品、新技术名单。

第四章 政策扶持

第八条 桐乡市级优秀工业新产品、新技术的评定，按技术水平和经济效益综合情况分设一、二、三等奖，由市财政分别给予 10 万元、8 万元和 5 万元的经费资助。

第九条 列入桐乡市级优秀工业新产品、新技术名单的单位，应将获奖情况作为主要研发人员考核、晋升、提级、评定职称的重要依据。

第五章

附 则

第十条 如发现研发单位或主要研发人员有弄虚作假、违反财经纪律或剽窃他人成果等行为，经调查属实的，追回财政奖励资金，三年内不得申报桐乡市级优秀工业新产品、新技术。

第十一条 桐乡市级优秀工业新产品、新技术的有效期为 3 年，逾期自行失效。失效后，研发单位不得再以此荣誉作产品广告宣传。

第十二条 本办法自发文之日起执行，由桐乡市经信局、市财政局负责解释。

桐乡市级优秀工业新产品、新技术专项资金补助办法

为鼓励我市工业企业积极开发具有自主知识产权、技术含量高、经济效益好的新产品，调动广大科研人员的积极性，促进我市工业经济转型升级，提升产品档次，促进工业经济又好又快发展，根据《关于推进 2012 年全市经济转型升级创新发展的若干政策意见》（桐委[2012]17 号）文件精神，制定桐乡市级优秀工业新产品、新技术专项资金补助办法：

一、补助范围

列入省级工业新产品开发项目、省重点高新技术产品、省重点技术创新项目和省应对技术性贸易措施技术攻关项目并通过鉴定（验收），评定为桐乡市级优秀工业新产品、新技术的企业。

二、补助标准

按技术水平和经济效益综合情况分设一、二、三等奖，分别给予 10 万元、8 万元和 5 万元的经费资助。

三、补助程序

1. 由企业提出申请，市经信局会同市财政局审核。
2. 审核无误后，市经信局会同市财政局发文公布。
3. 市财政局根据公布文件，一次性下拨补助资金，相关手续由企业向市财政局直接办理。

桐乡市信息化建设专项资金管理办法

为推进我市信息化和信息产业发展,加快以信息化带动工业化,以工业化促进信息化,提高全社会信息化建设水平,根据桐委〔2012〕17号《关于推进2012年全市经济转型升级创新发展的若干政策意见》和《桐乡市信息化建设专项资金暂行管理办法》(桐发改信〔2005〕76)号文件的精神,特制定本办法。

一、资金用途:建立信息化建设专项资金,旨在加快推进我市的信息化建设,鼓励发展信息产业,调整产业结构。专项资金主要用于全市各类信息化重大项目(公共服务基础平台及关键应用系统等)、示范项目的扶持补助,对引进、创办重点信息产业项目或企业进行补助奖励,信息化专项规划的编制、重大信息化课题或项目的前期工作。

二、资金来源:市财政预算每年安排信息化专项资金300万元。

三、奖励、补助标准:

1、对重点培育的大企业、大集团实施信息化共性技术攻关与应用示范的,按照项目实际投资额的10-30%给予补助。

2、对列为桐乡市级、嘉兴市级、省级试点示范、推广的企业信息化项目,经验收合格后,按照项目实际投资额的10-30%给予补助,最高分别不超过10万元、15万元、20万元。

3、达到省级农村基层电子政务试点（镇或街道）建设标准，并通过验收的，给予 10 万元的奖励。

4、镇（街道）、部门投资建设的信息化项目，列为市级及以上试点示范项目的，待验收合格后，按照项目实际投资额的 10-15%给予补助，最高不超过 10 万元。

5、对依托块状经济建立的服务平台、电子商务平台、创建具开放性为行业服务的公共信息技术服务平台，能较好地为我市经济、社会提供服务的，项目经立项并验收合格后，按实际投资额的 10-30%给予补助，最高不超过 10 万元。

6、对列入省级及以上并最终实现产业化的信息产业项目，经验收合格后，给予 1-5 万元奖励。

7、对新获得国家自主知识产权登记并投入实际销售的软件产品，根据实绩给予企业一次性限额 3 万元的奖励，经省认定的软件企业，给予一次性 10 万元的奖励。

8、信息产业工业企业技改投入 200 万元以上的项目，按培育新兴产业政策从高执行

9、对投资创办有利于我市产业结构调整的重点信息产业项目，一事一议，经市政府或经济和信息化局批准，给予适当补助或奖励。

四、申报审批程序：

1、试点示范项目：由项目实施单位提出试点申请，经行业（行政）主管部门签署意见后，报市经济和信息化局（市信息化领导小组办公室），经组织评审后确认。被列入试点的项目，

在项目完成后，由实施单位向市经济和信息化局提出补助申请，经市经济和信息化局会同市财政局验收合格后，按照标准予以补助、奖励。

2、其他项目：由项目实施单位提出补助申请，经行业（行政）主管部门签署意见后报经济和信息化局，经组织评审验收合格后，按照有关标准予以补助、奖励。

3、同一项目不得重复享受市有关优惠政策。

五、项目管理：

1、申报示范试点项目时实施单位需提交计划任务书，具体包括项目实施进度、完成投资、建设周期、技术经济指标等内容。

2、加强对项目实施的动态管理，项目单位应积极配合，及时、完整、如实地反馈有关情况和资料。

3、实施单位提出补助申请时，需提交申报表及项目实施相关材料。

4、凡弄虚作假，经核查情况属实，取消认定资格，并收回扶持奖励资金。

桐乡市工业行业协会评估考核办法

第一条：为了客观公正评估我市工业行业协会的运行状态，逐步建立行业协会间的公平竞争，加强对行业协会的规范管理，促进行业协会健康发展，结合当前我市工业行业协会的实际情况，特制定本评估考核办法。

第二条：本评估考核办法的考核对象为全市范围内各行业相关企业自发、自愿组建的市级工业行业协会。

第三条：行业协会评估考核工作由市经信局负责组织考核组对全市工业协会工作进行考核和评价。

第四条：工业行业协会评估考核应遵循以下原则：

- 1、公开、透明、客观、公正的原则；
- 2、充分尊重并体现会员单位满意度的原则；
- 3、注重工作实绩和效果的原则；
- 4、循序渐进、逐步规范的原则。

第五条：行业协会评估考核实行协会秘书处自评（满分为 100 分）、协会会员满意度评估（满分为 100 分）、业务主管部门评估考核（满分为 100 分）三者相结合，其评估考核总分由这三部分分值组成，各分值占比分别为 40%、30%、30%。

第六条：行业协会评估考核奖励：

对已开展运作的工业行业协会根据评估考核总分排名，依次择优评定一等奖 1 个、二等奖 2 个、三等奖 3 个，并给予每个

10 万元、8 万元、5 万元的考核奖励。

第七条：会员满意度评估有业务主管部门随机抽取各协会会员单位的 20%家企业填报《桐乡市工业行业协会会员企业满意度评估表》，填写好后直接呈交市经信局政策法规科。

第八条：业务主管部门评估考核主要是根据行业协会的自评内容和掌握的相关情况作出客观评估。

第九条：行业协会对评估考核结果有异议的，可以以书面形式提出申述，业务主管部门将组织考核组进行复核，并及时将复核结果告之申述人，复核决定为最终决定。

第十条：本办法由市经信局、市财政局负责解释。

第十一条：本办法自 2012 年 1 月 1 日起执行。

Research Report on the
Investment Environment of
Haining City,
Zhejiang Province





Preface

The city of Haining is located in Zhejiang Province on the southern tip of the Yangtze River Delta and on the vast plains of Hangzhou-Jiaxing-Huzhou. The city's proximity to Shanghai, along with its economic prosperity, cultural heritage and natural beauty, have earned it a number of accolades. Haining City is specifically known for its quality leather, silk and textiles, and as being a popular tourist destination. These features give the city enormous investment potential.

The Haining Bureau of Commerce commissioned Shanghai Deloitte Tax Ltd. (hereinafter "Deloitte") to carry out an objective evaluation of the investment environment of Haining City. The report is designed to provide potential investors with relevant information about the factors that may affect their investment decisions.

The report describes the investment environment of Haining City in the context of five factors of most interest to investors:

- Government policies and services
- Business environment
- Human resources
- Infrastructure
- Living environment

Deloitte conducted an independent analysis of Haining City using qualitative and quantitative studies, field reviews and interviews with representatives of enterprises established in the area. The report incorporates Deloitte's understanding of Haining City's development plan and investment policies to illustrate advantages of and prospects for the region. Advantages include:

1. Excellent Geographical Location and Transportation Infrastructure

Haining City's location in the heart of the Yangtze River Delta region's economic zone, its proximity to Shanghai and Hangzhou, and its developed transportation network infrastructure give the city a metropolitan feel.

2. Private Economy with a Solid Economic Base

Haining was among the first county-level coastal cities in China to open up for development, and the city has been at the forefront of progress and prosperity since the beginning of the economic reform. The city of Haining is the country's key region for specialized leather and warp knitting industry clusters, and has fostered the development of many financially robust private enterprises. Haining City will use its economic experience, strategic innovation and developmental philosophies to further diversify its economy, and upgrade the existing industrial base.

3. 'Fertile Soil' for Living/Working in the Land of "Rolling Tides"

Haining City is the ideal venue to view the renowned rolling tides of the Qiantang River, a natural landmark that draws visitors from all over the world. The city also has a rich cultural heritage and is the hometown of many renowned academics and Chinese literary giants. Living in Haining City provides an escape from the hustle and bustle of city life, but its proximity to Shanghai allows inhabitants to benefit from a cosmopolitan lifestyle. The city offers career opportunities and has a well-developed infrastructure, which make it a desirable place to settle and launch a career.

Using its regional advantages, as well as policy support from provincial and municipal leaders, Haining City will accelerate the industrial upgrading process and promote the integration of city and industry, with a view to becoming a competitive economic powerhouse that will enhance prosperity and development of the Yangtze River Delta region.

1. Overview of Haining City

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- 1.1 Profile of Haining City
 - 1.2 Economic development
 - 1.3 Industry Clusters
 - 1.4 Transformation and Upgrades

1.1 Profile of Haining City



Excellent Geographical Advantages

Haining City is situated in the heart of the Yangtze River Delta economic zone and in the northeastern part of Zhejiang Province. It is 60 km east of Hangzhou, 120 km west of Shanghai, 100 km north of Ningbo and 90 km south of Suzhou. Haining City occupies a total land area of 700.5 km² and has a population of about 660,000. Haining is surrounded by a network of railways and highways that create a “one-hour economic zone” and connect the city to Shanghai, Suzhou and Hangzhou. Four first-class harbors situated along the coast provide Haining City with convenient waterway transportation. The city also has easy access to five international airports. This extensive transportation network makes for an efficient supply chain: specifically, it facilitates the supply of raw materials and the sale of products, and will serve as an engine of growth in the Hangzhou Bay industrial belt.

Source:
Haining City Statistical Communiqué (2009-2013)
Haining City Statistical Report (2013)
Information provided by Haining Bureau of Commerce

A Developed Private Economy

Haining City is the embodiment of China’s private economic revitalization. Since the beginning of the economic reform, Haining City has evolved as the center for quality leather, silk and textiles. The city hosts a large number of private enterprises, which have infused the economy with an entrepreneurial spirit and created a thriving private market economy. In 2013, Forbes ranked Haining City No. 10 on the list of the top 30 county-level cities in China.

Land of Tourism and City of Culture

Haining City is a popular international tourist destination, well-known in particular, for its “rolling tides.” The city also has a rich cultural history, and is the birthplace of many celebrities and individuals in the arts and sciences. For example, the great master Wang Guowei, the romantic poet Xu Zhimo, the master of martial arts literature Louis Cha, mathematician Li Shanlan, and military theorist Jiang Baili, all hail from Haining.

1.2 Economic development

Sustainable Economic Growth

Haining City's GRDP reached RMB 63.37 billion in 2013, and for the period 2009-2013, its gross compound rate of annual GRDP growth was 14%. Within Haining City's industrial structure, the secondary sector holds a leading position. The added value of the secondary sector reached RMB 36.42 billion in 2013. For the period 2009-2013, the gross compound annual rate of growth for the primary, secondary and tertiary sectors was 9.7%, 12.6% and 17.6%, respectively, with development in the tertiary sector experiencing the most rapid growth.

Expanding Use of Foreign Capital

Contracted foreign investment in Haining City reached USD 570 million in 2013, and the actual utilization of foreign investment totaled USD 340 million, representing a year-on-year increase of 47.8% and 42.5%, respectively.

The manufacturing sector accounted for nearly 70% of total foreign direct investment projects in Haining City in 2013, taking a leading position. Foreign direct trade and business service projects ranked second and third, respectively.

Continued Rise in Imports and Exports

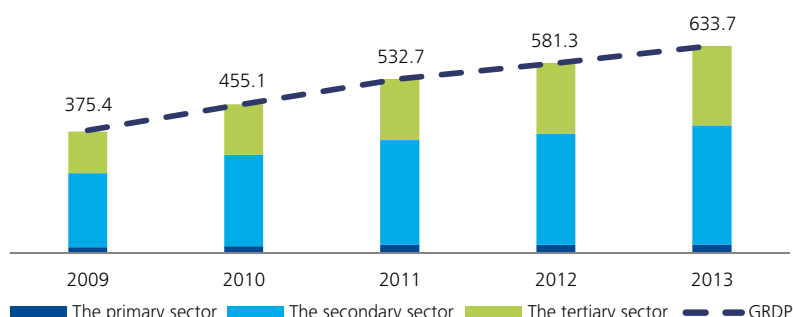
Haining City's export trade volume reached USD 4.56 billion in 2013, representing a year-on-year increase of 14.4%, while import trade volume reached approximately USD 1.2 billion, representing a year-on-year increase of 16.5%.

Booming Market for Merchandise Sales

Total retail sales of consumer goods in Haining City in 2013 reached RMB 26.93 billion. For the period 2009-2013, the city's gross compound annual rate of growth for total retail sales of consumer goods was 15.1%. Haining City held the largest specialized market for leather in the country and over 30% market share for fabric in the domestic textile industry.

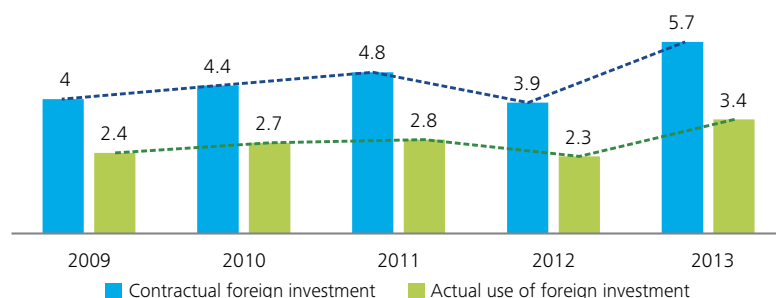
GRDP and Scale Industries in Haining City (by added values)

Unit: RMB 100 million



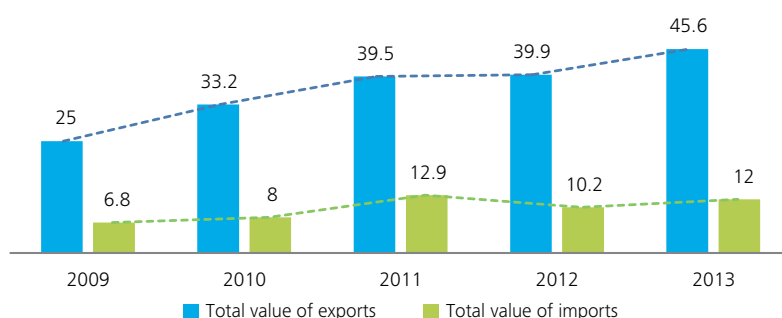
Utilization of Foreign Capital in Haining City

Unit: USD 100 million



Total value of imports and exports in Haining City

Unit: USD 100 million



Source:
Haining City Statistical Communiqué (2009-2013)
Haining City Statistical Report (2013)
Information provided by Haining Bureau of Commerce

1.3 Industry Clusters

Three Pillar Industries

The city of Haining has experienced rapid development since the beginning of China’s economic reform, and this laid the foundation for the evolution of the three pillar industries of the city: leather, warp knitting and textiles. Haining is a leader in the leather industry both in China and worldwide. The pillar industries have created a solid economic base for private enterprises to thrive, as well as an environment that will stimulate further growth, transformation and the upgrading of the existing industrial structure.

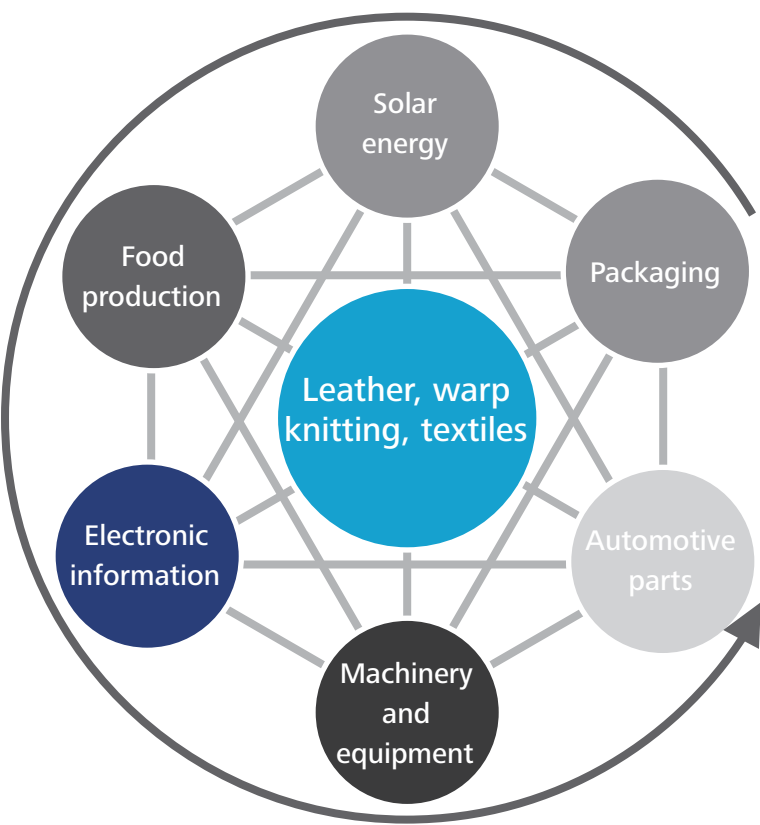
Other Major Industries

Haining City also is committed to cultivating a number of other strategic industries, such as solar energy, packaging, automotive parts, machinery and equipment, electronic information and food production.

Desirable Destination for Business Development

Haining City has an excellent environment for industrial development, which has enabled a number of private enterprises and brands to prosper and grow quickly. An increasing number of industry leaders have started businesses in Haining City and integrated themselves into a global industrial chain. Haining City generally is considered a destination that offers good investment value. More than 300 foreign companies already have invested in Haining City with a view to establishing a presence in the Chinese market.

Scale industrial clusters



Examples of enterprises established in Haining City

Global 500 Enterprises	Listed enterprises in Haining City
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Johnson Controls, Inc. (US) ITOCHU Corporation (Japan) COFCO Group Ltd. China Ocean Shipping (Group) Company Zhejiang Materials Industry Group Corporation 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Zhejiang Qianjiang Biochemical Co., Ltd TDG Holding Co., Ltd. Kasen International Holdings Limited Hongda High-Tech Holding Co., Ltd. Zhejiang Hailide New Material Co., Ltd. Haining China Leather Market Co., Ltd. JinkoSolar Holding Co., Ltd. Brother Enterprises Holding Co., Ltd. Zhejiang Meida Industrial Co., Ltd
Global industry leaders	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Catalent Pharma Solutions CP Group 	

Source:
Haining City Statistical Communiqué (2009-2013)
Haining City Statistical Report (2013)
Information provided by Haining Bureau of Commerce

1.4 Transformation and Upgrades

Haining City intends to make further upgrades to its industrial structure and, at the same time, cultivate the development of strategic emerging and modern service industries.

E-commerce plays a vital role in transformation and upgrades of Haining City and it already has injected new vitality into the economic development of the city. Haining is one of the first model cities for e-commerce, and to this end, the city has set up an electronic platform to attract companies to establish in the area. Leading businesses will benefit from training and support provided by the government.

Emerging industries

Emerging industries, such as high-end equipment manufacturing, advanced materials, alternative energy, energy conservation and environmental protection, IoT and related industries, as well as high-grade leather and textiles

Cultivation of key industries

E-commerce

Haining City is rapidly developing e-commerce to become a popular national center for network operations, a global network for cross-border electronic goods, and a premier destination for one-stop services

Modern services

Modern services include trade exhibitions, cultural tourism, business headquarters, intermediary services, modern logistics, financial services, technological R&D and community services



Foundation for Development: The basis for future growth

Haining City's private economic development was initiated very early and the city now boasts a thriving economy that is comprised of private industrial clusters with regional characteristics and advantages. The presence of strong private enterprises have helped pave the way for economic transformation, development and cross-border cooperation.

Development Trends: Industrial transformation and upgrades

Haining City is committed to the transformation and development of the private economy. Through a policy-oriented and cooperative business environment, the city enables corporate transformations and industrial upgrades, which in turn have encouraged sustainable growth.





Developmental Drivers: Resource allocation reform

As a pilot area for the comprehensive reform of resource allocation, Haining City was among the first cities to introduce land use efficiency measures, while adopting a core assessment system designed to respond to the needs of companies operating in the city.

Development Opportunities: Acquisitions and cooperative relationships

Relying on Haining City's strong private economy, enterprises have achieved upgrades and transformations through mergers and acquisitions, branding cooperation, R&D collaboration and technological innovation, thus creating new opportunities for a broad range of cross-enterprises, and cross-industry / cross-border cooperation.



2. Introduction

Comprehensive government policies and services are prerequisites for the ability of enterprises to operate efficiently and are a cornerstone of the long-term stable, sustainable development of an industrial area.

An open and transparent policy environment and efficient government services can translate into time and cost savings—two considerations for an enterprise looking for an investment destination. The Haining City government provides an efficient and transparent administrative environment that allows companies to focus primarily on development of their businesses.

By following a “service-oriented government” concept, Haining government is implementing transparent policies, improving service efficiency, and building multiple platforms to create a high-quality investment environment for investors.

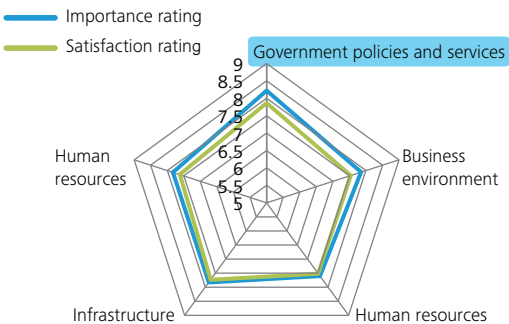
The Haining City government offers high-level professional services and it has a record of following through on its policy commitments. This creates an environment that allows companies to thrive, and for this reason we would like to expand our investments in Haining.

——COFCO Flour Industry (Haining) Co., Ltd.



2.1 Research Summary of Government Policies and Services

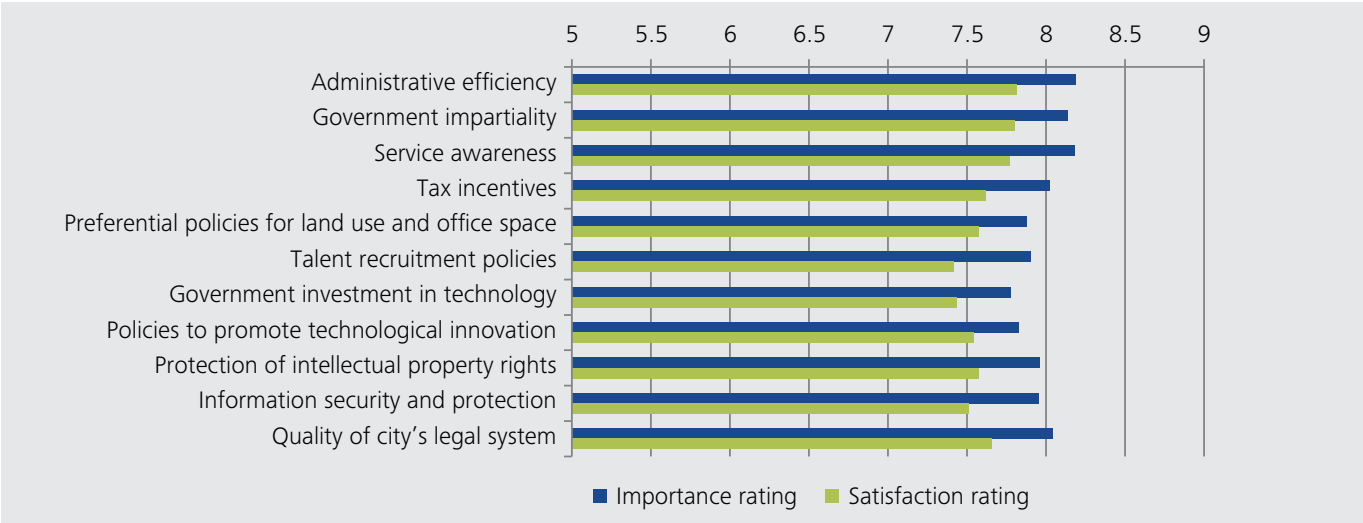
Importance/satisfaction analysis



Feedback from the survey

- Importance rating scored 8.22 points (out of 9 points)
- Satisfaction rating scored 7.86 points (out of 9 points)
- Respondents believe that administrative efficiency, service awareness of the government and government impartiality are most important factors
- Respondents are most satisfied with the administrative efficiency, government impartiality and service awareness

Breakdown of Importance/Satisfaction



2.2.1 Industry Incentives — Emerging and Key Industries

Key Areas for Incentives^①

The future development of Haining City will spring from its existing industrial base and resources. According to a strategic plan created by the central government, Zhejiang Province and Jiaxing City, the focus will be on targeted emerging industries that will further optimize the industrial structure of Haining City.

Areas for Financial Support

With the following purposes, enterprises or projects can be granted with financial support:

- Optimizing industrial investment
- Cultivating leading enterprises
- Promoting research and innovation
- Promoting green development
- Encouraging mergers, acquisitions and reorganizations

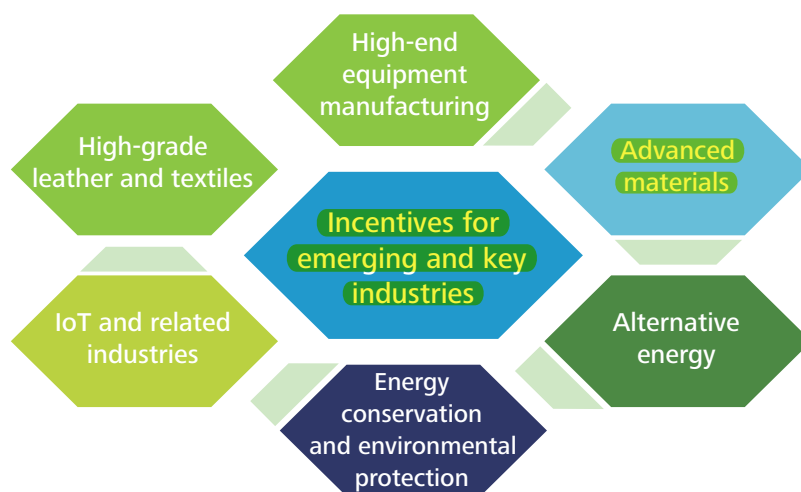
Technological Innovation Incentives^②

Reform of scientific and technological factors and resource allocation

A voucher system for technological innovation will be implemented, focusing on science and technological enterprises, up to an annual amount of RMB 100,000.

The Zhejiang provincial government and the local government will grant fiscal subsidies to parties that develop a way to successfully co-establish a provincial-level enterprise institute.

For the various types of scientific and technological achievements traded in the technology market will be awarded subsidies up to 20% of the actual traded amount.



Encouraging efficient investment

Encouraging efficient investment	Including the implementation of overcharges reward, increasing equity investment incentives and "machine-people exchange" reward, as well as encouraging commercial practice as attracting business through business.
Increasing financial support	Including reducing business financing costs, supporting technology-growth enterprises, small and micro businesses and technology evolution financing.
Strengthening land security	Including protecting the land use of industrial access project, encouraging to increase land-use ratio, construct innovation centers and revitalize idle plant.
Actively exploring the market	Including outbound investment of domestic companies and take part in overseas exhibitions, export credit insurance and accelerating the progress of the export tax rebate.
Increasing service efficiency	Including the implementation of enterprise service mechanism, reducing the approval threshold and simplifying the progress of acceptance check and license issuance.

Source:

- ① "Catalog on development strategies for emerging industries and key product-oriented areas in Haining City"
- ② "Briefs on reforms for the comprehensive allocation of market factors in Haining City" and "Technological innovation vouchers for implementation of management practices in Haining City (Trial)"

2.2.2 Industry Incentives — Financial Services and Headquarters Economy

Policy-Oriented Financial Industry

The introduction of sound and targeted financial policies will further promote the evolution of Haining City's financial industry, connecting private capital to industrial investment projects.

Haining City's efforts to develop the financial services industry include adjustments to its systems to accommodate banking, securities, insurance and other financial institutions. Also included within the scope of this initiative are efforts to attract companies engaged in the credit guarantee and credit rating business and other financial intermediary services that will facilitate the development of venture capital funds, trusts and investment, finance leasing and other financial services.

Examples of Incentives for Financial Services^①

Finance leasing

- The local taxes payable on turnover and profits derived from the finance lease businesses will be fully refunded within three years
- Risk subsidies will be granted based on a certain percentage of the daily average finance lease balance of finance leasing companies

Equity investments

- Enterprises with registered capital exceeding RMB 500,000 and with financing in place will be granted a one-time incentive
- New and existing equity investment enterprises that invest in enterprises in Haining City will be awarded a grant equal to 1% of the amount of the investment
- Newly established equity investment enterprises liable to local taxes on turnover and profits will be granted a rebate of up to 70% of the taxes on their annual earnings for six years

Support for Economic and Industrial Headquarters

Haining City encourages the establishment of headquarters and urban business clusters, particularly in the areas where the leather and warp knitting industries are located. The city also encourages leading enterprises to setup headquarters there.

Preferential Policies for Economic Headquarters^②

Building incentives

One-time incentives	Headquarter building projects that meet certain requirements will be granted a one-time award equal to 4%-5% of the actual amount of the investment (excluding land transfers), upon completion of the project
Tax incentives	Upon completion of the construction of a corporate headquarters, local business and property taxes paid for the lease of idle premises will be fully refunded within three years from the date the lease is concluded

Incentives for established enterprises

Development of service industry	Established production services enterprises, other than manufacturing enterprises, will be granted subsidies within three years from the date of registration
Establishment of service industry enterprises	Service enterprises originally established outside the city and that set up in Haining City will be granted incentives for three consecutive years when the local tax paid on their annual turnover and total profits exceeds RMB 300,000 or more
Relocation of a new corporate headquarters	Newly established corporate headquarters or regional headquarters, will receive an incentive in the form of a rebate of tax paid in excess of RMB 500,000 for five consecutive years.

Source:

① "Policy opinions on encouraging industrial development of equity investment" and "Opinions on implementing support policies for finance leasing enterprises"

② "Opinions on further accelerating the economic development of building headquarters"

2.2.3 Industry Incentives — Cultural, Logistics and E-commerce Industries

Supporting the Development of a Cultural Powerhouse^①

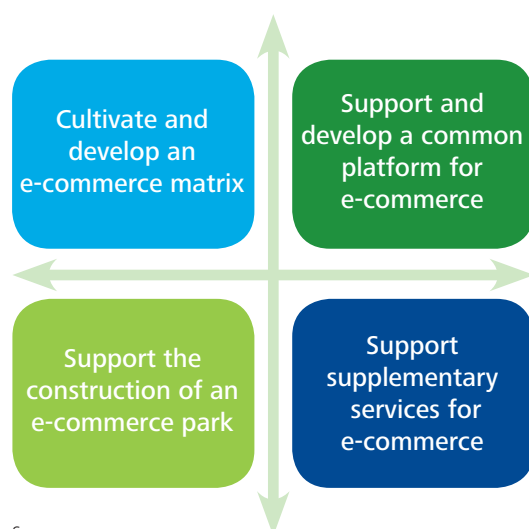
Haining City is increasingly focused on reinforcing the protection and utilization of its long-standing traditional culture, and has implemented a series of supportive policies and measures to further this objective.

Modern Logistics Industry^②

To facilitate the development of a regional comprehensive logistics base (park), Haining City has integrated resources to build a logistics platform and has introduced a series of preferential policies to promote the modern logistics industry.

Logistics companies registered in Haining City with turnover of RMB 30 million or above will be granted an incentive equal to 80% of the local tax paid on annual turnover and profits for three consecutive years. Certain accredited modern logistics companies also will be awarded a one-time incentive.

Policies for E-commerce development^③



Source:

- ① "Policy opinions on promoting the development of a strong cultural powerhouse"
- ② "Opinions on further facilitating the development of service businesses"
- ③ "Policies for promoting the development of e-commerce in Haining City"

Lower barriers to entry	For cultural enterprises in the form of a corporate group, the minimal registered capital of a parent company will be reduced to RMB 10 million, and only three subsidiaries will be required. The consolidated registered capital of the parent company and its subsidiaries will be RMB 30 million.
Encouragement of cluster-based transformations	A one-time incentive will be provided to parties that successfully establish a national, provincial or municipal level cultural industry park.
Support for key projects	Land management arrangements will be facilitated for key industry projects and registration procedures for production factories or plants will be expedited. In addition, cultural exhibitions and exchanges will be organized.
Incentivized corporate investments	Corporate investment projects involving more than RMB 3 million and that meet cultural industry requirements will be granted an incentive equal to 4% of the amount of the investment.
Incentives and financial support	Enterprises that meet cultural enterprise requirements will be granted incentives equal to 80% of the local tax paid and financial support will be available to certain companies engaged in the film and film production industry.

E-commerce policies

For taxable e-commerce enterprises with an initial annual sales revenue of RMB 5 million or above may be awarded a one-time incentive exceeding RMB 30,000.

For new investment in and development of third-party e-commerce trading platforms that significantly enhance the further development of the leather, warp knitting and textile industries, and projects with an actual investment amount exceeding RMB 1 million, will be awarded subsidies of up to 20% of the investment in software and equipment purchased by the operating entities.

E-commerce parks accredited as provincial and national electronic demonstration parks will receive a one-time award of RMB 200,000 and RMB 300,000, respectively.

Interest on loans granted to e-commerce businesses will be offered an interest rate that is 50% of the lender bank's benchmark interest rate.

2.3 Talent Recruitment Policies

Objectives of Talent Recruitment Policies

A key driver of a company's success is its intellectual capital. The availability, professional ability, suitability and degree of "internationalization" of a company's human resources and its ability to minimize the related labor costs are crucial to ensuring its ability to grow and upgrade its business. Haining City has implemented targeted preferential policies to attract qualified personnel and is committed to attracting more individuals to invest and work in the area.

Elite Recruitment Scheme^①

The "Elite Recruitment Scheme" is an initiative designed to attract "leading talent" and "innovative teams" from domestic and overseas markets.

More than 13 preferential policies are available to individuals and teams that meet the relevant criteria. Policies cover many areas including start-up funding, rent relief, discounted loan interest, financial support, etc.

One-time incentives

- Enterprises that meet certain criteria for attracting human resources will be granted a one-time incentive
- Enterprises that successfully set up provincial post-doctoral research institution will receive a one-time municipal financing subsidy of RMB 100,000

Introduction of foreign intellectual capital

- Projects approved as foreign intellectual capital projects will receive a subsidy of up to RMB 100,000 upon completion of the project

Promoting Talent in Enterprises^②

Haining City is accelerating the use of the "leading talent" and "innovative team" recruitment schemes and actively encouraging businesses that employ high-level innovative personnel to form industry clusters.

Examples of "Elite Recruitment Scheme"

Start-up funding	Qualified entrepreneurs and innovation leaders may be granted up to RMB 6 million for a start-up venture. And for exceptional qualified projects, the funding amount is not limited.
Rent relief	Businesses established by industry leaders can apply to obtain rent-free production building areas or research spaces of 100 m ² for three years.
Discounted loan interest	Within two years following registration, an enterprise established by industry leaders will be able to obtain a bank loan of up to RMB 5 million at a fully discounted interest rate.
Financial support	An enterprise set up by leading talent will be eligible for an exemption from local tax on corporate profits for three years following the first profitable year.
Priority land use	Land use requirements will be prioritized for large key projects undertaken by entrepreneurial and innovative leaders that comply with the industrial development policy in Haining City and that introduce high technology.
Resettlement grant	Entrepreneurial and innovative leaders can apply for up to a RMB 1 million living allowance and a home buyer's grant. Rent subsidies will be granted to renters.
Family resettlement and educations	Suitable job placement assistance will be provided to spouses of individuals in management positions and such individuals will be able to select schools for their children.

Source:

① Haining's "Elite Recruitment Scheme"

② "Policy opinions to attract innovative talent"

2.4 Government Services

Efficient and Excellent Service-Oriented Government

Haining municipal government is committed to being a “service-oriented government” by developing various service platforms, expediting approval procedures, and providing comprehensive services to businesses.

Multiple Service Platforms

The Haining City government has established a comprehensive network of services to meet the needs of businesses in the area.

Platform type	List of platforms
Research and innovation platform	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Haining Technology Innovation Center Caohejing Science Oasis “Chinatech Challenge” (Advanced Materials and High-Tech) Industrial Park
Financial services platform	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Private Financial Service Center Zhejiang Equity Trading Center (Haining District) (under construction)
Resource trading platform	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Zhejiang Jiangnan Factor Trading Co., Ltd.
Intellectual property platform	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Zhejiang (Haining) IP Rights Assistance Center

Haining 3D Information Service Platform for Investment Resources

- The 3D-model map covers an area over 130 km², including an overview of the city, investment, industrial distribution, public services, business costs, etc.
- The 3D format enables investors to view potential investment projects, access resource data and fully understand the surrounding facilities

Source:
Briefs on reforms on resource allocation reform in Haining City

Representatives of various departments of the Haining government have visited our company and helped us resolve issues. Such an experienced and professional service-oriented government fully meets the needs of a company.

——Zhejiang Johnson Controls Wanfang Textile Technology Co., Ltd.

Efficient Administration

Streamlined approval process

City examination and approval issues dropped by nearly 30%, with 184 items being reduced to 131 items.

Comprehensive law enforcement

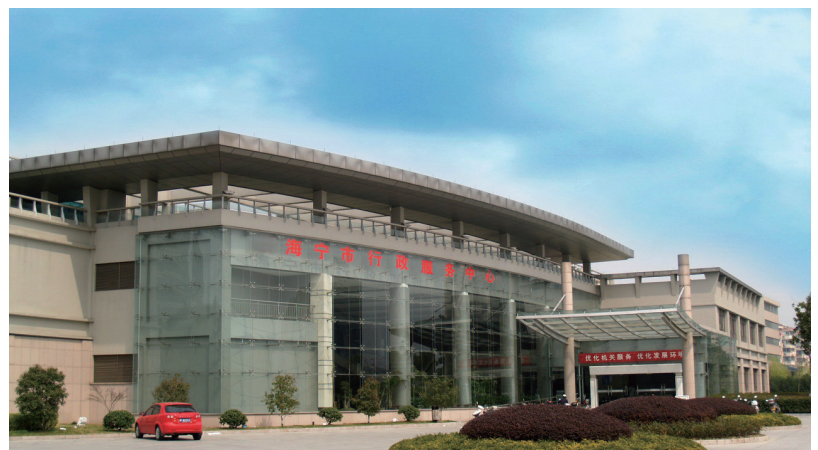
An administrative law enforcement bureau has been set up to ensure compliance.

“No Approval Required” Pilot

Approval system is no longer required for projects falling within the scope of the Approved Catalog for Foreign Investment Projects. Instead, a reporting system is required for enterprises to make a commitment, and comply with other procedures.

Business license is granted before other special permissions.

The new company registration system which business license is granted before other special permissions is used. (already effect in 35 sectors).



3. Business Environment

- 3.1 Research Summary of Business Environment
- 3.2 Four Major Functional Zones
 - 3.3.1 Haining High-Tech Industrial Park
 - 3.3.2 Haining Economic Development Zone (Jianshan District)
 - 3.3.3 Zhejiang Haining Warp Knitting Industrial Park (Haining Smart City)
 - 3.3.4 International Tourism Corridor at Haining Hundred-Li Qiantang Riverside

3. Introduction

A collaborative business environment is one of the cornerstones for attracting new investment, as well as successful industrial transformation and upgrades to existing infrastructure. It also is an important indicator for measuring the competitiveness of a region.

Haining City has become one of the most progressive areas in Zhejiang Province for industrial clusters for manufacturing, modern services, the high-tech industry and the establishment of headquarters. The city also plays an active role in the Yangtze River Delta region economic zone and is taking full advantage of its geographical location. Through strategic cooperation with its neighboring cities, namely Hangzhou and Shanghai, Haining City can offer an abundance of space and attractive development opportunities.

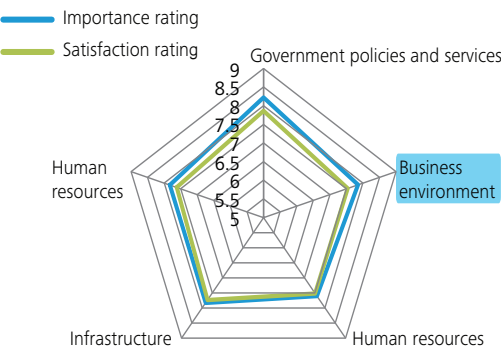
Haining is surrounded by an abundant supply of raw materials and the impact of its industrial clusters is readily apparent. The highly collaborative business environment has compelled Catalent to enter into joint ventures with Haining's local companies and to enter the Chinese market.

——Zhejiang Catalent Jiang Yuantang Technology Co., Ltd.



3.1 Research Summary of Business Environment

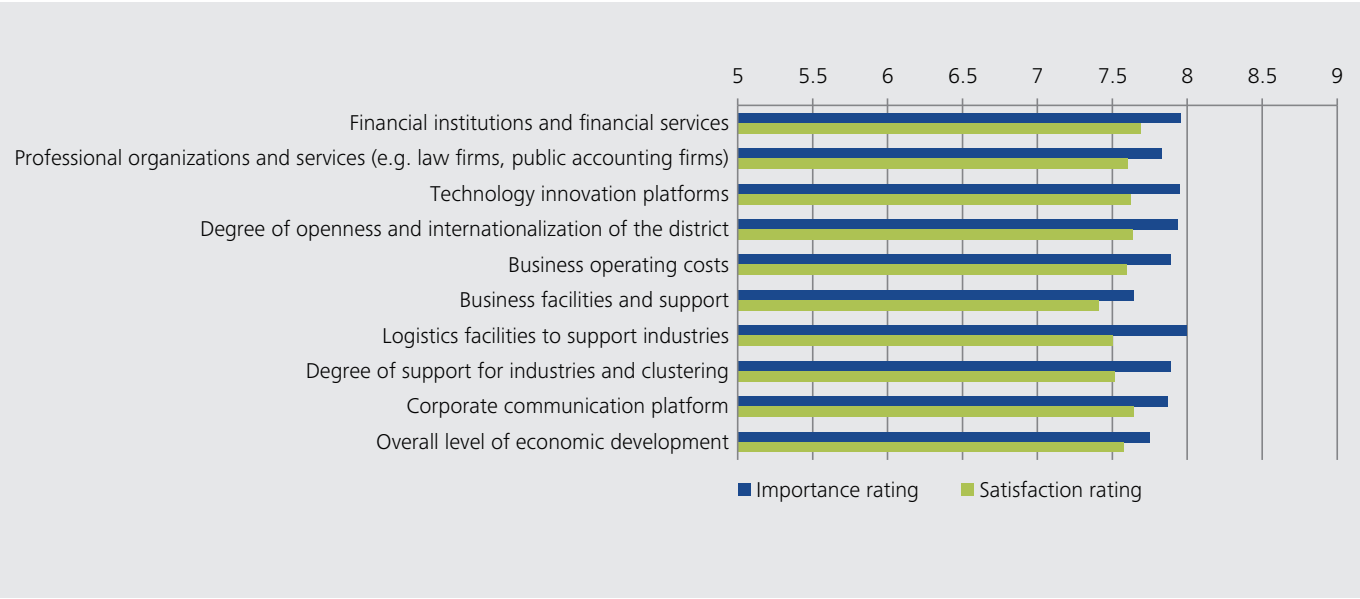
Importance/satisfaction analysis



Feedback from the survey

- Importance rating scored 7.85 points (out of 9 points)
- Satisfaction rating scored 7.54 points (out of 9 points)
- Respondents believe that the logistics facilities to support industries, financial institutions and financial services, and technology innovation platforms are most important
- Respondents are most satisfied with financial institutions and financial services, the corporate communication platform, and the degree of openness and internationalization of the district

Breakdown of Importance/Satisfaction



3.2 Four Major Functional Zones

Four Major Functional Parks and Zones

Haining City has four clearly positioned industrial development sectors: Haining High-Tech Industrial Park, Haining Economic Development Zone(Jianshan District), Zhejiang Haining Warp Knitting Industrial Park(Haining Smart City) and International Tourism Corridor at Haining Hundred-Li Qiantang Riverside. These parks and zones cover the traditional leather, textile and warp knitting industries, as well as a growing number of high-tech enterprises, modern service enterprises and e-commerce businesses.

Haining High-Tech Industrial Park

A provincial-level high-tech industrial park that focuses on the development of various types of traditional manufacturing industries, while striving to develop high-tech industries and advanced manufacturing

Haining Economic Development Zone (Jianshan District)

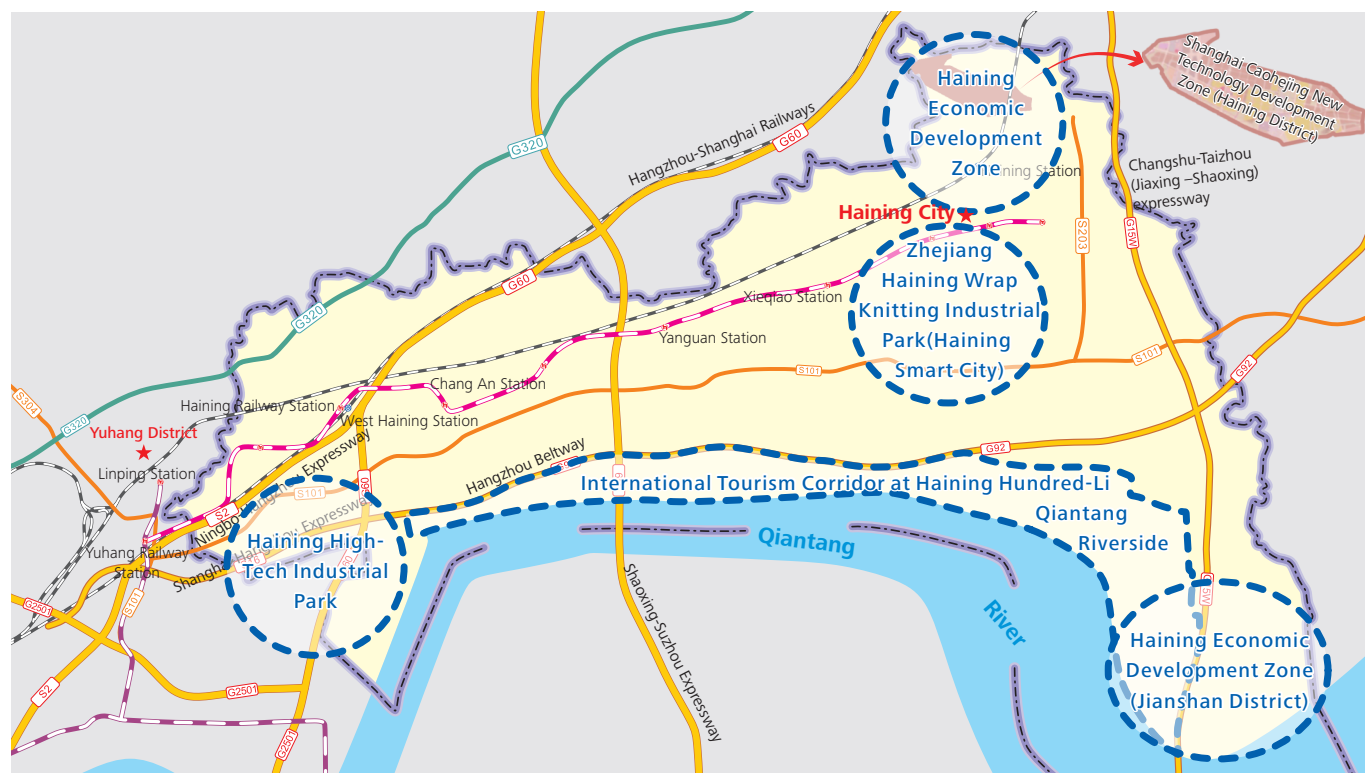
A provincial-level economic zone that includes the Shanghai Caohejing New Technology Development Zone (Haining District), Jianshan District and the Technology Innovation Center

Zhejiang Haining Warp Knitting Industrial Zone (Haining Smart City)

This zone is one of the most concentrated areas in the country for the warp knitting industry. This zone also promotes the development of a headquarters economy and brand innovation

International Tourism Corridor at Haining Hundred-Li Qiantang Riverside

The corridor represents Haining City's efforts to build a modern international tourist attraction, and is one of the key development areas of the modern service industry



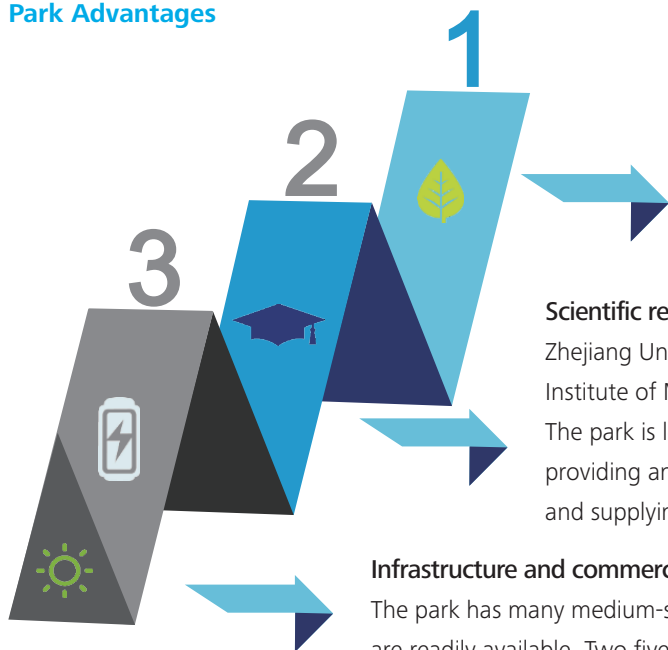
3.3.1 Haining High-Tech Industrial Park

About the Park

Following 20 years of rigorous development, Haining High-Tech Industrial Park has attracted a number of established industries, such as food processing, equipment manufacturing and modern services. The park has created an excellent environment for multi-dimensional and cross-industry joint development, and currently is focused on high-tech and high value-added industries, as well as the development of a model self-sustaining economy for the region.

Main industries represented by enterprises in the industrial park	
Food processing	Zhejiang Wahaha Group
Apparel manufacturing	Xuebao Group
Equipment manufacturing	Zhejiang Xizi Heavy Industry Machine
Pharmaceuticals	Catalent Pharma Solutions
Modern services	Zhejiang Capital Outlets

Park Advantages



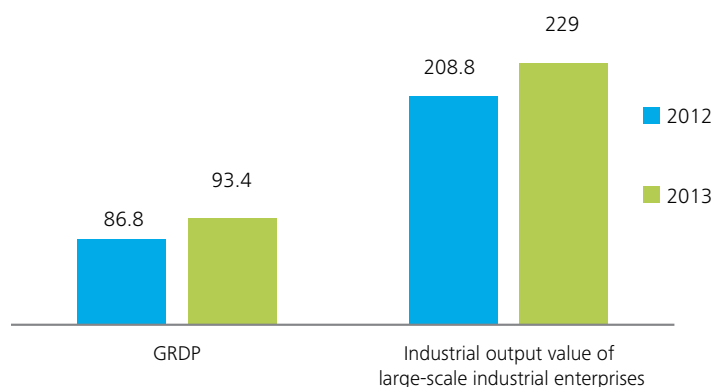
Source:
Investment projects for Haining's high-tech zone.

The Industrial Park's Main Economic Indicators

In 2013, Haining High-Tech Industrial Park realized a GRDP of RMB 9.33 billion. There currently are 156 large-scale industrial enterprises in the region, with an annual output value of RMB 22.9 billion.

Growth of the major economic indicators of Haining High-Tech Industrial Park

Unit: RMB 100 million



Geographical advantages

Haining High-Tech Industrial Park is located at the southern tip of the economically developed Yangtze River Delta region, and closely borders the Hangzhou Economic Development Zone and Yuhang District. Haining High-Tech Industrial Park is an important region in the eastern part of Hangzhou's metropolitan area. The industrial park is conveniently located near the high-speed rail station and Hangzhou's Xiaoshan and is only a one-hour drive from Shanghai Pudong International Airport.

Scientific research strength of local human resources

Zhejiang University of Finance & Economics, Dongfang College and Zhejiang Institute of Mechanical & Electrical Engineering have been enrolled in the park. The park is located near Xiasha Campus for Higher Education in Hangzhou, thus providing an abundant supply of technical resources for schools and universities and supplying the high-tech zone with a pool of qualified talent.

Infrastructure and commercial facilities

The park has many medium-size and upscale residential areas. Power, water, sewage and heating are readily available. Two five-star hotels will be completed in the near future.

3.3.2 Haining Economic Development Zone (Jianshan District)

Main Economic Indicators of the Zone^①

The Haining Economic Development Zone is a provincial-level economic development zone in Zhejiang Province. In 2013, the zone realized a GRDP of RMB 8.58 billion, representing a year-on-year increase of 17.5%. It also realized an industrial output of RMB 36.99 billion, representing a year-on-year increase of 26.5%, and an industrial production input of RMB 7.21 billion, representing a year-on-year increase of 9.2%.

Zone Planning^②

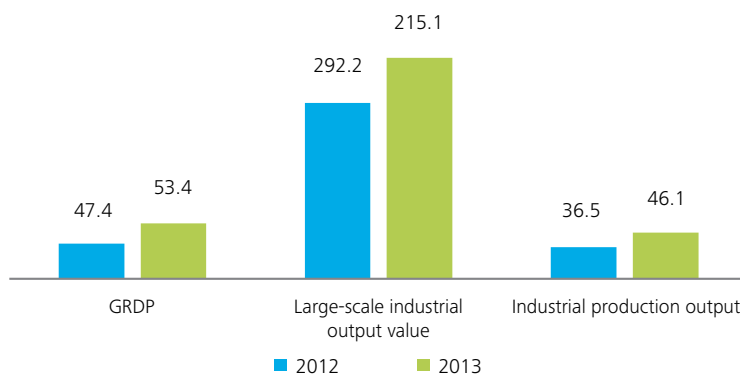
The north part of Haining Economic Development Zone (Jianshan District) is linked to the downtown area. It covers an area of 50.45 km² with 20.5 km² had been developed. The south part of the Zone, namely Jianshan District, locates in the south east of Haining city with a total area of 42 km². It is geared towards modern automotive manufacturing, key parts manufacturing, alternative energy utilization, etc., it also includes business headquarters, leisure, and housing to form a modern integrated riverside park, while serving as a future secondary center for Haining City.

Shanghai Caohejing New Technology Development Zone (Haining District)^③

In December 2009, the Shanghai Caohejing New Technology Development Zone (national-level) and the Haining Economic Development Zone(Jianshan District) collaborated to establish the Shanghai Caohejing New Technology Development Zone (Haining District), occupying a total planned area of 15 km². With the Shanghai Caohejing New Technology Development Zone's advanced technology and management approach, the park has gradually developed into an advanced manufacturing industry cluster focused on alternative energy, advanced materials, electronic information, automobile parts and biomedicine.

Growth of major economic indicators in the Haining Economic Development Zone(Jianshan District)

Unit: RMB 100 million



Highlights of the zone

Well equipped industrial base



At the end of 2013, more than 1,000 companies from around the world had established in the Haining Economic Development Zone, providing obvious economic benefits and a solid industrial base

Excellent living facilities



Haining City provides excellent living conditions and offers a complement of support facilities

Focused government services



Enterprises have access to “one-stop” services, covering everything from negotiations to establishment, and assistance in obtaining all types of licenses. The government also provides training seminars and other personalized services for local businesses

Source:

① Haining City Statistical Report for 2013

② Investment Guide for Haining Economic Development Zone (Jianshan District)

③ Comprehensive promotional materials for Jianshan District

3.3.3 Zhejiang Haining Warp Knitting Industrial Park (Haining Smart City)

Solid Industrial Base

As one of Zhejiang Province's first provincial-level special industrial zones, the Warp Knitting Industrial Part is the leading industry cluster in the region and one of the most concentrated areas in the country for the warp knitting industry. Park management is now looking to expand the scope of the park to become a location for the modern services industry.

Haining's Smart City

Haining's "Smart City," officially established in May 2014, targets the strategic development of the modern service industry. The park currently is home to 201 registered service enterprises that employ 1,498 persons and has a total registered capital of RMB 1.73 billion. The city also is focused on the development of "smart" innovation, financial services, human resources, industrial design, development testing, outsourcing, e-commerce and the establishment of corporate headquarters.

8

Projects of eight enterprises have become part of the National Torch Program

90

Within the region, KS and biaxial have captured 90% market share of the entire country for warp knitting and related equipment

508

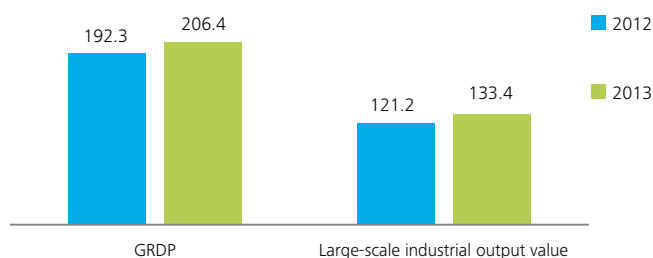
There were 508 enterprises clustered within the park in 2013

2000

Enterprises in the region have capacity to produce more than 2,000 types of warp knitting products

Growth of the major economic indicators of Zhejiang Haining Warp Knitting Industrial Park(Haining Smart City)

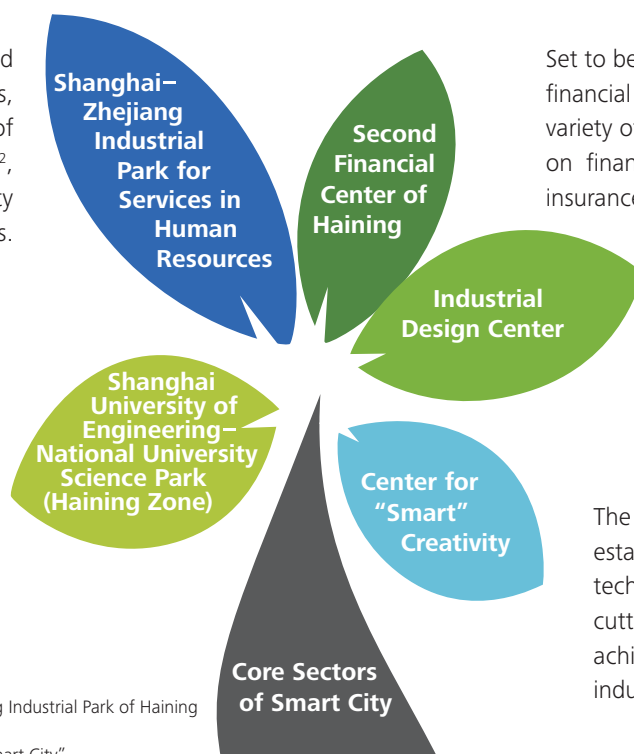
Unit: RMB 100 million



Haining City's first specialized park for human resources, with a total planned area of approximately 10,000 m², will introduce high-quality human resource agencies.

The first national university science park has been set up. With a planned area of 110,000 m², the park is designed with four distinct sectors: business incubator, R&D accelerator, industrial cooperation; and functional area support.

Source:
Investment Introduction: Warp Knitting Industrial Park of Haining City, Zhejiang Province
Investment Introduction: Haining's "Smart City"



Set to become Haining City's second largest financial cluster, the financial center will host a variety of financial services enterprises focused on finance leasing, micro-financing, funding, insurance, etc.

With the Warp Knitting Institute serving as its core, the center will help match up service projects with appropriate research institutions in fields such as product testing, technological R&D, industrial design, outsourcing, etc.

The center is designed to encourage the establishment of e-commerce and creative technology enterprises. A platform to display cutting edge scientific and technological achievements and foster new types of industries is under construction.

3.3.4 International Tourism Corridor at Haining Hundred-Li Qiantang Riverside

Park Planning^①

International Tourism Corridor at Haining Hundred-Li Qiantang Riverside has been under construction since 2012. The corridor will promote the “Qianjiang Tide” and the “Millennium City” brand.

China’s first “Angry Birds” theme park, which is officially licensed through cooperation with the Finnish company, has been established within the park. A five-star hotel and the Kyoto Century Television Cultural Center of Zhejiang will be completed in the near future.

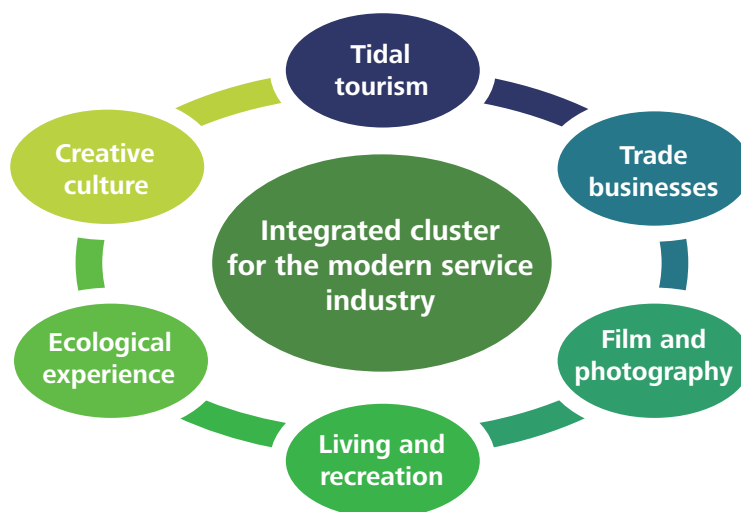
Yanguan’s Baili Qiantang Tidal Bore Observation Scenic Spot^②

Yanguan’s Baili Qiantang Tidal Bore Observation Scenic Spot has won awards, such as the “Top 10 Brand Tourist Spots in Asia,” “China’s Historical and Cultural Town” and the “Gold Card of Zhejiang Tourism.” With a scenic area that stretches of 106 km², it has been designated a national AAAA-level tourist attraction. Yanguan’s Baili Qiantang Tidal Bore Observation Scenic Spot has planned to form a regional center for Yanguan’s ancient city that hosts modern service industries in an eco-friendly, cultural and innovative environment.



Source:

- ① Investment Guide for Haining’s 100-li International Tourist Promenade along the Qiantang River
- ② Haining City Statistical Report for 2013



Rich Humanities accumulation

International Tourism Corridor at Haining Hundred-Li Qiantang Riverside contains rich Humanities accumulation, providing perfect environment for the construction of modern service industry clustering area and develop tourism industry.

Jin Yong College

At the end of 2008, with the great support of Mr. Jin Yong, the construction of Jin Yong College began, which was finished and open to public in 2010. Jin Yong College is a Jin Yong literature research institute, which integrates the function of holding lecture and shows, collecting books and entertaining.

The former residence of Mr. Wang Guowei

The former residence of master of Chinese culture, Mr. Wang Guowei is the place where he lived during his childhood and where he started to learn Chinese Culture, who turned out to become a master of Chinese culture. The residence shows the master's works during different stages of life, surrounded with rich scholarly atmosphere.



4. Human Resources

4.1 Research Summary on Human Resources

4.2 Human Resource Supply

4.3 Human Resource Costs

4. Introduction

The commercial aspects of human resources are important for encouraging the development and expansion of enterprises and industrial upgrades. Haining attracts many investors with its relatively abundant supply of human resources at competitive wages. In addition, with the city's prominent and advantageous location, Haining's neighboring cities are also capable of providing a deep talent pool to satisfy the personnel needs of enterprises in Haining.

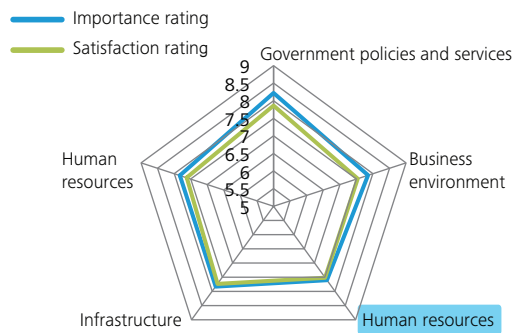
Haining City has policies designed to attract innovative personnel to the area. For example, our company has about 4,000 employees, 90% of whom come from areas near Haining City. Our staff is relatively stable with a low turnover rate. We also have Australian employees with doctorate degrees, high-end talent from Taiwan and scientific research personnel from the US. Haining was the primary choice for these individuals as a place to settle down and launch their careers.

——JinkoSolar Holding Co., Ltd.



4.1 Research Summary on Human Resources

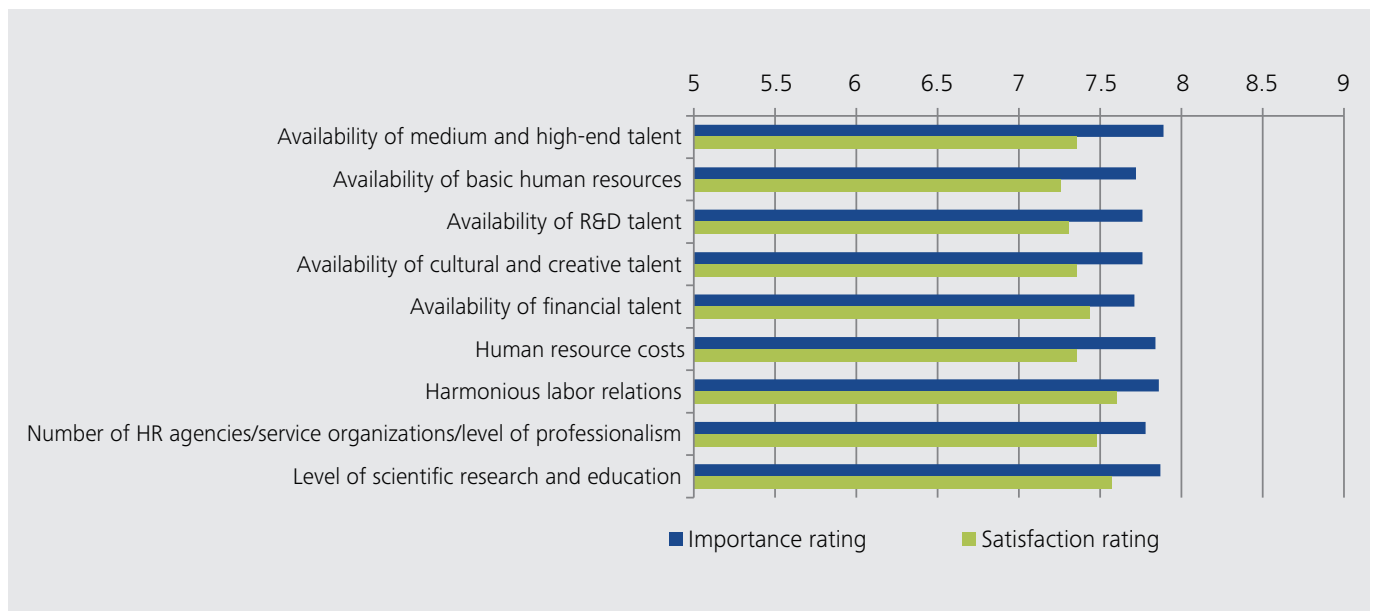
Importance/Satisfaction



Feedback from the survey

- Importance rating scored 7.6 points (out of 9 points)
- Satisfaction rating scored 7.52 points (out of 9 points)
- Respondents believe that the availability of medium and high-end talent, the level of scientific research and education, and harmonious labor relations are most important
- Respondents are most satisfied with the level of scientific research and education, the number of human resource agencies/service organizations, and the level of professionalism in the city

Breakdown of Importance/Satisfaction



4.2 Human Resource Supply

Haining City relies on its own technical schools and universities, as well as the educational resources and labor markets from surrounding areas such as Jiaxing City, Hangzhou and Shaoxing City to ensure that the human resource needs of local industries can be met.

Supply of Skilled Personnel

Haining City is home to more than 10 vocational and adult technical education schools that provide enterprises with more than 5,000 high-quality technical personnel annually.^①

- Haining Senior Technical School
- Haining Vocational High School

Encouraging Employment

Haining City believes it is important to utilize the local market to meet personnel needs of enterprises, and to this end, the city organizes matchmaking and networking events, training sessions, job fairs, etc.

In 2013, Haining City organized 114 job fairs, which resulted in 135,000 jobs, as well as 107 training courses that enabled over 10,000 individuals to receive skills training.^②



Educational Resources for Higher Learning

Haining City has made great strides in developing and building institutions of higher learning to provide quality personnel for local industries.

- Zhejiang University of Finance & Economics Dongfang College
- Relocation of the Institute of International Relations (Hangzhou Campus)
- Zhejiang University's International Union College (Haining International Campus)
- Zhejiang Institute of Mechanical & Electrical Engineering

Surrounding cities also provide a wealth of higher education resources. As of 2013, Jiaxing City had 10 higher education institutions, six of which are full-time colleges. Hangzhou has 38 general higher education institutions, Shaoxing City has nine and Ningbo City has 16.^③

- Zhejiang University (Hangzhou)
- Zhejiang University of Technology (Hangzhou)
- Tongji Zhejiang College (Jiaxing City)
- Ningbo University (Ningbo City)
- University of Nottingham Ningbo China (Ningbo City)

Source:

① Investment Introduction on 2013 China-Haining's International Tide Fair and Investment Seminar

② Haining City Statistical Communiqué on National Economic and Social Development for 2013

③ Jiaxing City, Hangzhou, Shaoxing City and Ningbo Statistical Communiqué on National Economic and Social Development for 2013

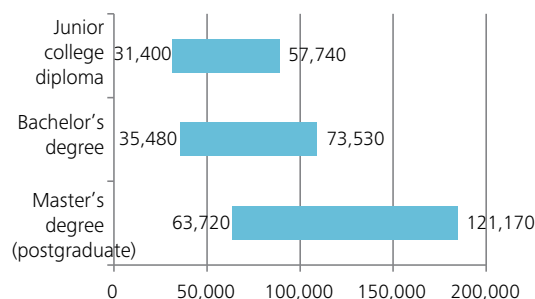
4.3 Human Resource Costs

Labor Costs

The average wage for full-time workers in Haining City in 2013 was RMB 44,046. Compared to neighboring cities such as Hangzhou and Ningbo City, Haining City has a competitive edge with respect to labor costs.^①

Wage (annual salary) guidelines for the Jiaxing City human resource market for 2013^②

Unit: RMB



Social Security Costs

Enterprises in China pay social security for their employees. This includes medical insurance, pension insurance, payments to the housing fund, etc.

The corporate commitment to social security in 2013 accounted for 33.6%-36.6% in relation to total wages in Haining City.^③

Proportion of corporate social security to wages in Haining City for 2013

Pension insurance	14%
Unemployment insurance	2%
Medical insurance	7%
Injury insurance	0.8%
Maternity insurance	0.8%
Housing fund	9%–12%
Total	33.6%–36.6%



Deloitte Perspectives

Enterprises gradually have realized the importance of arranging in-house training programs for personnel. The pendulum of talent management has swung from recruitment to talent development.

Deloitte believes that cutting edge talent development must be combined with on-the-job training, project involvement, networking, formal education/training, and personal experience to realize behavioral changes that satisfy business needs and objectives.

——From “Deloitte’s Global Human Capital Trends 2013”

Source:

① “People’s Government of Haining City on adjusting the social insurance for the annual base for 2014 and related issues,” Hai Zheng Fa [2014] No. 28

② “Notice published on occupation (jobs) guidelines for wage levels of enterprises in the human resources market in 2013 for Jiaxing City,” Jia Ren Shi [2013] No. 148

③ Hotline for security in human resources in Haining City and the website of the housing fund for Haining City

5. Infrastructure

5.1 Research Summary of Infrastructure

5.2 Convenient transportation

5.3 Business Infrastructure

5.4 Urban Infrastructure

5 Introduction

A well-developed infrastructure is both a prerequisite for the ability of enterprises to operate efficiently and a cornerstone of the long-term stable, sustainable development of an industrial district. Convenient transportation facilities and commercial facilities infrastructure are important factors in this regard.

Located in the heart of the Yangtze River Delta region, Haining City is uniquely positioned between Shanghai and Hangzhou with a three-dimensional transportation system via water, land and air.

The city offers a supply of office buildings, convention centers, hotels and other facilities and is continually improving the supply of water, electricity and other energy sources.

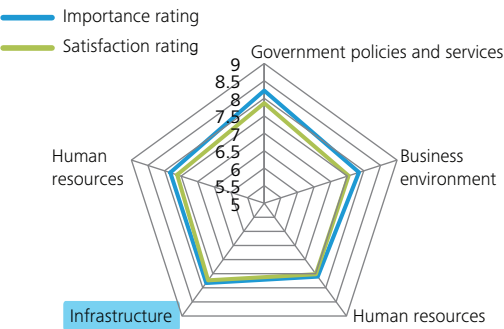
Haining City has provided considerable benefits to our company, both in terms of support for the upstream and downstream supply chain. Most of our raw material suppliers are located in Jiangsu and Zhejiang Provinces. With sales and customers mainly in the Shanghai area, Haining City holds a distinctive advantage within the Yangtze River Delta region. The developed transportation network provides an even greater convenience for the business, and the accessibility of various airports enables us to commute, visit and welcome domestic and overseas customers.

——Zhejiang Johnson Controls Wanfang
Textile Technology Co., Ltd.



5.1 Research Summary of Infrastructure

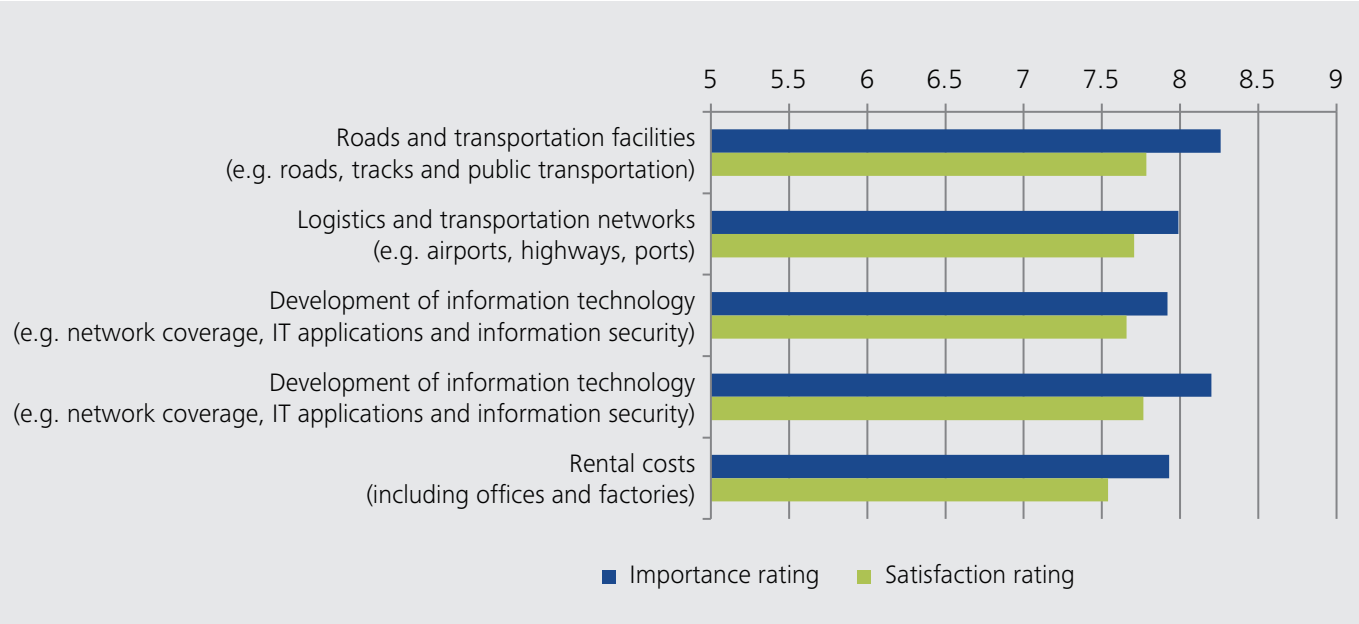
Importance/Satisfaction



Feedback from the survey

- Importance rating scored 7.83 points (out of 9 points)
- Satisfaction rating scored 7.73 points (out of 9 points)
- Respondents believe that the roads and transportation facilities, basic support functions and rental costs are the most important
- Respondents are most satisfied with the roads and transportation facilities, basic support functions, and the logistics and transportation networks

Breakdown of Importance/Satisfaction



5.2 Convenient transportation

Haining City has a convenient road, rail and air transportation network that ensure an interactive flow of capital, information, technology and talent.



Highway Transport

Five expressways intersect inside Haining City. The major cities of Jiangsu Province and Zhejiang Province, and Shanghai are within a one to two-hour drive. An expressway entrance or exit can be reached within a 10-minute drive.

The Jiashao expressway and the Qiantang tunnel, which opened in 2014, create closer connections with Haining City, Hangzhou and Shaoxing City. The drive between Haining City and Shaoxing City is now 40 minutes and the drive from Haining City's Yanguan to Hangzhou's Xiaoshan was shortened to 5 minutes.^②

Main transport hub	Distance from Haining City (by car)
Shanghai Hongqiao International Airport	60 min
Shanghai Pudong Airport	90 min
Hangzhou Xiaoshan Airport	40 min
Ningbo Port	60 min
Jiaxing Port	20 min

Water Transport

Haining is surrounded by four major ports: Shanghai Port, Yangshan Port, Ningbo-Zhoushan Port, Jiaxing Port (Zhapu Port). Inland waterways, along with the ports of Jiaxing and Hangzhou, provide a seamless and convenient way to ship containers, while achieving a water transport system that utilizes both the sea and rivers.^①

- Shanghai Port: Located 100 km from Haining City, and with a container throughput ranked first in the world, Shanghai has established shipping and trade links with more than 500 ports in 200 countries and territories around the world, serving more than 600 shipping lines.
- Ningbo-Zhoushan Port: Located 100 km from Haining City, and with a total port cargo throughput ranked first in the world and a container throughput ranked third in China, it is one of four international transshipment ports in China, and can accommodate 300,000 ton cargo ships.
- Jiaxing Port: Located 50 km from Haining City, and it is the only sea gate port in northern Zhejiang. It also is a national first-class open port, providing six offshore ton berths and four kiloton berths.
- Yangshan Port: Located 150 km from Haining City, and it is one of China's four major bonded port. In 2013, Yangshan Port's container throughput reached around 15 million TEUs.

Haining City's Main Expressways	
Shanghai - Hangzhou (Shanghai-Kunming) expressway	Shanghai - Kunming
Changshu-Taizhou (Jiaxing -Shaoxing) expressway	Changshu - Taizhou
Shanghai-Hangzhou Expressway	Shanghai - Hangzhou
Hangzhou Beltway	Ningbo - Nanjing
Qiantang Channel	Haining - Xiaoshan

Source:
① Website for Jiaxing Traffic Information
② Haining Bureau of Commerce

5.2 Convenient Transportation (cont'd)

Air Transportation

Haining City is surrounded by five major airports: Shanghai Pudong International Airport, Shanghai Hongqiao International Airport, Hangzhou Xiaoshan International Airport, Ningbo Lishe International Airport and Sunan Shuofang International Airport. Hangzhou Xiaoshan International Airport and Shanghai Pudong International Airport are 4F-level international airports that provide international transportation and business travel.^① Hangzhou Xiaoshan International Airport, the closest airport to Haining City, is about a 40-minute drive.

In 2013, the passenger throughput for Hangzhou Xiaoshan International Airport reached 22.11 million people. The airport serves 52 airlines with more than 190 domestic and overseas routes, and 104 destinations (68 domestic, 29 overseas and seven in the region).



Source:

- ① A 4F-class airport refers to an airport that uses a runway with a length of 1,800 meters, with the largest wingspan available in intervals [65 m, 80 m] as well as a distance of the outer main gear wheel span ranging from [14 m, 16 m].
- ② Information provided by Haining Bureau of Commerce
- ③ Haining City Statistical Report (2013)
- ④ Website of Jiaxing Transportation Information

Railway Transportation

The Shanghai-Hangzhou high-speed train travels through Haining City. It takes 45 minutes by high-speed rail to travel from West Haining Station to Shanghai Hongqiao Station, and only 20 minutes to reach Hangzhou. Surrounding cities, such as Wenzhou, Ningbo, Suzhou, Wuxi and Changzhou, are all accessible within one-hour via the high-speed rail system.

The Hangzhou-Haining intercity railway, currently in the planning stages, will further encourage the full integration of Haining City into Hangzhou's economic zone and further enable the sharing of resources. Direct travel will be facilitated by linking with high-speed railways and Hangzhou's railways at relevant stations along the intercity rail.^②

Urban Transportation

Haining City has made a number of refinements to its road network. A new 13.3 km urban road was built in 2013 with an area of 380,000 m². Besides, the government is encouraging the development of low-carbon, green, efficient and intensive transportation options that promote the sustainable development of transportation infrastructure within the region.^③

• Public-Oriented Transportation System

Haining City continues to improve its urban public transportation facilities in line with the "green transport" requirements. In March 2014, a free transfer policy was implemented for city buses. City bus cardholders can now benefit from a free one-hour transfer to facilitate travel.^④

• Public bicycles

Since 2012, Haining City has built 111 public bicycle stations within the city, providing 3,000 public bicycles. This undertaking has deepened the city's commitment to energy conservation, promotion of low-carbon living and green travel.^④



5.3 Business Infrastructure



Hotels

At the end of 2013, Haining City was home to a number of star-rated hotels, which are located in convenient locations for business meetings and travel.

- Haizhou Hotel
- Royal Palace Hotel Haining
- Langham Place, Haining
- Grand Palace Resort
- D.H. Hotel
- Huafu Hotel
- Grand Pacific Hotel
- New Century Hotel (under construction)

Office Buildings

Haining City has classified the downtown area as its main core, and is promoting the area to develop its building-based economy. The city has entered into construction agreements with 18 enterprises to develop their corporate headquarters, with a total construction area of 700,000 m². Some of these developments, which already have been completed, include Guanghua Tower and China's warp knitting headquarters.

Full-service commercial buildings (such as the Guanglong Fortune Plaza and Longxiang Business Center) and complexes (e.g. the Intime Shopping Mall and the Mingly Metro) have been constructed to attract foreign companies to the area. These comprehensive shopping centers, hotels, and high-end office buildings are enabling Haining City to position itself as a venue for commerce and a cosmopolitan lifestyle.



Convention Facilities

Currently under construction, Haining City's Convention Center will occupy an area of approximately 12,000 m² and a construction area of nearly 35,000 m². The center will have three halls, three conference rooms and an outdoor plaza and will be able to accommodate 600 international-standard sized booths for conferences, exhibitions, performing arts events, and other activities of varying scales.^①

Source:

① Haining Bureau of Commerce

5.4 Urban Infrastructure

Land and Factory Supply

Investors in China have the option to construct their own factories or lease or purchase existing plants and buildings.

The Haining municipal government will provide key enterprises and projects with priority for land depending on the industry, the contribution to the local economy, energy conservation, etc.^①

Water Supply

Nine companies are responsible for the water supply, pipeline installation, testing, sewage, etc. The Haining City government is increasing the scale of its pollution control efforts and the protection of drinking water sources. In addition, the government will continue to expand its water supply network. In 2013, 16.4 km of new water pipes were added, creating a total network of 625.6 km.

Haining City's reference water prices for 2013^②

Category	Water price (RMB/m ³)
General industries	2.7
Business services	2.7

Haining City's reference Industrial electricity prices for 2013^③

Category	Power price list (RMB/kWh)					
	Below 1 kV	1 to 10 kV	Between 20 to 35 kV	Between 35 to 110 kV	110 kV	220 kV and above
Electricity consumption for general business sector, etc.	0.946	0.908	0.888	0.878		
Electricity consumption for large-scale industrial use		0.705	0.685	0.675	0.653	0.648

Source:

① Briefs on reforms on the comprehensive allocation of market factors in Haining City

② Website for Haining Waterworks

③ Information provided by the Haining Economic and Information Technology Bureau

④ Zhejiang Jiaxing Electric Power Bureau

⑤ Notice on adjusting the sales price for the provincial power grid by the Zhejiang Price Information Bureau



Information and Communication

The degree to which information and communication is developed is a significant yardstick for assessing the progress of a "smart city." Haining City has 25 areas that contain more than 200 AP (wireless access) hotspots. The city has achieved full coverage of its public transportation wireless network and is promoting the development of a "4G" network, which is expected to be complete by the end of 2014.^④

Electricity Supply

The Haining City government has actively developed the electric power infrastructure to improve reliability and safety and has provided substantial financial support for enhancing the construction of the distribution network and renovation projects. The city is working on a new 220-kV power transmission project and is expanding its 110-kV power transmission project to better serve local economic development.^⑤

6. Living Environment

-
- 6.1 Research Summary of the Living Environment
 - 6.2 Comfortable Living Environment
 - 6.3 Improving Education and Medical Resources
 - 6.4 Cultural Attractions

6 Introduction

The quality of a living environment takes into account factors, such as the availability of residential housing, educational and medical facilities, culture and the natural landscape. A good living environment has a direct impact on the work and home life of the population.

Haining City has all the ingredients of a harmonious living environment: convenient residential facilities, relatively strong educational and medical facilities, modern conveniences, a rich culture and a beautiful natural scenery. In addition, the city is featured with its advanced security.

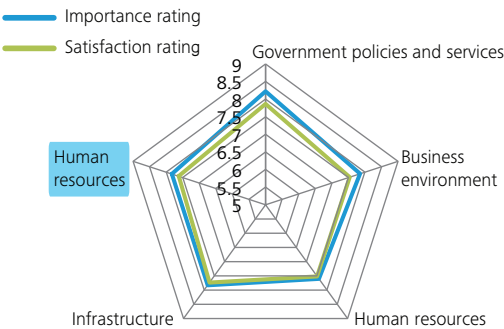
Haining City's Awards

- One of China's first coastal cities and counties to open to the outside world
- Top 100 counties and cities in terms of national comprehensive strength
- Nationally recognized as a city for tourism
- International-level ecological pilot city
- National-level garden city
- National-level hygienic city
- Pioneer city of Zhejiang Province featured with advanced security
- Provincially recognized as "Model City of Civilization"
- Provincially recognized as "Renowned Historical and Cultural City"



6.1 Research Summary of the Living Environment

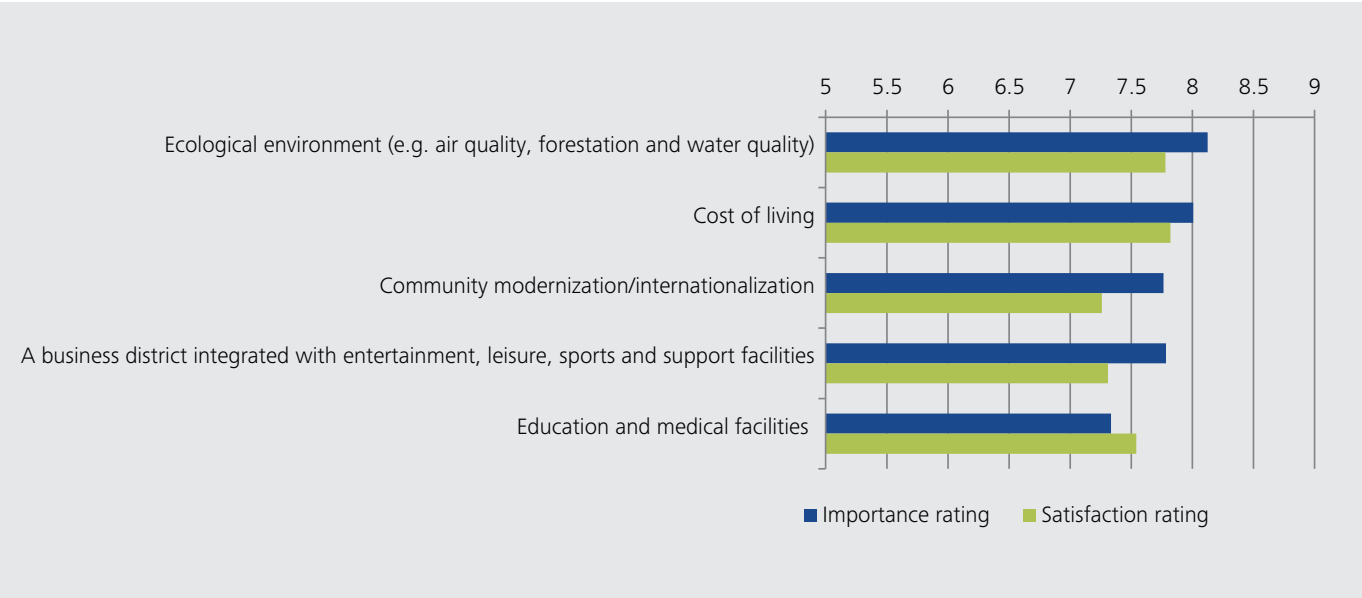
Importance/Satisfaction



Feedback from the survey

- Importance rating scored 7.82 points (out of 9 points)
- Satisfaction rating scored 7.62 points (out of 9 points)
- Respondents believe that the ecological environment, cost of living, and a business district integrated with entertainment, leisure, sports and support facilities are the most important
- Respondents are most satisfied with the cost of living, the ecological environment, and the education and medical facilities

Breakdown of Importance/Satisfaction



6.2 Comfortable Living Environment

Climate and Ecological Environment

Haining City has a northern subtropical climate with humid maritime weather. It has four distinct seasons, and an abundance of rainfall and sunshine. The average annual temperature is 15.9°C, with an average rainfall of 1,187 mm, an average of 2,002.9 hours of sunshine and 233.5 frost-free days.^①

At the end of 2013, Haining City had an urban development area of 35.4 km² and an urban green coverage rate of 43.7%.



Sports Venues/Facilities

- Jianshan Golf Course (A 36-hole international championship-level golf course)
- Haining Sports Center
- Haining International Roller Rink
- Sports Center Swimming Pool

Sports Events

- 2014 China Amateur Golf Futures Tour at Haining Station
- 2014 World Snooker Players Tour (opening event in Haining City)
- The 14th Haining City Games Cycling Race for the “Qiantang River Grand Tribune” Cup 2014
- 2014 16th Asian Roller Skating Championships



Modern Residential Community

The variety of residential options, hospitals, schools, shopping centers and other modern conveniences make for a high-quality living environment, and the government is continuing to make further improvements to public facilities.

Culture, Art and Recreation

Haining City offers its residents access to a variety of cultural arts and leisure facilities.

Haining City is home to six museums and art galleries that cover an area of over 27,000 m². Also located in the city are the former residences of the great master, Wang Guowei, the mansion of the “Crescent Moon” poet, Xu Zhimo, the martial arts academy of Louis Cha and other literary figures.^②

Source:

① Website for China Weather

② Information provided by Haining Bureau of Commerce

6.3 Improving Education and Medical Resources

Educational Resources

At the end of 2013, Haining City had 27 primary schools, 28 regular middle schools, four vocational schools and 64 kindergartens, satisfying the enrollment needs of students of all ages.



International Schools

Several high-quality international schools are located within Haining City’s one hour residential zone to meet the educational needs of children of expatriate personnel.

- Haining HTC (International) Kindergarten
Affiliated with Shanghai International Studies University
- Jiaxing Nanhu International Experimental School
- Hangzhou International School
- Shaoxing Textile City International School
- Rainbow Bridge International School Shanghai
- Shanghai Community International School



Medical Resources

Haining City has 22 hospitals and medical institutions, including three provincial level “green” hospitals. There are 5,040 health technicians that include 1,580 practitioners and practicing physician’s assistants, 1,959 registered nurses and 3,282 hospital beds.

Haining City’s Medical resources

Medical institutions (clinics)	No. of beds	Practitioners/ physician assistants	Registered nurses
22	3282	1580	1959



Haining City’s Medical Institutions

- People’s Hospital of Haining City (Shanghai Changhai Hospital (Haining Branch))
- Haining Hospital of Traditional Chinese Medicine (TCM)
- No. 3 People’s Hospital of Haining City (Zhejiang Haining People’s Hospital)

AAA Hospitals in the Surrounding Area

- First Hospital in Jiaxing
- Jiaxing Maternity and Child Health Care Hospital
- Second Hospital of Jiaxing

Source:
Haining City Statistical Communiqué on National Economic and Social Development for 2013

6.4 Cultural Attractions

Haining is one of the birthplaces of the Liangzhu culture. It is also the birthplace of many exceptionally talented individuals which have left their legacy in the city's rich cultural landscape and historical sites.

Yanguan's Tidal Bore Observation Scenic Spot

Located on the north shore of the Qiantang River, Yanguan's Tidal Bore Observation Scenic Spot is listed as a national AAAA-level tourist attraction. Haining is an ideal place to watch the tide. In 2006, the National Tourism Administration named Haining City as "China's most attractive destination."



Xishan Park

Xishan Park, located in the Cangji riverside in the northern part of Haining City, covers an area of 165 mu (about 27.18 acres). The park is adjacent to mountains and rivers and has ample foliage, a forest and winding streets. Xishan Mountain, also known as Ziwei Hill, has a rich cultural landscape and serves as the backdrop to many local legends.

Former residence of Xu Zhimo

Xu Zhimo, China's famous modern "Crescent Moon" poet and essayist, married Lu Xiaoman in a small Western-style residence. Built in 1926, the home features Chinese and Western architectural styles. The home's interior showcases the work and daily life of Xu Zhimo.



Source:
Website of Haining Tourism Bureau

Summary

This report on the investment environment of Haining City was compiled using interviews and questionnaires conducted with enterprises established in Haining City. Haining City's top three advantages are as follows:

1. Open and Service-Oriented Government

The Haining City government has a full understanding of what is needed to effect economic transformation and upgrades to its existing industrial structures. These requirements generally are policy-based, and include a commitment by the government to promote innovation and provide a framework for emerging targeted industries to develop at a scale and speed required to meet the above objectives.

The government also recognizes that it is imperative to consider the actual day-to-day operating needs of enterprises. Haining City offers a flexible, comprehensive administrative and transparent public policy environment that supports the needs of existing enterprises, as well as the development of emerging enterprises and that serves to attract other enterprises to set up in the city.

2. Leading Infrastructure

Haining City is located at the heart of the Yangtze River Delta region economic zone. It has a convenient road, rail and air transportation network that ensure an interactive flow of capital, information, technology and talent. The city has devoted considerable resources to upgrading its business infrastructure and the supply of electricity, water, etc. To meet the requirements for further industrial/corporate transformation and upgrades, the city has built a platform to develop emerging industries and modern services and is planning the construction of high-quality office buildings, hotels and convention facilities to accommodate and support a variety of business activities.

3. Comfortable living environment

As a tourist destination, Haining City has a beautiful environment that is green, low carbon and eco-friendly. Accompanied by a rich cultural heritage, the city has convenient municipal transportation facilities, modern lifestyle communities, schools, hospitals, etc., and the government is committed to further upgrades to these facilities. With its well-developed transportation system, Haining City is fully integrated with the neighboring cities of Shanghai, Suzhou and Hangzhou, thus enabling it to offer a cosmopolitan lifestyle.

Conclusion

The “12th Five-Year Plan” is nearing its completion. During its years of development, Haining City’s achievements in municipal construction and economic development are quite apparent, and the city’s influence continues to grow rapidly. The complex economic environment both at home and abroad will provide both opportunities and challenges for Haining City.

Looking to the future, Haining City will continue with industry transformation and upgrades as its primary mandate and, at the same time, forge ahead with the development of strategic emerging industries and a modern services system. These efforts will create future competitive advantages with high economic value for the city and the region in general. They also will transform Haining into a robust city that attracts cultural tourism, protects the environment and enriches the lifestyle of its residents. As a result, the city’s brand image will become more recognizable and Haining City will be positioned as a destination for investment.

Deloitte would like to thank the People’s Government of Haining City, the Haining Bureau of Commerce, as well as various industrial function zones, for their support in sharing information for purposes of this report. We also would like to thank the enterprises in Haining City for participating in our research and interviews and for sharing their valuable insights.

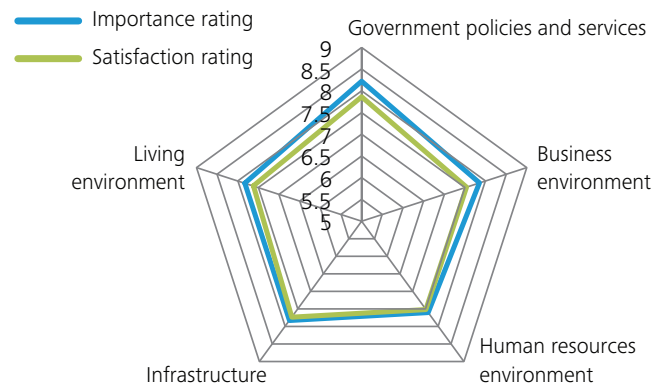
Research Summary on the Satisfaction and Importance of the Investment Environment

Based on five categories concerning Haining City’s investment environment, enterprises believe the three most satisfying factors are:

- 1) Government policies and services
- 2) Infrastructure
- 3) Living environment

Based on the five categories concerning Haining City’s investment environment, enterprises believe the three most important factors are:

- 1) Government policies and services
- 2) Business environment
- 3) Infrastructure



Appendices

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- 1 Registered capital and total investment of foreign-invested enterprises
 - 2 Main taxes applicable to foreign-invested enterprises

Appendix I: Registered Capital and Total Investment of Foreign-Invested Enterprises (FIEs)

Capital Contributions^②

Foreign investors can contribute capital with freely exchangeable foreign currency or tangible/intangible property, such as machinery and equipment, industrial property rights and/or proprietary technology, etc. Cross-border RMB also can be used for direct investment. Subject to the approval of the relevant authorities, foreign investors can make capital contributions using RMB profits earned by other FIEs set up in China.

Proportion of Total Investment and Registered Capital^③

Investors wishing to set up an FIE in China must comply with the rules governing the ratio of registered capital to total investment. Compliance with these rules also is required for an increase in capital, but not for the total investment after the increase.



Contribution Requirements^②

The registered capital of a limited liability company is the total equity or capital contributions to be paid in full by the shareholders, which is registered with the government authorities. The minimum paid-up value and the minimum registered capital of a limited liability company must be in compliance with administrative regulations and decisions of the State Council.

Shareholders must fully pay their subscribed capital contributions as stipulated in the company's articles of association. Cash contributions must be deposited in the company's bank account. Noncash contributions must be made in compliance with the law. Shareholders that fail to make full payment of their capital contributions are jointly and severally liable for that amount to the company and other shareholders, as well as to creditors if the company is unable to pay its debts.

Total investment	Registered capital
Over USD 30 million	At least 1/3 of the total investment, but if the total investment of a project is less than USD 36 million, the registered capital must be at least USD 12 million
Between USD 10 million and USD 30 million	At least 40% of the total investment, but if the total investment of a project is less than USD 12.5 million, the registered capital must be at least USD 5 million
Between USD 3 million and USD 10 million	At least 50% of the total investment, but if the total investment in a project is less than USD 4.2 million, the registered capital must be at least USD 2.1 million
Less than USD 3 million	At least 70% of the total investment

Source:

- ① Rules for the Implementation of the Law of the People's Republic of China on Foreign-Funded Enterprises (State Council Order No. 301 (2001))
- ② Company Law of the People's Republic of China (Chairmen's Order No. 8 (2013))
- ③ Provisional Regulations for the Proportion of Registered Capital to Total Amount of Investment of Joint Ventures Using Chinese and Foreign Investment (State Administration for Industry and Commerce No. 38 (1987))

Appendix II: Main Taxes Applicable to FIEs

Income tax	Scope of taxation	Tax rate
Corporate income tax	Resident enterprises are subject to corporate income tax on income derived within China and abroad. Nonresident enterprises are subject to corporate income tax on income derived within China and income generated outside China but effectively connected to their offices and places within China.	Statutory tax rate: 25% Small profit tax rate: 20% High-tech corporate tax rate: 15% Withholding tax rate: 10%
Personal income tax	An individual who is resident in China or who is not resident in China, but has stayed in China for a full year is subject to personal income tax on worldwide income. An individual who is not resident in China and has not stayed in China or who is not resident, but has stayed in China for less than one year is subject to personal income tax on income derived from China-source income. There are 11 types of income, including wages and salaries and compensation for labor.	Statutory tax rate: 3%-45%
Turnover tax	Scope of taxation	Tax rate
Value-added tax	VAT is levied on an individual or entity engaged in the sale of goods, the provision of processing, repair and replacement services, the provision of certain modern services and the import and transport of goods.	Statutory tax rate: 0%, 6%, 11%, 13%, 17%
Consumption tax	Consumption tax applies to individuals and entities engaged in the production, outsourcing of processing and the import or sale of 14 categories of consumer goods (e.g. cigarettes, alcohol, cosmetics, etc.). The consumption tax amount is derived from a calculation of an ad valorem rate and a fixed amount. There are 14 classes of taxable consumer goods, including cigarettes, alcohol and cosmetics.	Ad valorem statutory rate: 1%-56%
Business tax	Business tax is imposed on entities and individuals that provide taxable services, transfer intangible assets or sell real estate in China.	Statutory tax rate: 3%-20%
Customs duties	The consignee of imported goods, the consignor of exported goods and owners of imported goods are required to pay customs tariffs.	Varies
Other taxes	Scope of taxation	Tax rate
Deed tax	Deed tax is imposed on the transferee of real property in China, and is calculated based on the price of the property.	Statutory tax rate: 3%-5%
Property tax	The owner of real property located in urban areas is subject to the real estate tax, based on the assessed or rental value of the property.	Statutory tax rate (according to the tax value): 1.2% Statutory tax rate (based on rental income): 12%
Land appreciation tax	Land appreciation tax is levied on the transfer of state-owned land and/or architectural buildings and fixtures, depending on the gain realized.	Statutory tax rate: 30%-60%
Stamp duty	Stamp duty is levied on written contracts and other prescribed documents in China. The duty is based on the number of pages or the amount in the instrument.	Statutory tax rate (based on certificate amount): 0.005%-0.1% Certificate cost: RMB 5 per page

Source:

State Administration of Taxation (as of July 31, 2014)

Main Government Agencies for Investment Services in Haining City

Haining Bureau of Commerce

Add: 5F, Building 1, No. 226 West Haizhou Road, Haining

Tel: +86 573 87288815

Website: <http://www.hnsswj.gov.cn>

Haining Economic and Information Commission

Address: 3F, Building 1, No. 226 West Haizhou Road, Haining

Tel: +86 573 87288726

Website: <http://www.hnei.gov.cn>

Haining Service Sector Development Commission

Address: 5F, Building 2, No. 226 West Haizhou Road, Haining

Tel: +86 573 87291032

Website: <http://www.hn3c.gov.cn>

Administrative Committee of Zhejiang Haining Economic Development Zone and Jianshan District

Address: No.118, Longxing Road, Haining, No. 28 Chaoqi Road, Jianshan District, Haining

Tel: +86 573 87272952

Website: <http://www.hnedz.com>

Administrative Committee of Haining High-Tech Industrial Park

Address: No. 6 Qichao Road, Haining High-Tech Industrial Park

Tel: +86 573 87967169

Website: <http://www.kfq.com.cn>

Administrative Committee of Zhejiang Haining Warp Knitting Industrial Zone (Haining Smart City)

Address: No. 1, West Fengshou Road, Zhejiang Haining Warp Knitting Industrial Zone

Tel: +86 573 87987888

Website: <http://www.jb98.cn>

Administrative Committee of Baili International Tourist Promenade along the Qiantang River

Address: No. 2, Gongchen Road

Tel: +86 573 87611659

Website: <http://www.qianjiangchao.com>

Key Contacts at Deloitte

Deloitte Shanghai

Bund Center, 222 Yan An Road East, Fl. 30, Shanghai, P.R.C



Vivian Jiang

Partner

Tel: +86 21 61411098

Fax: +86 21 63350003

E-mail: vivjiang@deloitte.com.cn



Jeff Xu

Partner

Tel: +86 21-6141 1287

Fax: +86 21-6335 0003

E-mail: jexu@deloitte.com.cn



David Rong

Director

Tel: +86 21-6141 1161

Fax: +86 21-6335 0003

E-mail: drong@deloitte.com.cn



Eddie Yan

Senior Manager

Tel: +86 21 61411097

Fax: +86 21-6335 0003

E-mail: eyan@deloitte.com.cn



Cynthia Xu

Manager

Tel: +86 21 61411303

Fax: +86 21-6335 0003

E-mail: cyntxu@deloitte.com.cn

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Decision of the State Council on
Promulgating and Implementing the
"Temporary Provisions on Promoting
Industrial Structure Adjustment"

No. 40 [2005] of the State Council

The people's governments of all provinces, autonomous regions, and municipalities directly under the Central Government, all ministries and commissions as well as all organs directly under the State Council:

The "Temporary Provisions on Promoting Industrial Structure Adjustment" (hereinafter referred to as the "Temporary Provisions"), which were deliberated and adopted at 112th executive meeting of the State Council on November 9, 2005, are hereby promulgated.

The formulation and implementation of the "Temporary Provisions" is an important measure to carry out the spirit of the fifth plenary session of the 16th CPC Central Committee, to achieve the objective of the "Eleventh Five-year" planning, and has great significance to ensure the all-round implementation of the scientific view of development, to strengthen and improve macro-control, to further transform the ways of economic growth, to propel industrial structure adjustment, optimization and upgrading, and to keep the stable and fast development of the national economy. The people's governments of all provinces, autonomous regions, and municipalities directly under the Central Government shall take the promotion of industrial structure adjustment as an important reform and development task at present and within a period in the future, establish the liability system, lay emphasis on implementation, and shall, in accordance with the "Temporary Provisions" and in light of the local situation on industrial development, formulate specific measures, rationally guide the investment directions, encourage and support the development of advanced production capacities, restrict and eliminate outdated production capacities, prevent blind investments and low-level redundant construction, and effectively propel industrial structure optimization and upgrading. All relevant administrative departments shall speed up the formulation and amendment of policies on public finance, taxation, credit, land, import and export, etc., effectively intensify the coordination and cooperation with industrial policies, and further improve and promote the policy system on industrial structure adjustment. The people's governments of all provinces, autonomous regions, and municipalities directly under the Central Government, the relevant administrative departments of the state for development and reform, public finance, taxation, state land resources, environmental protection, industry and commerce, quality inspection, banking supervision, electric power supervision, work safety supervision, as well as the administrative departments of all industries, etc. shall establish and improve the mechanism of organization and coordination, supervision and inspection for the industrial structure adjustment work, perform their respective duties, cooperate with each other closely, form a resultant force, and effectively intensify the effectiveness of implementing industrial policies. The relevant governments and departments shall, when implementing the "Temporary Provisions", correctly deal with the relationship between government guidance and market regulation, give full play to the fundamental role of the market in allocating resources, correctly deal with the relationship between development and stability, partial interests and overall interests, and immediate interests and long-term interests, so as to keep the stable and fast development

of the economy.

The State Council
December 2, 2005

Temporary Provisions on Promoting Industrial Structure Adjustment

Chapter I General Provisions

Article 1 The present Provisions are formulated in accordance with the relevant laws and administrative regulations of the state for the purpose of ensuring the all-round implementation of the scientific view of development, strengthening and improving the macro-control policy, guiding social investments, and promoting industrial structure optimization and upgrading.

Article 2 Objectives of Industrial Structure Adjustment:

We shall propel industrial structure optimization and upgrading, to promote the healthy and harmonious development of the first, second and third industries, gradually to form the industry pattern with agriculture as the base, hi-tech industry as the forerunner, and basic industry and manufacturing industry as the support, and the service industry developed in an all-round way, to realize sustainable development by adhere economize development, clean development and safe development..

Article 3 Principles of Industrial Structure Adjustment:

We shall adhere to combine market regulation with government guidance. We shall give full play to the fundamental role of the market in allocating resources, to strengthen the reasonable guidance of state industrial policies, and to realize optimized allocation of resource.

Improving the industrial technological level through independent innovation. We shall regard the enhancement of independent innovation capabilities as the central element of adjusting the industrial structure, establishing a technical innovation system combining the production, study and research which the enterprises as the principal part and the market as the guidance,. We shall make great efforts to enhance the original innovation capabilities, integrated innovation capabilities, and the capabilities of import, digestion, absorption and re-innovation, and shall improve the overall industrial technological level.

Adhering to walking a new road to industrialization. We shall drive industrialization with informatization, and promote informatization with industrialization; walk a safeguarded development road with high scientific and technological contents, promising economic benefits, low consumption of resources, little environmental pollution, and full human resource advantages, and endeavor to propel the fundamental transformation of the way of economic growth.

Promoting coordinated and healthy development of industries. We shall develop advanced manufacturing industry, increase the proportion and the level of the service industry, strengthen infrastructural construction, optimize industrial structure and layout of urban and rural region, optimize the structure of foreign trade and foreign capital utilization, maintain the lawful rights and interests of the masses, endeavor to boost employment, and propel the harmonious economic and social development.

Chapter II Directions and Key Points of Industrial Structure Adjustment

Article 4 Consolidating and strengthening the basic status of agriculture, and speeding up the transformation of traditional agriculture into modern agriculture. We shall speed up agricultural S&T progress, strengthen the construction of agricultural facilities, adjust the agricultural production structure, transform the way of agricultural growth, and enhance the comprehensive agricultural production capacities. We shall stabilize and develop grain production, speed up the implementation of high-quality grain industry projects, build large commodity grain production bases, and guarantee the grain safety. We shall optimize the agricultural production layout, propel industrialized operation of agricultural, , speed up agricultural standardization, promote the value adding on processing conversion of agricultural product , and develop high-yield, high-quality, high-efficiency, ecological and safe agriculture. We shall make great efforts to develop animal husbandry, improve the level of scale production, intensification and standardization, protect natural grasslands, and build forage grassland bases. We shall actively develop aquaculture, protect and reasonably utilize fishery resources, extend green fishery breeding modes, develop high-efficiency ecological breeding industry. We shall develop the bases of raw materials forests and timber forest in light of local circumstances, and increase the rate of comprehensive utilization of timbers. We shall strengthen water conservancy construction of farmlands, improve low and medium-yielding fields, and do a good job in land rehabilitation. We shall improve the level of agricultural mechanization, and improve the agricultural technology extension, agricultural product markets, agricultural product quality safety, and the animal and plant disease and pest prevention and control system. We shall actively adopt water saving irrigation, scientifically use fertilizers and pesticides, and promote sustainable development of agriculture.

Article 5 Strengthening the construction of infrastructures such as energy, traffic, water conservancy and information network, etc., and enhancing the guaranteeing capacities for economic and social development.

We shall adhere to the principles of giving priority to economize, base on domestic, coal resources to be the basic, diversified development, optimize the energy structure, and establish a energy supply system on stable, economic and clean . We shall optimize and develop coal electricity by stressing large-type high-efficiency sets, orderly develop hydro-electric power on the basis of ecological protection, actively develop nuclear power, strengthen electric power network construction, optimize the structure of electric power network, and enlarge the scale of West-to-East power transmission. We shall build large-type coal bases, adjust and transform medium and small coal mines, firmly eliminate the small coal mines failing to meet work safety conditions and wasting or destroying resources, speed up comprehensive utilization of such resources as coal waste rocks, coal bed gas, mine drainage, etc., and encourage coal-electricity joint operation. We shall develop both petroleum and gas industry simultaneously, make greater efforts to explore, develop and utilize petroleum and natural gas resources, enlarge overseas cooperation and development, and speed up infrastructural construction in the areas of petroleum and natural gas. We shall actively support and develop new energy and renewable energy industries, encourage the development and utilization of substitute resources for petroleum and clean energy, and actively propel the industrialization of clean coal technology, and speed up the development of wind power, solar energy, and biomass energy, etc.

We shall, by stressing network enlargement, form a convenient, expedite, high-efficiency, safe comprehensive traffic and transport system. We shall, by

adhering to the overall planning and reasonable layout, realize mutual complement of advantages of the transporting modes and connection each other by railway, highway, water carriage, civil aviation, and pipeline, etc., and exert the combination efficiency and holistic advantage. We shall speed up the development of railways and urban track traffic network, emphatically build special passenger transport avenues, coal transport channels, regional channels, and railways in Western Regions. We shall perfect the major arterial of national highways and arterial highways in Western Regions, build national expressway network, and make great efforts to propel the construction of rural highways. We shall give priority to the development of urban public traffic, strengthen the construction of deepwater harbors for containers, energy resources materials and ores, and develop inland water navigation. We shall enlarge large-scale airports, improve medium-scale airports, increase small-scale airports, and build up a harmoniously developing airport system with reasonable layout, appropriate scale and complete functions. We shall strengthen the construction of pipeline transport.

We shall strengthen water conservancy construction, and optimize water resource allocation. We shall make a unified planning to distribute the water resources on upriver and downriver, surface and underground, control the exploitation of underground water, and actively develop seawater desalting. We shall strengthen flood prevention and drought-resistant project construction, intensify the construction to lessen the weak points in flood prevention and disaster reduction by stressing the reinforcement of embankment, key controlling water conservancy projects and other flood prevention systems, continue reinforcing the backbone engineering construction for trunk embanking of big rivers, flood passage or storage basins, eliminating the dangers and establishing of dangerous reservoirs, and urban flood prevention, and construct the South-North Water Diversion Project. We shall intensify our efforts in constructing and transforming drinking water projects for both people and stock and the auxiliary projects in irrigation areas.

We shall strengthen the construction of information infrastructures such as wide band communication network, digital television network and the next generation of Internet, etc., propel the integration of the three kinds of networks, and improve the information safeguarding system.

Article 6 Developing advanced manufacturing industry as the keystone for vitalizing equipment manufacturing industry, and exerting its important supporting function to the economic development.

The equipment manufacturing industry shall depend on major construction projects, improve the localization level on important technical equipment through independent innovation, technology import, cooperative development, combined manufacturing, etc., break through especially in the areas such as high-efficiency clean power generation and power transmission and transformation, large petroleum chemical and advanced applicable transport equipment, high-class numerical control machine tools, automation control and integrated circuit equipment, advanced power equipment, energy conservative and consumption reducing equipment, etc., improve the overall level of research and development design, supply, processing, manufacturing, and systematic integration of core elements and parts.

We shall adhere to driving industrialization with informatization, encourage the adoption of hi-techs and advanced applicable technologies to transform and enhance the manufacturing industry, and increase the proportions of independent intellectual property rights, independent brands and high-end products. We shall, in light of the energy and resource conditions as well as environmental capacity,

emphatically adjust the product structure in the raw material industry, enterprise organization structure and industry layout, and improve product quality and technical content. We shall support the development of cold rolled stainless steel sheets, cold rolled silicon steel, high-density phosphate fertilizer, high-efficiency low-toxic and less-persistent pesticides, ethylene, fine chemical industry, and high-performance differentiated fibers. We shall urge the industries of oil refining, ethylene, steel, cement and paper making to develop towards bases and large scale. We shall strengthen the geological survey of important resources such as iron, copper and aluminum, etc., increase the geological reserve of resources, and practice rational exploitation and comprehensive utilization.

Article 7 Speeding up the development of hi-tech industry, and further strengthening the driving function of hi-tech industry to economic growth.

We shall enhance independent innovation capabilities, endeavor to grasp core and key technologies, make great efforts to develop the hi-techs which are of great importance to driving economic and social development, support and develop major industry technologies, formulate important technical standards, build technical bases for independent innovations, speed up the extension of hi-tech industry from processing and assembling mainly to independent research and development. We shall, in light of the requirements on industry gathering, scale development and enlargement of international cooperation, make great efforts to develop industries in the areas of information, biology, new materials, new energy, aviation and spaceflight, etc., and cultivate more new economic growth points. We shall give priority to developing information industry, make great efforts to develop core industries of integrated circuits and software, etc., emphatically cultivate information industry clusters in respect of digital audio and video frequency, the new generation of mobile communication, high-performance computer and network equipment, etc., strengthen information resource development and sharing, and propel the dissemination and application of information technologies. We shall exert fully to China's special resource advantages and technical advantages, emphatically develop biologic industries such as bio-agriculture, bio-medicine, bio-energy, bio-chemical industry, etc. We shall speed up the development of civil aviation and space industry, propel the development and industrialization of civil aircrafts, aeroengines and airborne systems, and further develop civil space technologies and satellite technologies. We shall actively develop new materials industry, support and develop the photoelectron materials which have technical characteristics and may exert the comparative advantages in China, as well as products such as materials with high-performance structure and special new functions.

Article 8 Increasing the proportion of the service industry, optimizing the structure of the service industry, and promoting the all-round and rapid development of the service industry. We shall adhere to the directions towards market, industrialization and socialization, strengthen the classified guidance and effective supervision, further innovate and improve the systems and mechanisms for service industry development, and establish a public, equal and regular industry access system. We shall develop large service enterprise groups with strong competitive strength, the big cities shall put the development of the service industries on a prior status, and the conditioned big cities shall gradually form an industrial structure mainly composed of service economy. We shall increase service varieties, improve the service level, and enhance the employment capacity and industrial quality. We shall make great efforts to develop modern service industries on finance, insurance, logistics, information and legal services, accounting, intellectual property rights, technology, design,

consulting service and etc. , actively develop the industries with big potential demands such as cultural, tourism, and community service, etc., and speed up the reform and development in the areas of education, training, services provide for the aged, medical treatment, health care, etc. We shall regulate and enhance traditional service industries such as commercial trade, catering and accommodation, etc., propel such organizational forms and service modes as chained operation, franchise, agency system, multi-modal transport, and electronic commerce, etc.

Article 9 Making great efforts to develop circular economy, building a resource saving and environment-friendly society, and realizing the harmony of economic growth and population resource environment. We shall adhere to the guidelines of stressing both development and economize but giving priority to the latter, and in compliance with the reduction-based, re-utilization, resource-based principles, make great efforts to propel the economize of energy, water, land and materials, strengthen comprehensive utilization of resources, promote all-round clean production, improve a renewable resource recycling and utilization system, and form a low-cost, low-consumption, low-discharge and high-efficiency economize way of growth. We shall actively develop and spread resource economizing , substitutive and circular utilization technologies and products, emphatically propel the transformation of energy economizing and consumption reducing technologies in the industries of steel, non-ferrous metal, electric power, petroleum chemistry, construction, coal, building materials, paper making, etc., develop energy economizing and land saving buildings, applying mandatory elimination system to the techniques and products with high energy consumption, serious pollution, work safety endangering, and outdated technologies, and lawfully close up enterprises that destroy environment and fail to meet work safety conditions. We shall adjust the scale of industries with high energy consumption and serious pollution, and decrease the proportion of such industries. We shall encourage the production and use of various consumables with good economizing performance, and form a consumption mode of economizing resources. We shall make great efforts to develop the environmental protection industry, and intensify the ecological protection of water resources, land, forests, grasslands, and sea, etc. by stressing the control of unreasonable resource development.

Article 10 Optimizing the industrial organizational structure, and adjusting the regional industrial layout. We shall improve the enterprises' level of economy of scale and the extent of their industrial concentration, speed up the development of large enterprises, and form a group of large companies and enterprise groups with independent intellectual property rights, prominence on main professional work , and strong core competitive capacity. We shall give full play to the functions of medium and small enterprises, propel medium and small enterprises to form the work division and coordination relationship with large enterprises, improve their professional level of production, and promote the technical progress and industry upgrading of medium and small enterprises. We shall fully exert the comparative advantages, actively propel rational flow and allocation of production factors, and guide clustered development of industries. The Western Regions shall strengthen infrastructural construction and ecological environmental protection, improve public services, develop characteristic industries and enhance their self-development capabilities in light of local resource advantages. The Northeastern Regions shall speed up the industrial structure adjustment and state-owned enterprise reform and restructuring, develop modern agriculture, emphatically promote the equipment manufacturing industry, and promote the transformation of resource-exhausted cities. The Middle Regions

shall do a good job in the construction of main grain-producing areas, develop energy and manufacturing industries with comparative advantages, strengthen infrastructural construction, and speed up building a modern market system. The Eastern Regions shall endeavor to improve independent innovation capabilities, speed up realizing the optimization and upgrading of structure and the transformation of the way of growth, improve the level of global-market-oriented economy, and enhance the international competitive capability and sustainable development capacity. They shall, by starting from the overall strategy layout of regional development, and on the basis of the bearing capacities of resources and environment as well as the development potentiality, adopt different regional industry layouts of optimized development, key development, restricted development and prohibited development, etc.

Article 11 Implementing the mutual-benefit and win-win opening strategy, improving the level of opening up, and promoting domestic industrial structure upgrading. We shall speed up transforming the way of foreign trade growth, enlarge the export of commodities with independent intellectual property rights and independent brands, control the export of products with high energy consumption and high pollution, and encourage the import of advanced technologies, equipment and resources in short supply in China. We shall support conditioned enterprises to "Go Global", and to develop and grow up in international market competition, and drive the development of domestic industries. We shall improve the industrial level of processing trade, and enhance the domestic capacity of coordinated production. We shall make great efforts to develop service trade, continue opening service markets, and orderly undertake the transfer of international modern service industries. We shall improve the quality and level of utilization of foreign capital, emphatically import advanced technologies, management experiences and high-quality talents, and pay attention to the digestion, absorption, innovation and improvement of the imported technologies. The regions and development zones which have strong capacities of absorbing foreign investments shall emphatically improve the level of production and manufacture, and actively extend to the areas of research, development, and modern logistics, etc.

Chapter III Guidance Catalogue for the Industrial Structure Adjustment

Article 12 The "Guidance Catalogue for the Industrial Structure Adjustment" is the important basis for guiding investment directions, and for the governments to administer investment projects, to formulate and enforce policies on public finance, taxation, credit, land, import and export, etc.

The "Guidance Catalogue for the Industrial Structure Adjustment" shall be formulated in accordance with the relevant laws and regulations of the state by the State Development and Reform Commission jointly with the relevant administrative departments of the State Council, and be promulgated upon approval of the State Council. If, when required by the actual situation, the "Guidance Catalogue for the Industrial Structure Adjustment" needs to be partially adjusted, it shall be timely amended and promulgated by the State Development and Reform Commission jointly with the relevant administrative departments of the State Council.

In principle, the "Guidance Catalogue for the Industrial Structure Adjustment" shall apply to various types of enterprises inside China. The foreign funded enterprises shall be governed by the "Guidance Catalogue for the Foreign

Investment Industries". The "Guidance Catalogue for the Industrial Structure Adjustment" is the one of main basis for amending the "Guidance Catalogue for the Foreign Investment Industries". The industries of the eliminated category under the "Guidance Catalogue for the Industrial Structure Adjustment" shall apply to the foreign-funded enterprises. The policy connection problem in implementing between the "Guidance Catalogue for the Industrial Structure Adjustment" and the "Guidance Catalogue for the Foreign Investment Industries" shall be subject to the investigation and deliberation by the State Development and Reform Commission and the Ministry of Commerce.

Article 13 The "Guidance Catalogue for the Industrial Structure Adjustment" is composed of three categories of industries, namely, the encouraged category, the restricted category and the eliminated category. The industries not belonging to the encouraged category, the restricted category or the eliminated category, but conforming to the relevant laws, regulations and policies of the state, shall belong to the permitted category. The permitted category shall not be listed into the "Guidance Catalogue for the Industrial Structure Adjustment".

Article 14 The encouraged category mainly include the key technologies, equipment and products to have important promoting functions to economic and social development, to conducive to resource saving, environmental protection, and industrial structure optimization and upgrading, and require to be encouraged and supported by policies and measures. The following principles shall be applied to determine the guidance catalogue for the encouraged industries:

(1) Having technical base for research, development and industrialization in China, and being conducive to technical innovations and forming a new economic growth point;

(2) Having large market demands and a wide development prospect at present and within a period in the future, and being conducive to improving the capacity of supplying commodities in short supply, and conducive to developing domestic and overseas markets;

(3) Having high technical content, and being conducive to promoting industrial technical progress and improving the industrial competitive strength;

(4) Meeting the requirements of the sustainable development strategy, being conducive to the work safety, conducive to economize and comprehensive utilization of resources, conducive to the development and utilization of new energy and renewable energy, conducive to improving energy efficiency, and conducive to protecting and improving ecological environment;

(5) Being conducive to exert China's comparative advantages, especially the advantages of energy, mineral resources and labor resources, etc. at the old industrial bases in the Middle and Western Regions and the Northeastern Regions.

(6) Being conducive to boosting employment, and increasing job positions; and

(7) Other circumstances prescribed in laws and administrative regulations.

Article 15 The restricted category mainly include the production capacities, industrial arts and techniques, equipment and products which have outdated industrial arts and techniques, do not meet the admittance conditions of industry or the relevant provisions, are unconducive to industrial structure optimization and upgrading, and need to be transformed under press or prohibited from being newly built. The guidance catalogue for the restricted industries shall be determined in compliance with the following principles:

(1) Not conforming to the admittance conditions of industry, with outdated industrial arts and techniques, and of no use to improve the industrial structure;

(2) Being unconducive to work safety;

- (3) Being uncondusive to economize of resources or energy;
- (4) Being uncondusive to environmental protection or resumption of the ecological system;
- (5) Being under serious low-level redundant construction, and with obviously surplus production capacities; and
- (6) Other circumstances prescribed in laws and administrative regulations.

Article 16 The eliminated category mainly include the outdated industrial arts and techniques, equipment and products which do not conform to the relevant laws and regulations, seriously waste resources, pollute environment, do not meet the work safety conditions, and need to be eliminated. The guidance catalogue for the eliminated industries shall be determined in compliance with the following principles:

- (1) Endangering production and personal safety, and not meeting the work safety conditions;
- (2) Seriously polluting the environment or seriously destroying the ecological environment;
- (3) The product quality is lower than the minimum standard prescribed by the state or the industry;
- (4) Seriously wasting resources or energy; and
- (5) Other circumstances prescribed in laws and administrative regulations.

Article 17 The encouraged investment projects shall be examined, approved, ratified or archived in accordance with the relevant provisions of the state on investment administration. All financial institutions shall provide credit supports in compliance with credit principles. The equipment imported within the total amount of investments for self use, except for the commodities listed in the "Catalogue of Non-tax Free Imported Commodities for Domestic Investment Projects (Amended in 2000)" promulgated by the Ministry of Finance, shall still be exempted from customs duties and import value-added tax, and shall, after the new provisions such as the catalogue of investment projects on non-exempted tax have been promulgated, be governed by such new provisions. As for other preferential policies on encouraged industry projects, the relevant provisions of the state shall be applied.

Article 18 The new investments project under the restricted category shall be prohibited. The investment administrative department shall not examine, approve, ratify or archive the projects under the restricted category. No financial institution shall grant loans for such projects, and no administrative department of land administration, urban planning, construction, environmental protection, quality inspection, fire prevention, customs, or industry and commerce, etc. shall handle the relevant procedures for such projects. In case of any violation of the provisions to carry out construction based on investment or financing, the relevant entities and persons shall be subject to liabilities.

With respect to the existing production capacities under the restricted category, the enterprises shall be allowed to, within a certain period, take measures to transform or upgrade themselves, and the financial institutions shall, in compliance with the credit principles, continue providing supports. The relevant administrative department of the state shall, when required by industrial structure optimization and upgrading, comply with the principle of selecting the superior and eliminating the inferior and provide classified guidance.

Article 19 Investments are prohibited from being contributed to projects under the eliminated category. All financial institutions shall stop various forms of credit granting supports to such projects, and take measures to take back the granted loans. All localities and departments as well as the relevant enterprises

shall take powerful measures to eliminate such projects within the prescribed time limit. The state price administrative department may, within the time limit for elimination, raise the electricity price. No production technique, equipment or product to be eliminated by the state by explicit order may be imported, transferred, produced, sold, used or adopted.

If any enterprise refuses to eliminate the production technique, equipment or products on time, the local people's government at each level and the relevant administrative department shall, in accordance with the relevant laws and regulations of the state, order it to stop production or close it, and shall take appropriate measures to resettle the employees of the enterprise, and guarantee the safety of financial institutions' credit assets, etc. If its products are subject to the administration by permit licence for production, the relevant administrative department shall lawfully revoke its permit licence for production; the administrative department for industry and commerce shall urge it to lawfully go through modification registration or nullification registration; the administrative department of environmental protection shall revoke its permit licence for pollution discharge; and the electric power supply enterprise shall lawfully stop supplying electricity to it. If any enterprise violates the provisions, its persons directly held liable and the relevant leaders shall be subject to liabilities in accordance with the law.

Chapter IV Supplementary Provisions

Article 20 The present Provisions shall come into force on the date of promulgation. The "Catalogue of Industries, Products and Technologies Emphatically Encouraged by the State to Be Developed (Amended in 2000)" promulgated by the former State Planning Commission and former State Economic and Trade Commission, as well as the "Catalogue of Outdated Production Capacities, Techniques and Products to Be Eliminated (Batch I, Batch II and Batch III)" and "Catalogue of Projects Stopped from Redundant Construction in the Area of Industrial and Commercial Investment (Batch I)" promulgated by the former State Economic and Trade Commission shall be repealed simultaneously.

Article 21 The relevant preferential policies implemented in accordance with the "Catalogue of Industries, Products and Technologies Emphatically Encouraged by the State to Be Developed (Amended in 2000)" shall be adjusted to implement in accordance with the Encouraged Catalogue in the "Guidance Catalogue for the Industrial Structure Adjustment". The establishment of foreign-funded enterprise and the relevant taxation policies, etc. shall be governed by the relevant laws and administrative regulations of the state on foreign investments.