

Documents of the State Council

[2008] No. 31

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State Council Circular on Printing and Distributing the Overall Planning  
for Post-Wenchuan Earthquake Restoration and Reconstruction

Provinces, municipalities, people's governments of municipalities, all ministries and commissions under the State Council and all departments directly under the State Council:

*The Overall Planning for Post-Wenchuan Earthquake Restoration and Reconstruction* has been approved by the State Council and is hereby printed and distributed to you, please implement it conscientiously.

Post-Wenchuan Earthquake Restoration and Reconstruction concerns the vital interests of people in and the long-term development of the quake-stricken areas. We shall thoroughly implement the Scientific Outlook on Development; adhere to the principle of putting people first, respecting nature, making overall arrangements and scientific reconstruction. All localities and departments concerned shall fully

realize the arduousness, complexity and urgency of restoration and reconstruction task, adopt an overall point of view and earnestly strengthen the organizational leadership so as to do our work well in all endeavors in a comprehensive way.

The State Council

September 19, 2008

The Overall Planning for Post-Wenchuan Earthquake Restoration and  
Reconstruction

**Compilation Basis:**

Law of the People's Republic of China on Protecting against and  
Mitigating Earthquake Disasters

Regulations on Post-Wenchuan Earthquake Restoration and

Reconstruction (the State Council No. 526)

Guiding Opinions of the State Council on Post-Wenchuan Earthquake

Restoration and Reconstruction (NDRC [2008] No.22)

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Supportive Units: State Wenchuan Earthquake Expert Committee, State Bureau of Surveying and Mapping

The present planning is formulated to extend our deep condolences to the victims of the Wenchuan earthquake, renew the highest considerations to the broad disaster-affected people, and express the sincerest gratitude to those who have been concerned about and giving support to the earthquake fighting and disaster relief efforts and restoration and reconstruction of the affected areas.

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## Foreword

A major earthquake measured 8.0 Richter scale struck Wenchuan at 14:28 on May 12, 2008, took away tens of thousands of lives, deprived millions of households of their homeland on which they had relied for generations, and destroyed in a instant the fortune accumulated by the painstaking work over decades. Faced with the unexpected catastrophe, the entire Party, the army and the Chinese people of all ethnic groups, under the firm leadership of the CPC Central Committee, State Council, and the Central Military Commission united as one and forged an iron will to combat the disaster. The broad cadres and masses in the affected areas were courageously engaged in self-rescue, people from all walks of life and the international community actively provided generous assistance. Thanks to the undaunted endeavors of the all the parties concerned, a great victory has been achieved in the aspects of rescuing people, resettling disaster victims, etc.

The post-Wenchuan earthquake restoration and reconstruction are an arduous task. Confronted with the difficult situation of such a wide disaster-affected area, such a large disaster-effected population, such complex natural conditions and severely damaged infrastructures, the

post-quake restoration and reconstruction task is extremely strenuous and full of challenges. Post-quake restoration and reconstruction concerns the vital interests of people in and the long-term development of the quake-stricken areas. We shall thoroughly implement the Scientific Outlook on Development; adhere to the principle of putting people first, respecting nature, making overall arrangements and scientific reconstruction. We shall fully rely on the broad cadres and masses in disaster-stricken areas and carry forward the outstanding qualities of the Chinese nation such as self-reliance and arduous struggle. We shall give full play to the political advantages of the socialist system and effectively utilize various kinds of resources through mobilizing the entire country. We shall rebuild our material and spiritual homeland by meticulous planning, organization and implementation so as to make people in the quake-stricken areas win new opportunities for development during the period of restoration and reconstruction and build, along with the entire nation, a moderately prosperous society in all respects.

The present planning is hereby formulated for the purpose of doing a good restoration and reconstruction job in a powerful, orderly and efficient way and rebuilding a beautiful homeland so as to restore the normal socioeconomic order in the quake-hit areas.

## Chapter I Basis for Reconstruction

### §1 An Overview of the Disaster Areas

The Wenchuan earthquake affected 417 counties (cities, districts) of 10 provinces (autonomous regions and municipalities) such as Sichuan, Gansu, Shanxi, Chongqing, Yunnan Provinces, etc., covering approximately a total area of 500,000 sq. km. The planned scope of the present planning includes 51 counties (cities and districts) in the extremely hard-hit and hard-hit disaster areas of Sichuan<sup>①</sup>, Gansu and Shaanxi Provinces, covering a total area of 132,596 sq. km., involving 14,565 administrative villages in 1,271 towns and townships, with a total population of 19.867 million by the end of 2007, the gross regional product of 241.8 billion yuan, urban household per capita disposable income and rural household per capita net income of 13,050 yuan, 3,533 yuan, respectively.

Column 1 Planned Scope		
Province	County (city and district)	No.

<b>Sichuan</b>	Wenchuan, Beichuan, Mianzhu City, Shifang City, Qingchuan, Maoxian, Anxian, Dujiangyan City, Pingwu, Pengzhou City, Lixian, Jiangyou, Lizhou (District of Guangyuan City), Chaotian (District of Guangyuan City), Wangcang, Zitong, Youxian (District of Mianyang City), Jingyang (District of Deyang City), Xiaojin, Fucheng (District of Mianyang City), Luojiang, Heishui, Chongzhou City, Jiange, Santai, Langzhong City, Yanting, Songpan, Cangxi, Lushan, Zhongjiang, Yuanba (District of Guangyuan City), Dayi, Baoxing, Nanjiang, Guanghan City, Hanyuan, Shimian, Jiuzhaigou	39
<b>Gansu</b>	Wenxian, Wudu (District of Longnan City), Kangxian, Chengxian, Huixian, Xihe, Liangdang, Zhouqu	8
<b>Shaanxi</b>	Ningqiang, Lueyang, Mianxian, Chencang (District of Baoji City)	4

The planned areas are mainly situated in the transitional area from the Qinghai-Tibet Plateau to the Sichuan Basin with the Longmen Mountains as the diving line, the geological and topographical features between the west and the east are quite distinguished from each other, so is their socioeconomic development level. In general, the said areas have the characteristics as follows:

——The planned areas are characterized by complex topographic and climate conditions, with the distribution of plains, hills, plateaus, alpiners, etc. Certain areas feature great relative altitude differences and salient vertical climatic changes. Therefore, these areas fall into the typical alpine canyon topography.

——Natural disasters frequent these alpine plateau areas where seismic rift zones crisscross and the probability of earthquake disasters is relatively high; the spots for potential geological hazards like landslides, landslips and mud-rock flow are densely and broadly distributed across

these areas, which pose a grave threat.

——With a vulnerable eco-environment, these areas are high mountains and deep gullies. The farmland in the alpine areas is in bits and pieces with arid and thin soil layers and severe soil erosion.

——Being of considerable ecological significance, the alpine plateau areas abound in fauna and flora resources and diversified eco-system types. As an important ecological screen in the upper stream of the Yangtze River, the said areas provide critical havens for China's rare and endangered wildlife.

——Relatively rich in resources, the said areas also see a concentration of world cultural and natural heritage sites and natural reserves with abundant tourist resources. In addition, there are plenty of water energy, non-ferrous metals, non-metallic mineral resources, etc.

—— Haunted by economic instability, the industrialization degree in the plain areas is comparatively high while the alpine plateau areas suffer comparatively small economic scale with a single industrial structure and a concentrated poverty-stricken population.

——The planned areas are home of many ethnic minority groups, including China's only concentrated inhabitation area of the Qiang ethnic group and one of the major Tibetan settlement areas, with cultural diversity and unique historical and humanistic resources.

## §2 Disaster Losses

The Wenchuan earthquake is the most destructive one with the widest affecting scope and most serious disaster-induced losses ever since the founding of the People's Republic in 1949. Measured 8.0 Richter scale in magnitude and 11 degrees in seismic intensity, the earthquake also caused severe secondary disasters such as landslides, landslips, mud-rock flow, barrier lakes, etc.

—— The quake caused heavy casualties. Up to August 25, 2008 some 69,226 people had been killed, 374,643 injured, and 17,923 missing.

——Numerous urban and rural residences were devastated. Some towns, including the Beichuan County seat, Yingxiu Town of Wenchuan County, etc. and a vast number of villages were razed to the ground.

——Infrastructures were severely damaged, and the systems of transportation, electricity, telecommunications, water and gas supply, etc. were paralyzed by large area.

——Public service facilities including schools and hospitals were severely damaged, and so were a large number of cultural and natural heritage sites.

—— Industry development was greatly impeded, with large acreages of farmland destroyed and key industries and numerous enterprises devastated.

——The quake also wreaked havoc on the eco-environment, with large

stretches of forests destroyed, wildlife habitats lost and shattered, and ecological function degraded.

### **§3 Challenges**

——The eco-environment has degenerated, the natural environment, such as vegetation, water bodies, soil, etc., has been destroyed, and the potential hazards of secondary disasters as well as aftershocks have increased. Consequently, the subsistence and development conditions have worsened.

—— The resource and environment carrying capacity has decreased, the per capita farmland acreage has dwindled and, the farmland quality has worsened. Hence, it is extremely difficult to ensure farmers' stable income increase.

—— The construction space in some areas is rather scanty, and the basic subsistence conditions in quite a few places have completely lost. Moreover, it is very difficult to construct new towns in other areas, select location for villages and resettle the population concerned.

——As the enterprises have been severely damaged, the employment situation is fairly grave, whereas a lot of regions have no basic conditions for resolving the employment issues through developing the local industry.



——Apart from the disaster-induced fear, many a disaster-affected individual has lost his or her housing site, farmland and job. Hence, it shall take a rather long period of time to cure the psychological trauma of the affected population.

——A large number of tangible and intangible cultural heritage carriers were destroyed, and it has become even more urgent to protect and carry forward the culture of the Qiang ethnic group.

——We are faced with an extremely complicated conflict and situation when resolving the urgent problems by the law confronting the disaster-affected people and maintaining the long-term regional sustainable development capacity.

#### **§4 Favorable Conditions**

——The guiding principle of Scientific Outlook on Development and the human-oriented governing concept have provided the ideological guarantee for building a new homeland in a scientific method.

——The inexhaustible impetus for reconstruction lies in the self-reliant and hard-working spirit, the enthusiasm and initiatives shared by the broad cadres and masses in the disaster areas for incessant self-improvement, mutual assistance and the quest for development.

—— Since the policy of reform and opening-up was adopted, China has accumulated a powerful material foundation and a favorable market

environment, and provided the economic and technological foundation and system conditions for the restoration and reconstruction.

—— An important force of restoration and reconstruction derives from the selfless support from various regions, the massive assistance from all walks of life as well as the generous aids from the international community.

——The domestic and foreign best practices of post-quake restoration and reconstruction have provided valuable experience and lessons for building a new homeland in a scientific method.

## **Chapter II** General Requirements

### **§1 Guidelines**

Thoroughly implement the Scientific Outlook on Development, and adhere to the concepts of people first, respect for nature, overall considerations and arrangements as well as scientific reconstruction. The priority shall be given to restoration of the basic living conditions and public facilities for the disaster-affected people, to prompt recovery of production conditions, and to rationalized adjustment of the layout of urban and rural areas, infrastructures and productivity, so as to gradually return the eco-environment to normal. With the massive support from

the state, various regions and all walks of life, we shall adhere to self-reliance and arduous struggle, conduct meticulous planning, organization and implementation in order that a new homeland can be built in a good and quick way, with the governments at various levels in the disaster areas playing a predominant role and the broad cadres and masses in the aforesaid areas as the main body.

## **§2 Basic Principles**

—— Bear in mind the concept of people first, and give top priority to people's well-being. The guarantee of people's well-being shall be deemed as a fundamental starting point of restoration and reconstruction, and prominence and priority shall be given to repairing and reconstructing the urban and rural residential houses. We shall promptly restore the public facilities and infrastructures, earnestly expand employment, increase the residents' income and protect the legitimate rights and interests of the affected population.

—— Respect nature by arranging a scientific layout. In light of the resource and environment carrying capacity, we shall take into consideration the threats posed by disasters and potential disasters, scientifically define the major functions of different regions, optimize the urban and rural spatial layout, population distribution, industrial

structure and productivity layout, so as to promote the harmony between man and nature.

—— Make comprehensive considerations and arrangements to ensure coordinated development. Meet the needs of future development by looking into the future and thinking ahead properly, combining with implementing the strategy of great development of China's west, advancing new industrialization and urbanization as well as constructing new rural areas. Focus on innovation technology, further promote the restructuring and development mode transformation, strive to improve the self-development capacity of the disaster areas and intensify the supporting strength to the poverty-stricken areas and ethnic minority areas to promote national unity.

—— Make mechanism innovations and conduct collaborative construction. Persist in the market-oriented reform, emancipate the mind, make explorations and innovations and distinguish between government duties and market function correctly. Give full play to the enthusiasm, initiatives and creativity of the broad cadres and masses in the disaster areas to encourage them to rely upon self-reliance and arduous struggle, Adequately tap the important role of counterpart assistance, build a reconstruction mechanism featuring the joint participation of governments, enterprises, social organizations and individuals, with clearly defined responsibility, openness and transparency, powerful

monitoring and multi-channel investments.

—— Place safety first and ensure quality. Strictly enforce the requirements for seismic fortification, raise the criteria of the seismic fortification in the densely populated public facilities such as schools, hospitals, etc. The potential spots of major hazards must be avoided when selecting locations for urban-rural residential points and reconstruction projects. Rigorously implement the national construction standards and technical specifications, and strictly control the quality of design, construction and building materials, so as to achieve effective control and to ensure the quality of reconstruction projects.

—— Strictly practice frugality and protect farmland. Restoration and reconstruction shall be undertaken in rigorous accordance with the relevant standards, and no over-standard construction, vanity comparison or extravagance shall be tolerated. Try to maintain and reinforce the original buildings and facilities as much as possible, and construct, in light of overall arrangements, public utility facilities and houses to the greatest extent. The resource-saving and environment-friendly demands must be satisfied when planning the construction of towns, villages and industry cluster districts. Adhere to the principle of using the land economically and intensively, while strictly protecting farmland and forestland.

—— Inherit and carry forward culture and protect ecology. Protect, inherit and carry forward excellent traditional national cultures, protect architecture, structures and buildings possessing historical value and ethnic minority characteristics, and preserve the traditional styles of the towns and villages. Reconstruction must avoid natural reserves, ancient historical and cultural relics, water source conservation areas, as well as the new landscape which was formed by the earthquake and is worth retaining. Synchronize the planning of construction and environmental protection facilities.

—— Adapt to the local conditions and implement the overall planning in different phases. Undertake the restoration and reconstruction in accordance with the actual local situation, and take into full account the economic, social, cultural, natural and ethnic factors, etc. Rationalize the determination of reconstruction modes, preferential sectors and construction sequences. Make overall arrangements, and ensure the focal points while taking into consideration the general aspects, so as to advance the restoration and reconstruction process in a planned and phase-oriented approach.

### **§3 Reconstruction Objectives**

Achieve the major task of restoration and reconstruction in approximately three years. The basic living conditions and the economic development level should reach or surpass the pre-disaster level. Make every endeavor to build a new homeland characterized by enjoyable life and work, eco-civilization, security and harmony, and lay a solid foundation for sustainable socioeconomic development.

—— Housing shall be available to each family. Basically complete the restoration and reconstruction of urban and rural residences, make it possible for the disaster-affected people to live in safe, economical, practical and land-saving houses.

—— Ensure employment for household of working population. Ensure that at least one member in each family has a stable job, and that urban household per capita disposable income and rural household per capita net income surpass the pre-disaster level.

—— Each person is secured. All the disaster-affected people shall enjoy basic living allowances, and basic public services such as compulsory education, public sanitation and basic medical treatment, and have access to public culture and sports, social welfare, etc.

—— Improve infrastructures. Completely restore the functions of infrastructures such as transportation, communications, energy, water conservancy, etc., ensure that the support capacity reach or surpass the

pre-disaster level.

—— Ensure development in economy. Improve and expand special advantage industries, optimize industry structure and spatial layout and enhance the scientific development capacity.

Ensure improvement in ecology. Gradually restore the ecological functions and improve environmental quality and ensure apparent enhancement in disaster prevention and mitigation ability.

### Chapter III Spatial Distribution

#### §1 Division of Reconstruction Areas

On the basis of the comprehensive evaluation of the resources and environment carrying capacity and in accordance with the national land development intensity, industry development direction as well as the appropriateness of population aggregation and urban construction, the national land in the planned areas is divided into three categories: suitable for reconstruction; appropriate reconstruction; and ecological restoration<sup>②</sup>.

Column 2 Reconstruction Divisions <sup>③</sup>				
Type	Area (sq. km)	Proportion in the Planned areas	Population (ten thousand)	Proportion in the Planned areas (%)



		(%)	people)	
<b>Areas suitable for reconstruction</b>	10, 077	7.6	772.8	38.9
<b>Areas suitable for appropriate reconstruction</b>	38, 320	28.9	1, 180.1	59.4
<b>Ecological reconstruction area</b>	84, 199	63.5	33.8	1.7

### I. Areas Suitable for Reconstruction

—— Mainly refers to the areas with relatively strong resources and environment carrying capacity and smaller disaster risks, suitable for the reconstruction of county seats, towns and townships on the original sites, for the aggregation of a relatively large population, and for the overall development of various industries.

—— Mainly distributed in the piedmont plains of the Longmen Mountains and the shallow hill areas bordering the said mountains in Sichuan Province, in the river valleys of Weihe River and Jinghe River and Huicheng Basin in Gansu Province, on the edge of Hanzhong Basin and the transitional belt of Guanzhong Plain in Shaanxi Province, as well as a few other scattered plots.

—— The functions are oriented to promote industrialization and urbanization, to aggregate population and economy and to build into the zones for revitalizing economy, carrying industries and creating

employment. The areas suitable for reconstruction in Sichuan, Gansu and Shaanxi Provinces shall become important components of Cheng (du)-De (yang)-Mian(yang) Economic Zone, Tianshui Economic Zone and Guanzhong Economic Zone, respectively.

## II. Areas Suitable for Appropriate Reconstruction

—— Mainly refer to the areas with relatively weak resources and environment carrying capacity and comparatively big disaster risks, suitable for appropriate reconstruction of county seats, towns and townships on the original sites under the precondition of controlled scale, for appropriate population aggregation, and for the development of specific industries.

—— Mainly distributed in the altiplano area behind Longmen mountains and canyons within mountains in Sichuan Province, the west Qinling mountainous area in Gansu Province, the Qinba mountainous area in Shaanxi Province and other areas where the development intensity should be controlled.

—— The functions are oriented to give priority to protection, and carry out appropriate exploitation and spotty development, so as to build the zones with appropriate population, good eco-environment and distinctive industrial characteristics.

## III. Ecological Reconstruction Areas

—— Mainly refers to the areas with very low resources and

environment carrying capacity, great disaster risks and significant ecological functions, where the construction land is in severe shortage and the cost of construction and maintenance of transportation and other infrastructures is extremely high, and where it is inappropriate to reconstruct towns in the original sites or to aggregate a large population.

—— Mainly distributed in the core area of the Longmen mountains quake fault zone and alpine areas in Sichuan Province, the Kuma-Longmen Mountains fault zone in Gansu Province, Mianlue fault zone in Shanxi Province and the various conservation zones at all levels and of all categories.

—— The functions are oriented to focus on the ecological protection and restoration, and build the areas for protecting natural and cultural resources as well as rare and precious fauna and flora resources, with a small scattered population.

## **§2 Urban and Rural Distribution**

—— Those towns situated in the areas suitable for reconstruction shall be restored on their original sites, among which those possessing relatively good conditions and accorded with the economical development and the scale of population absorption, shall be appropriately expanded land-use scale. Villages shall be restored on the

original sites with relatively concentrated layout.

—— Those towns situated in the appropriate reconstruction areas shall be mainly restored on their original sites, among which those unsuitable for developing industry shall have their functions readjusted; and downsize those having limited development space. Villages shall be mainly restored on their original sites, and those may be appropriately concentrated when conditions permit.

—— Those towns situated in the ecological reconstruction areas had been so extremely hard-hit that it is impossible to restore or reconstruct through engineering means shall be rebuilt in separate locations. Those villages capable of dodging hazard risks through engineering means may be reconstructed on their original sites under the precondition of controlled scale; and those villages exposed to great hazard risks or deprived of farmland which can not be restored shall be rebuilt in separate locations.

——The county seats (city proper) in the planned areas can be categorized into the modes including key reconstruction with expanded scale, reconstruction with appropriately expanded scale, on-site reconstruction with readjusted functions, on-site reconstruction with dwindled scale, and reconstruction in separate locations.

——The reconstruction mode of the county seats (city proper) on their original sites need to be decided by provincial people's government in

the disaster area. The site selection for those county seats and municipal administrative centers needing to be rebuilt in separate locations shall be based upon the actual situation, and the comprehensive considerations of the various factors, such as geological and geographical conditions, economic development, willingness of cadres and masses, etc., and such applications shall be filed by the provincial people's government concerned in the quake-hit areas and submitted to the State Council for approval.

—— The reconstruction mode of the towns shall be determined by provincial people's governments in the disaster-affected areas and that of the villages shall be decided by the people's governments at the city or county level in the disaster areas.

### **§3 Industrial Distribution**

—— Comprehensively develop related industries according to their own characteristics in the areas suitable for reconstruction, extend the industrial chain and the ability to support, and gradually form advantageous industrial belts and industrial bases.

—— Priority shall be placed upon the key development of the characteristic industries with tourism and eco-agriculture in the areas suitable for appropriate reconstruction, while constructing quality tourist

areas, and tapping the advantageous mineral resources. Strictly control the size of industrial parks, amalgamate or relocate the industrial parks unqualified for restoration and reconstruction.

—— Appropriately develop tourism, agriculture, forestry and animal husbandry, and strictly confine the development of other industries in the ecological reconstruction areas under the precondition that the main functions are free from impact. In principle, no industrial enterprises may be restored or reconstructed on their original sites.

#### **§4 Population Resettlement**

——The general principle for resettling the disaster-affected population is mainly to conduct the on-site or nearby resettlement within the planned areas instead of organizing large-scale emigration. The population to be resettled shall be primarily composed of the rural households who were unable to be engaged in production and living within their original village groups due to the fact that their farmland and housing sites had been seriously damaged by the disaster.

——Adhere to the principle of nearby decentralization resettlement and respecting the willingness of the individuals to be resettled within the their own administrative regions in the order of the original sites,

crossing the groups within a village, crossing the villages within a town or township, crossing towns or townships within a county, crossing counties within a city (prefecture), and crossing cities within a province. In addition, exercise the combination of agricultural resettlement with industrial employment.

——Respecting their living and production customs, the individuals of ethnic minority groups shall be, in principle, resettled within their own concentrated inhabitation areas.

—— Exercise within their original areas the on-site or nearby resettlement of the affected population in the areas suitable for reconstruction, and appropriately absorb the disaster-affected people who are from the ecological reconstruction areas and need to be resettled in separate locations. In principle, the affected population in the areas suitable for appropriate reconstruction shall be accorded with on-site or nearby resettlement within their original areas, while the small number of affected population in the ecological reconstruction areas may be resettled in the local counties, for those un-resettled, in other administrative regions.

—— The market law shall be abided by under the orderly government organization and policy guidance. Respect shall be given to the independent choices of those who are willing to evacuate at their own discretion to seek assistance from their relatives and friends and settle

down in other regions.

—— Encourage the rural-urban floating population for employment or business as well as their family members in the planned areas to transfer to the said working places for resettlement, and they shall be granted by the local governments the same treatment of living, education, medical care, social security, etc. entitled to the local residents.

## **§5 Land-use Arrangements**

—— Insist on using the land resources economically and intensively and protecting arable land, the farmland in particular. Make sure that the various reconstruction projects shall take up no or as little farmland as possible, while making the best use of the original construction land , abandoned land and clearings.

—— Make overall considerations and arrangements of the land for the on-site reconstruction and reconstruction in separate locations, and rationalize the arrangements of the scale, structure, layout and time sequence of the land to be used for various reconstruction tasks.

—— Appropriately enlarge the size of the construction land in the urban areas located in the areas suitable for reconstruction, and those absorbing a relatively big population, in particular. While combining the amalgamation of industrial parks and outbound transfer of enterprises,



control the land-use scale of urban construction in the areas suitable for appropriate reconstruction and ecological reconstruction areas, appropriately downsize the industrial and mine land, and rural residential land, restore and gradually expand the ecological land.

Column 3 The Newly Increased Land for Restoration and Reconstruction <sup>④</sup>				
Unit: ha.				
Category	Total	Sichuan	Gansu	Shaanxi
Urban and rural construction land	23,190	19,200	1,910	2,080
Rural residential points land	11,000	9,500	726	774
Independent industrial land	6,246	4,000	762	1,484
Infrastructure land	16,367	14,600	1,212	555
Other construction land	590	500	—	90
<b>Total</b>	<b>57,393</b>	<b>47,800</b>	<b>4,610</b>	<b>4,983</b>

——Give priority to ensure availability of lands for construction uses relating to the construction of the new remote towns and villages. Focus on new construction lands of important reconstruction programs and projects

——Increase land area of the recycling economical industry agglomeration. Expand moderately lands of a small number of national-level and provincial-level development zones

## Chapter IV Urban and Rural Housing

—Corresponding governmental subsidiary policies shall be formulated on the basis of different characteristics of urban and rural housing construction and consumption in the process of urban and rural housing restoration and reconstruction. Those reparable houses which could ensure security are not necessary to be destroyed and rebuilt. Immediate check and inspection, timely maintenance and strengthening are necessary in such cases. Scientific site option, intensive and economical land use and seismic fortification criteria confirmation and execution are essential for the implementation of construction of those houses in need of reconstruction.

### §1 Rural Housing

— The restoration and reconstruction of rural dwellers housing should be in consistent with the construction of new villages. The wills of farmers shall be respected fully to conduct farmer self-construction with a combination of governmental subsidiaries, partnership assistance and social helps and support.

— Ameliorate building structure, improve construction quality and conform to the requirements of seismic fortification criteria to meet the

needs of modernized life. Embody the characteristics of local traits and folk customs and economically use the land and pay attention to the protection of ecology.

—— People’s government at all levels in the disaster-affected area shall organize planning and design strength to provide rural habitants with diversified housing design samples and technical guidance.

<b>Column 4 Rural Dwelling Houses</b>					
<b>Projects</b>	<b>Unit</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>Sichuan</b>	<b>Gansu</b>	<b>Shanxi</b>
<b>Strengthening</b>	Household (10, 000)	168.36	144.38	11.88	12.10
<b>New construction</b>	Household (10, 000)	218.87	191.17	22.98	4.72
	Room number (10, 000)	656.61	573.51	68.93	14.17

## **§2 Urban Housing**

—— The restoration and reconstruction of urban dwelling houses shall follow the principles of the government guidance, market operation and policy support as well as overall urban plans and short-term construction plans, conducting maintenance and consolidation and combining the reconstruction at the original site and new construction at other site.

—— Strengthen the houses suffering from ordinary breakage and

rebuild the collapsed and severely damaged houses.

—— Well organize the construction of tenement houses and economical affordable houses to be in consistent with present urban dwelling housing supply system, and reasonably organize the construction of ordinary commercial houses. The construction of the houses of the staff in the institutions directly under the central authority shall be inscribed into the reconstruction of the urban dwelling houses.

—— Restore and improve the supporting facilities in the original residential area and the construction of auxiliary public service amenities, infrastructure facilities, commercial and trade outlets, public greenbelt, etc shall be conducted, in principle, in different communities and groups in the newly constructed residential area.

Column 5 Urban Dwelling Houses					
Projects		Units	Total	Sichuan	Gansu
Strengthening	Area (10, 000 sq. m)	4712. 99	4437. 03	220. 06	55. 90
New construction	Suite (10, 000)	72. 03	68. 71	2. 85	0. 47
	Area (10, 000 sq. m)	5489. 29	5290. 97	170. 12	28. 20

## **Chapter V Urban Construction**

The restoration and reconstruction of towns shall follow the requirements of restoring and perfecting functions, comprehensive considerations and arrangements to optimize the layout of urban space, enhance the disaster prevention ability, and improve residential environment, laying a foundation for the sustainable development for the towns.

### **§1 Municipal Public Utility Facilities**

—— Focus on the restoration of the original facilities with appropriate improvement, taking into account futuristic development needs in the towns to be built at the original places. The municipal public utility facilities shall be allocated reasonably according to function position, size of population, construction standard as well as technical regulations in the cities to be newly constructed in separate locations.

—— Give first priority to the restoration of urban roads, bridges and public transportation system, improve the road network structure based on the comprehensive consideration of the needs of production and

living as well as emergency rescue. The roads restoration and reconstruction shall be planned and implemented concurrently with the construction of municipal pipelines of water supply and drainage, electricity, gas and heat supply, communication, radio and television, etc.

—— Guarantee the safety of drinking water, restore and reconstruct water source areas, water plants as well as water supply pipelines network to meet the long-term needs. Independent water supply system shall be set up in towns in principle, and if water supply meets the demand, one water supply system may be shared by several counties and be extended to surrounding villages.

—— Promote the utilization of clean and environment friendly energies based on the resources conditions and comprehensive consideration of urban energy structure. Restore and reconstruct gas distribution stations and supply network on the basis of current urban gas supply system. The gas and heat supply facilities shall be planned and built comprehensively in the process of restoration and reconstruction for the towns with qualified conditions.

—— Restore and reconstruct the damaged sewage plants and sewage pipelines and plan and construct in synchronization sewage pipelines in the restoration and reconstruction of other municipal facilities in the towns without sewage treatment facilities. The sewage treatment system shall be shared by the towns with more sewage influxes while planning

and constructing the system in line with the diffidence of rain and sewage in the towns.

—— Restore and reconstruct harmless and recycling treatment facilities of domestic waste in the way of village collection, town transportation and county (city) treatment in qualified areas.

——According to the standards, restore and reconstruct public green belt, and establish emergency shelters and paths.

Column 6 Municipal Public Facilities									
Field	Projects	Total		Sichuan		Gansu		Shaanxi	
		Restoration	New construction	Restoration	New construction	Restoration	New construction	Restoration	New construction
Transportation	Road (km)	2548	1,509	2301	1,332	180	94	67	83
	Bridge	728	123	635	58	54	22	39	43
	Bus station	450	207	419	130	24	3	7	74
Water supply	Water plant	451	15	442	12	8	—	1	3
	Pipe net (km)	4153	2363	4055	2085	74	119	24	159
Gas and heat supply	Gas distribution station	203	15	203	10	2	—	—	3
	Gas supply network (km)	2052	791	2049	590	—	—	3	201
	Heating-electricity plant	3	4	—	—	3	4	—	—
	Gas supply network (km)	6	41	—	—	6	41	—	—
Sewage disposal	Treatment plant	331	27	328	21	3	3	—	3
	Pipe net (km)	800	7256	765	6350	29	471	6	435
Garbage		47	8	39	1	5	5	3	2

<b>disposal</b>	Treatment plant								
	Transfer station	665	87	565	9	44	60	56	18

## **§2 Famous Cities, Towns and Villages of Cultural and Historical Interests**

—— Preserve as much the traditional patterns and the original features of the famous cities, towns and villages of cultural and historical interests, strict protective and exploitation intensity measures and construction control requirements shall be clarified in the process of restoration and reconstruction.

—— Consolidate and restore the key parts of a whole building suffered slight damages within historical and cultural blocks, and preserve the traditional style of the appearance and use the most original construction materials or components for the buildings in true need of restoration.

——The style of the damaged modern buildings to be restored and reconstructed within historical and cultural blocks shall be in harmony with the surrounding environment.

—— Protect earnestly the historical and cultural value of the cities,



towns and villages which are proposed to be declared as national or provincial famous cities, towns and villages of historical and cultural interests.

<b>Column 7 Famous Cities, Towns and Villages of Historical and Cultural Interests</b>					
<b>Projects</b>		<b>Total</b>	<b>Sichuan</b>	<b>Gansu</b>	<b>Shaanxi</b>
<b>Famous cities of historical and cultural interests</b>	National	2	Dujiangyan, Liangzhong		
	Provincial	10	Mianyang, Shifang, Songpan, Wenchuan, Guangyuan, Jiangyou, Mianzhu, Guanghan, Jiange		Mianxian
<b>Famous towns of historical and cultural interests</b>	National	2	Anren, Laoguan		
	Provincial	9	Zhaohua, Xiaoquan, Jiezi, Huaiyuan, Yuantong, Anshunchang, Qijiang, Qinglian	Bikou	
<b>Famous villages of historical and cultural interests</b>	Provincial	1		Yangdian village	

## **Chapter VI Rural Construction**

The restoration and reconstruction of rural production and living facilities shall conform to the requirements of balancing urban and rural development, while combining new countryside construction and poverty alleviation and development so as to reach the purposes of

resources integration, zoning design, hierarchy configuration, facilitating and benefiting residents and co-construction and sharing.

## **§1 Agricultural Production**

—— Stabilize and increase the grain yield, give priority to advantages, enhance industries, restore and develop advantageous and special agricultural products in consistent with local conditions, and improve steadily comprehensive agricultural productivity.

—— Restore and reconstruct a batch of professional, standardized and large scale of special production bases of agricultural products standing on the resources advantages.

—— Restore and reconstruct the damaged farmland, green houses for vegetable and edible fungi production, farm equipment storage shed, livestock and poultry houses, aquaculture ponds, electro-mechanical lift irrigation stations, farm machinery road and other facilities.

—— Assist and support the restoration and reconstruction of leading enterprises engaged in agricultural industrialization management and various professional agricultural cooperation organizations and farm produce circulation infrastructure, and ensure the rehabilitation and reconstruction of the facilities for the processing and purchasing, storage

as well as transportation of the agricultural products.

Column 8 Production Facilities and Bases of Agriculture	
<b>Production facilities and bases of agriculture</b>	Restore 100, 500 hectares of damaged farmland, restore and reconstruct 28.8 million sq. m of greenhouse, 22.11 million sq. m of livestock and poultry houses, 12,300 hectares of aquaculture pond, and 9,982 electromechanical lift irrigation stations, 18,392 km.farm machinery road.
<b>Production bases of premium grain and oil</b>	Construct 20 rice production bases, 14 corn production bases, 21 potato production bases, 23 “dual low” rape production bases, and 7,300 hectares of olive growing bases.
<b>Production bases of high valued fruit and vegetable</b>	Construct 33 vegetable production bases, 18 production bases of high valued fruit and vegetable and 13 production bases of edible fungi.
<b>Production bases of tea, drug and mulberry</b>	Construct 13 production bases of tea, 23 production bases of Chinese traditional medicine, and 28 production bases of sericulture industry.
<b>Production bases of stock raising</b>	Construct production base that can produce 8.9 million hogs every year, production base that can produce 2.26 million mutton sheep every year, production base that can produce 420 thousand beef cattle every year, milk production base that can hold 42 thousand livestock, production base that can produce 8 million native chicken, production base that can hold 6.5 million rabbits, and production base that can produce 5000 tons of bee products.
<b>Production base of aquatic products</b>	Construct 39 characteristic aquiculture bases.
<b>Production bases of forestry industry</b>	Construct 19,300 hectares of raw material forests of wood and bamboos, and 15,300 hectares of walnut and other characteristic economic forest.

## §2 Agricultural Service System

——Increase investment in agricultural technology popularization and application support, develop new product and industries, stimulate the restructuring of agriculture.

— Restore and reconstruct service system of fine variety breeding, fauna and flora epidemic disease prevention and control, quality security of agricultural products, marketing information service, and agricultural technology extension and institutions of agricultural scientific research.

Column 9 Agricultural Service System					
Unit:					
Item		Total	Sichuan	Gansu	Shaanxi
Fine variety breeding fields (stations)	Fine variety breeding fields (stations) of crops	79	66	4	9
	Fine variety breeding fields of livestock and poultry	141	80	31	30
	Fine variety breeding fields of aquatic products	32	28	1	3
Agricultural technology comprehensive service stations	City level	5	3	1	1
	County level	51	39	8	4
	Village level	1271	1021	160	90
Institutions of agricultural scientific research	Institutes of Agricultural Sciences	4	3	1	—

### §3. Infrastructure in Rural Areas

— Encourage to use the local materials and human resources in the restoration and reconstruction of the rural roads, village paths, water and electricity supply, garbage and sewage treatment, rural energy and other facilities by using mature and applicable technology, process and equipment. Continuously implement the rural drinking water safety project.

Column 10 Infrastructure in Rural Areas							
Item				Total	Sichuan	Gansu	Shaanxi
Drinking water safety	Centralized water supply facilities			4586	3357	1079	150
	Decentralized water supply facilities			300151	270931	29000	220
Rural Roads (km)				39948	29345	7414	3189
Passenger stations in counties				49	39	8	2
Passenger stations in townships				363	342	18	3
Biogas digester in villages				430010	419400	8473	2137
Garbage collection, transfer and treatment facilities				15759	11891	2700	1168

— Conduct restoration and reconstruction of the infrastructure in villages to be reconstructed on the original sites based on the existing facilities and under the premises of safety. The production manner and living habits of local villagers shall be respected in the villages rebuilt in separate locations and rationalize the reconstruction level and mode of

infrastructure.

—— When restoring and reconstructing the production and living facilities and service system in rural areas, the special situation of poverty villages, state-owned farms and forest farms shall be considered, and make overall arrangements for the restoration and reconstruction of related facilities.

## Chapter VII **Public Services**

Ensure resources integration and configuration readjustment in light of urban and rural layout and population size for public service facilities restoration and reconstruction, so as to promote standardized construction as well as the equalization of public service. Give priority to the restoration and reconstruction of schools, hospitals and other public service facilities while strictly abide by compulsory construction standard norms for the safest, soundest and most reliable architectures.

### **§ 1. Education and Scientific Research**

—— Implement the revitalization project of compulsory education. Restore and reconstruct various types of education infrastructures with

emphasis on the compulsory education. Comprehensively balance the restoration and reconstruction of the enterprise-run and private-operated educational institutions.

—— Restore and reconstruct middle and primary schools with high quality, enlarge the scale of boarding schools and the ratio of boarders, and implement backbone teachers education support program in primary and secondary schools.

—— The senior high schools and secondary vocational schools (technical schools) in rural areas should be built in county seats in principle, junior high school built in central towns and townships, and the distribution of primary schools is relatively centralized.

—— Rationalize the distribution and reconstruction of the kindergartens, special education schools, etc.

—— Restore and reconstruct the damaged colleges and universities and scientific research institutions.

<b>Column 11 Education</b>					
<b>Item</b>		<b>Total</b>	<b>Sichuan</b>	<b>Gansu</b>	<b>Shaanxi</b>
Elementary schools		3462	1973	1194	295
	Including: boarding schools	1503	955	253	295
Junior high		970	769	144	57

schools					
	Including: boarding schools	891	710	124	57
Senior high schools		153	112	28	13
Secondary vocational schools		217	189	20	8
	Including: technical schools	60	56	1	3
Colleges and universities		24	22	1	1
Special education schools		23	21	1	1
Kindergartens		270	250	17	3
Others		62	62	—	—

## §2 Health and Medical Care

—— Key efforts shall be made to restore and reconstruct county hospitals, disease prevention control, maternal and child health (MCH), and family planning service institutions, township health centers, as well as central township family planning service stations so as to restore the basic medical and public health service systems of cities, counties and villages. Restore and reconstruct the prevention and treatment facilities of endemic diseases. Overall considerations shall be taken for the restoration and reconstruction of the medical institutions run by enterprises and non-public medical institutions. Restore the municipal drug supervision and test stations.

—— Strengthen the effective integration of primary family planning,



MCH, and medical service resource. Houses which are used for township family planning service and serve a relatively smaller population shall be, in principle, constructed with township health centers under overall arrangements, without being reconstructed separately. Properly allocate the flowing service cars for family planning to improve the service ability.

<b>Column 12 Medical and Family Planning Services</b>				
<b>Item</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>Sichuan</b>	<b>Gansu</b>	<b>Shaanxi</b>
<b>Hospitals</b>	169	137	23	9
<b>Disease prevention and control institutions</b>	63	48	11	4
<b>MCH institutions</b>	52	39	9	4
<b>Township health centers (including common township family planning stations built with overall arrangements)</b>	1263	1021	160	82
<b>Drug test stations</b>	7	5	1	1
<b>Other health institutions</b>	67	57	2	8
<b>Family planning service institutions</b>	66	53	9	4
<b>Central township family planning service stations</b>	348	268	46	34
<b>Flowing service cars for the family planning</b>	450	346	62	42

### § 3 Culture and Sports

—— Rationalize the distribution of public culture and sports facilities, and ensure sound restoration and reconstruction of county libraries,

cultural centers, archives, theaters (troupes), radio and TV, press and publication, sports venues, adolescent activity places, township comprehensive cultural stations and other facilities.

——Centralize the planning and construction of public culture facilities to the greatest extent, and give full play to the role of the township comprehensive cultural stations in culture promotion, information supply, science popularization, technical training, etc. Restore and reconstruct the service network of cultural information resources sharing project.

—— Restore the function of broadcast and television network, restore and reconstruct broadcasting stations, television stations, wireless radio and television transmission and monitoring stations, etc., and restore the facilities for village-village connection of radio and television. Houses used for the township broadcasting and television stations shall be built with the township comprehensive culture stations under overall arrangements.

—— Restore and reconstruct commonweal publishing institutions, Xinhua bookstores, farmers' reading rooms and public showcases for newspaper reading.

—— Restore and reconstruct damaged stadiums (gymnasiums) and other facilities. The restoration and reconstruction of township sports venues shall be planned under overall arrangements with schools or culture facilities, and these venues and facilities shall be jointly

constructed and shared.

<b>Column 13 Culture and Sports</b>
<b>Public culture facilities</b> Restore and reconstruct 52 libraries, 54 cultural centers, 56 archives, 1,177 township comprehensive culture stations (including the construction of township radio and TV stations under overall arrangements), theaters (troupes), and county branches and grass-roots points of the national cultural information resources sharing project service.
<b>Radio, film and television facilities</b> Restore and reconstruct 90 wireless radio and television transmission and monitoring stations, 54 radio and television stations; restore 29,522 km. of radio and television transmission overlay network, 51 radio and television cable front ends; restore and supply 18,332 broadcasting and transmission equipment for township broadcasting and television stations, and 15, 688 sets of facilities for village-village connection of radio and television, as well as 2,526 sets of flowing movie projection cars and equipment.
<b>Press and publication facilities</b> Restore and reconstruct 4 commonweal publishing institutions, 1,146 Xinhua bookstores, farmers' reading rooms and damaged public showcases for newspaper reading.
<b>Sports facilities</b> Restore and reconstruct 42 damaged stadiums, 37 gymnasiums, 83 reserve talents training facilities, etc.; construct auxiliary grass-roots body-building facilities.

#### **§4. Cultural and Natural Heritages**

—— Attach importance to the salvage and protection of world cultural and natural heritage sites as well as national culture, and protect intangible cultural heritage and architecture of historical value and ethnic minority characteristics.

—— Repair and restore world cultural and natural heritage sites, cultural relics protection units, martyr memorial protection units and museums, central storehouse of cultural relics, cultural relics management offices, theme museums of intangible cultural heritage, folk custom museums and institutes, and related religious activity places.

<b>Column 14 Cultural and Natural Heritages</b>	
<b>World cultural and natural heritage sites</b>	Repair Qingcheng Mountain— Dujiangyan, Jiuzhaigou nature reserve, Huanglong, and Sichuan panda habitats.
<b>China’s tentative list of world heritage</b>	Repair Sanxingdui relic site, Diaolou and villages of Tibetan and Qiang ethnic groups, and Jiannanchun brewery site.
<b>Cultural relics protection units</b>	Repair 190 cultural relics protection units at various levels and 20 tangible cultural heritage sites of ethnic minorities, such as Temple of Two Nobilities, Lingbao Monastery in Pengzhou, Yunyan Temple in Jiangyou, Bao’en Temple in Pingwu, Huangze Temple in Guangyuan, Diaolou and Qiang ethnic village in Taoping of Lixian County, cliffside carving of Newly-built Baishui Road in Huixian County, and Tongxin Qiang ethnic village in Ningqiang.
<b>Museums and cultural relics storehouses</b>	Repair 65 museums and storehouses including Mianyang Museum, Shifang Museum, Qiang Ethnic Group Museum of Maoxian county, Longnan Museum, central storehouse in Guangyuan City, cultural relics management office in Hanyuan County, etc. and 3,473 pieces (sets) of collected cultural relics.
<b>Intangible cultural heritage</b>	Repair 111 museums and institutes, including Qiang Custom Museum in Beichuan County, Theme Museum of Jiannanchun Wine Brewing Technology, Mianzhu New Year Pictures Museum and Institute, Gezhou Institute at White Horse Pool in Wenxian County, Jiangshen Temple Folk Custom Museum in Lueyang, etc.

## §5. Employment and Social Security

—— Carry out employment support project, strengthen the vocational training among the young and middle-aged people, and resolve the employment issue of about one million people in the planned areas through counterpart assistance, directional employment, directional training, labor export, etc.

—— Restore and reconstruct employment and social security service facilities. In principle, comprehensive service facility of employment and social security shall be constructed in counties, while working

platform for labor security shall be established in sub-districts (townships) and communities to provide employment, career, social security, conciliation and arbitration services, etc. Restore and reconstruct employment and social security service information system.

<b>Column 15 Employment and Social Security</b>				
<b>Item</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>Sichuan</b>	<b>Gansu</b>	<b>Shaanxi</b>
<b>County-level comprehensive service institutions of employment and social security</b>	51	39	8	4
<b>Grass-roots labor security working platforms<sup>®</sup></b>	1855	1507	217	131
<b>County/township social welfare institutions<sup>®</sup></b>	1855	1350	476	29
<b>County/township comprehensive service facilities for the handicapped</b>	157	138	12	7

—— Implement special relief program for the young, the old and the disabled who lost their family members in the affected areas. Improve the ability of social welfare, social assistance and veteran benefit and placement service facilities on various levels and of all categories. Reconstruct and properly build new welfare institutes, gerocomiums, comprehensive service facilities for the disabled, etc. Construct rehabilitation center for the disabled in Chengdu, and restore and reconstruct funeral home and salvation management station.

## **§ 6. Social Management**

—— The restoration and reconstruction of social management facilities shall be frugal and practical, and the construction standard be strictly controlled according to the adjustment to the administrative divisions, and meet the requirements of the transformation of government functions and institutional reform. Houses and facilities at the same level and of the same category shall be constructed in a concentrated way and be co-built and shared to the greatest extent.

—— Restore and reconstruct the office buildings of party and government organizations and of politics and law institutions at various levels, as well as those of supervision institutions in the fields of industry and commerce, sanitation, food and drug, quality check, safe production, environment, finance, culture, etc. Restore and reconstruct fire fighting facilities.

—— Restore and reconstruct city (city proper) community service facilities

—— Construct relocation housing for public servants of towns and townships, and provide dormitories for temporary cadres, volunteers for education and medical care, etc.

—— Make overall arrangements for village public services and construct new village comprehensive public service facilities, so as to

provide common and shared venues for village offices, medical care and health, family planning, recreational activities, employment and social security, party member education, policing, agricultural production service, etc.

## **Chapter VIII    Infrastructure**

Priority shall be given to the function of restoration in the restoration and reconstruction of infrastructure. Make rational adjustment to the infrastructure distribution in accordance with geological and geographical conditions and rural and urban layout, integrated with local socioeconomic development planning, rural and urban planning and land utilization planning. Combine the resources, far and near, optimize the structure, rationally determine the construction criteria and enhance the safety assurance capacity.

### **§1.    Traffic**

—— Speed up the restoration and reconstruction of the highway and make full use of the existing highways and facilities by focusing on the trunk highway while taking into consideration the expressway, so as to

connect the necessary inter-county and inter-village end breakage roads. Appropriately increase essential circuitous routes and strive to ensure that each county possesses lifeline highways with strong disaster-resistance competence in two directions, thus forming a primary lifeline road network.

—— Undertake comprehensive inspection, maintenance and reinforcement of the damaged section and operation facilities and equipments in the trunk and branch railways. Renovate and rebuild the seriously damaged lines and facilities to improve the outward channels' capacity.

—— Clarify the order of priority, and repair the damaged facilities and equipment of civil aviation, so as to comprehensively restore and enhance its transport capacity.

—— Establish and improve the transport emergency-responding system; build a support system for emergency traffic direction, rescue and relief.

<b>Column 16 Traffic</b>	
<b>Expressway</b>	Repair the Mianxian County—Ningqiang—Guangyuan Line, Guangyuan—Bazhong Line, Ya'an—Shimian Line, Dujiangyan—Yingxiu Line, Chengdu—Mianyang Line, Mianyang—Guangyuan Line, Chengdu—Qionglai Line, Chengdu—Dujiangyang Line, Chengdu—Pengzhou Line, Baoji—Niubei Line, etc.
<b>Arterial highway</b>	Repair 1,910 km. of the damaged road sections of national highway 108, 212, 213, 316, 317, 318, and 22 provincial roads of about 3,323 km. (including 2 province-controlled county roads), 12 other important arterial highways totaled 848 km. Timely put into use the high-grade highways from Mianzhu to Maoxian County, and Chengdu to Wenchuang.
<b>Railway</b>	Repair and reinforce arterial railways of Baoji—Chengdu, Chengdu—Kunming, Chengdu—Chongqing and branch lines of Chengdu—Wenchuang, Guanghan—Yuejiashan,



Deyang—Tianchi, Guangyuan—Wangcang, renovate or reconstruct the sections of Baoji—Chengdu Railway such as 109 tunnel and the seriously damaged major stations such as Mianyang, Guangyuan, Jiangyou, Deyang, etc., construct Chengdu—Dujiangyan intercity railroad, Chengdu—Mianyang—Leshan passenger railway, and Lanzhong—Chongqin railway. Timely put into service Chendu—Lanzhou and Xian—Chengdu railways.

**Civil aviation** Repair the airports of Chengdu, Jiuhuang, Mianyang, Guangyuan, Kangding, Nanchong, Luzhou, Yibin, Hanzhong, Xianyang, Ankang, Lanzhou, Qingyang, etc., and the damaged facilities and equipment of units such as air traffic control, airlines, aviation oil supply, etc.

—— Launch at a proper time the construction of the trunk highways and railways construction which play a leading and supporting role to the socioeconomic development of the planned areas.

## §2. Communications

—— In accordance with the requirement of resource sharing, advancement and practicality, safety and reliability, we shall accelerate the restoration and reconstruction of the public communication network, strengthen the construction of emergency communication capacity, promote the construction of networked comprehensive information service platform and advance the communication service level and the emergency response and disaster recovery capacity.

—— Restore and reconstruct the postal facilities, improve the post office distribution according to the urban and rural layout.

### Column 17 Communications

**Public communication network** Restore and reconstruct 1,13 million lines of the fixed

communication network switch, 0.56 million lines of the broadband access device, 1,036 million households of mobile communication switch, 7,809 base stations, around 70,775 km. of basic transmission network optical cable, 12,833 km optical cable, 17, 332 transmission equipment and 687,000 sq. m. of business housing.

**Communication center** Construct efficient and direct data-exclusive channels and data disaster recovery center from Chengdu to international passageway.

**Emergency communications** Set up communication emergency command and dispatch system, and emergency satellite communication system.

**Postal service** Restore and reconstruct 57 postal comprehensive production and business houses, 385 post office branches, 2,178 postal equipment and facilities, and postal supporting facilities and vehicles.

### §3. Energy

—— Restore and reconstruct the key electricity transmission facilities, backbone power source and out-going passages, middle and low voltage network and house service facilities in urban and rural areas. Plan and construct projects concerning electric power structure and layout adjustment.

—— Reinforce the security and maintenance of the outage hydropower station facilities, eliminate potential dangers and ensure safety during flood-period. Make overall plan for the exploitation of hydropower resources. Actively and prudently promote the damaged hydropower restoration and reconstruction according to the rehabilitation situation of the external conditions such as transportation and transmission projects.

—— Recheck the design of the power facilities and dams of hydropower stations in accordance with new earthquake fortification level. Reinforce and strengthen those which fail to meet the safe operational requirements.

—— Support the restoration and reconstruction of the damaged coal mines so as to bring the normal production capacity into full play as soon as possible. No restoration and reconstruction shall be carried out for those coal mines featuring serious damage, small remaining reserves, complicated mining conditions as well as poor security conditions.

—— Repair gas wells, purification plants, oil refineries, pipelines and relevant protection facilities, oil depots, gas stations, etc. and restore the damaged capabilities of natural gas production and transportation as well as the pipeline transporting capability of refined petroleum.

<b>Column 18 Energy</b>	
<b>Power network</b>	Restore and reconstruct 324 substations which are above 35kv, 18.09 million kva of substation number, and the circuitry is 7,372 km; The distribution capacity below 10 kv. is 3.8 million kva, and the circuitry is 92.4 thousand km.
<b>Power supply</b>	Restore and reconstruct power generation facilities, including Jiangyou, Lueyang power plant, Zipingpu, Yingxiu, Taipingyi, Futang, Zagunao River, Bikou, Hanpingzui, Hulutou, Dongfanghong, etc., among which are 129 large- and medium-sized hydropower plants, and the total installed capacity is more than 7 million kw.
<b>Coal mine</b>	Restore and reconstruct 164 coal mines and external infrastructure, including Tianchi, Hongxing, Dachanggou, Zhaojiaba, Rongshan, Kunda, Xipo, etc.
<b>Oil and Gas</b>	Restore and reconstruct 1,176 gas wells, Zhongba Purification Plant, Nanchong

Oil Refinery, Lanzhou-Chengdu-Sichuan oil pipeline and protection facilities, over 100 lines of natural gas pipelines, 8 oil depots, and 922 gas stations.

#### §4. Water Conservancy

—— Carry out comprehensive risk elimination and reinforcement for those damaged dikes and reservoirs affecting flood-control security, and dredge clogged waterways so as to restore the flood prevention capacity. Eliminate the impact of the barrier lake (dam) upon the flood control, and restore and reconstruct the hydrological, warning and forecasting facilities, etc.

—— Combine the comprehensive restoration of damaged water supply facilities with the risk elimination and reinforcement of the damaged reservoirs and the reconstruction of the irrigation areas, so as to restore the water supply capacity.

—— Restore and reconstruct rural water conservancy infrastructure and infrastructure for soil and water conservation as well as water resources monitoring.

<b>Column 19 Water Conservancy</b>	
<b>Flood prevention and disaster reduction</b>	1,263 risk-eliminated and reinforced reservoirs, 1,199 km. embankment, 105 renovated barrier lakes (dams) and 112 restored and reconstructed hydrological stations
<b>Rural water conservancy</b>	7 restored and reconstructed large-scale irrigation areas, 1,289 small- and medium-sized irrigation areas and 55,498 isolated micro water conservancy facilities
<b>Water resources monitoring</b>	4,454 restored and reconstructed water sources and water quality monitoring facilities for major rivers

## **Chapter IX Industrial Reconstruction**

According to the resource environment carrying capacity, industrial policies and employment demands, the industrial restoration and reconstruction shall be market-oriented with enterprises as the main body. We shall appropriately guide the disaster-affected enterprises to conduct onsite restoration and reconstruction, reconstruction at separate locations, suspend operation and merge with other enterprises, support the special and advantage industries, so as to promote the restructuring, facilitate the change of development modes and expand employment.

### **§1. Industry**

#### **I. Restructuring**

—— Adhering to high starting point and high standards, we shall avail the advantages of concentrated scientific and technological resources of the central city in the planned areas and relatively sound industrial bases, attaching importance to the development of electronic information, major equipment, automobiles and parts, new materials and energies, petro-chemical, phosphorous and fine chemical industries, textile, etc.

Focus on the distinctive agricultural and forest resources to develop the farming and forest products processing industry such as food, beverage and traditional Chinese medicinal materials. Renovate conventional industries through the application of advanced practical technologies and promote the high-tech industrialization and actively develop high-tech industries.

—— Stick to the energy conservation and emission reduction, and develop circular economy. We shall do a good job in industrial energy conservation, water saving, land saving and material saving, in particular the energy conservation and emission reduction of high energy-consuming enterprises, and promotion of cleaning production technology. Strengthen the comprehensive utilization of waste materials such as wasted and old building materials, construction waste, etc. Support the use of construction waste, industrial solid waste, coal gangue, etc., to develop environmental friendly building materials as well as to develop new-type wall materials.

—— Rationalize the reconstruction scale and distribution of industries, and prevent the low standard repeated construction. Be determined to eliminate or shut down the backward production capacity and enterprises which do not accord with state industrial policies.

## II. Reconstruction of Enterprises

— Restore and reconstruct the enterprises concerning major equipment, building materials, phosphorous chemical industry, pharmacy, etc. Relying on the competitive resources and industrial bases, priority shall be given to the projects serving the reconstruction in the quake-hit areas and are conducive to the employment expansion.

— Support the restoration and reconstruction of central enterprises and local key enterprises including Dongfang Electric Co. Ltd, China National Erzhong Group Co., Pangang Group Sichuan Changcheng Special Steel Co. Ltd., Changhong Electric Co. Ltd., Jiuzhou Electric Group Co., Ltd., Sichuan Hongda Co. Ltd., Aba Aluminum Factory, Changba Lead and Zinc Mine, Chengzhou Mine and Metallurgy Group Co., etc. Support the restoration and reconstruction of military enterprises.

— Give support to the restoration and reconstruction of the private sectors, small- and medium-sized enterprises, labor-intensive enterprises, leading enterprises under industrialized agricultural operation which play a key role in guiding farmers to increase their income and designated enterprises producing special necessities of ethnic groups.

<b>Column 20 Industrial Enterprises Restoration and Reconstruction Projects</b>				
	<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>Sichuan</b>	<b>Gansu</b>	<b>Shaanxi</b>

<b>Onsite restored projects</b>	2261	2057	152	52
<b>Onsite re-built projects</b>	729	564	99	66
<b>Newly established projects in separate locations</b>	611	459	103	49
<b>Total</b>	3601	3080	354	167

—— Support the disaster-affected enterprises to restructure, expand the scale, raise the production level and enhance the profile in light of industrial policies and industry entrance permissions in ways of acquisition, integration, reorganization, etc. Actively guide and carry on industry transfers, and support domestic and overseas investors, particularly the enterprises in the counterpart assistance areas, to participate in the reorganization and reconstruction of affected enterprises.

### III. Industry Cluster Districts

—— Adjust and optimize the industrial distribution, give full play to the role of state and provincial development zones, guide the concentrated enterprises distribution, and foster special and advantage industry clusters.

—— Merge and relocate the industrial parks of certain counties (cities



and districts) in combination with the reconstruction of disaster-affected enterprises at separate locations. Properly enlarge the areas of some existing state and provincial development zones.

—— Establish new circular economic industry cluster districts, encourage the development of “enclave economy”, appropriately carry on the reconstruction of enterprises in appropriate reconstruction areas and ecological reconstruction areas at separate locations, and the concentrated distribution of enterprises in other areas.

—— Support the counterpart assistance areas and assisted areas to cooperatively build industrial parks in the principle of rational distribution to attract the industry transfer from the eastern and central regions.

<b>Column 21 Industry Cluster Districts</b>	
<b>Industrial parks merged and relocated</b>	Aba Levigation Industrial Park, Pingwu Nanba Industrial Park, Beichuan Stone Material Industrial Park, Anxian Huagai Industrial Park, Qingchuan Industrial Clusters, Shifang Yinghua Industrial Park, Shifang Chuanxindian Industrial Park, Mianzhu Longmang River Industrial Clusters, Mianzhu Gaozun Temple Chemical Industry Concentrated Development Zone
<b>Expanded state and provincial development zones</b>	Mianyang High-tech Industry Development Zone, Jiangyou Industrial Park, Deyang Economic Development Zone, Guanghan Economic Development Zone, Pengzhou Industrial Park, Dujiangyan Economic Development Zone and Xicheng Economic Development Zone in Longnan
<b>Newly-established circular economic industry cluster districts</b>	Circular economic industry cluster districts in Chengdu, Deyang, Mianyang, Guangyuan, Tianshui and Hanzhong

## §2. Tourism

—— Implement the tourism revitalization projects, strengthen the construction of key tourist areas and quality tourism itineraries, and restore and reconstruct key tourist attractions and key scenic spots as well as tourist towns and villages with distinctive ethnic features. Restore and develop the rural tourism in the major form of farmhouse enjoyment.

—— Restore and reconstruct tourism transportation facilities and service areas and stations along the route. Do a good job in the reinforcement and reconstruction of tourist hotels and other facilities. Establish emergency and rescue system for tourism safety.

—— Strengthen the promotion of tourism market and deliver timely report on the situation of tourism safety insurance, so as to restore the confidence of domestic and foreign tourists. Intensify the promotion of new tourism resources and products.

<b>Column 22 Tourism</b>	
<b>Key tourist areas</b>	Establish Qiang ethnic culture experiencing tourist area, Longmen Mountains recreational tourist area, Three Kingdoms culture tourist area, and giant panda international tourism area.
<b>Quality tourist itineraries</b>	Establish Jiuzhaigou circular tourist area, Tibetan-Qiang culture tourist aisle, quake relics itinerary, giant panda habitat itinerary, Three Kingdom culture itinerary, and Chuan-Shaan-Gan red itinerary.
<b>Scenic spots and attractions</b>	Restore and reconstruct Dujiangyang, Qingcheng Mountains, Jiuzhaigou Valley, Huanglong, Jianmen Shudao, Yinghua Mountains, Li Bai's hometown, Siguniang Mountains, Wanxiang Cave of Wudu, Xixiasong in Chengxian County, Yangba in

Kangxian County, Mt. Laga in Zhouqu County, the ancient town of Qingmuchuan, Mt. Dingjun, Tomb of Yan Emperor in Baoji, Thousand Buddha Cliff, Five Dragon Cave of Lueyang, etc.

### **§3. Commerce and Trade**

—— Optimize the distribution of rural-urban service facilities network, and restore and reconstruct the public service network and ethnic trade network concerning the basic livelihood of the masses as well as production and life service network for the convenience and benefit of the residents. Emphasis shall be put on the restoration and reconstruction of building materials market such as steels, cement, etc., wholesale markets for agricultural products and circulation service facilities for agricultural means of production.

—— Integrate existing logistics facilities and reconstruct the distribution centers of nondurable consumer goods and agricultural means of production, cold chain systems of fresh food and agricultural products, as well as reserve storages of sugar and other important commodities. Reconstruct reserve facilities for special necessities of ethnic groups. Introduce large-scale logistics enterprises to promote the development of modern logistics.

—— Restore and reconstruct the grain circulation facilities such as food and edible oil storages, oil supply stations, military supply stations,

wholesale grain markets, grain purchase sites, etc. Restore and reconstruct state materials storage facilities, including processed oil, general materials, etc.

—— In cities and town, we shall restore and reconstruct retail industry such as department stores, supermarkets, convenience stores, franchised stores, specialized shops, farm produce markets, etc. Revitalize the traditional commercial districts, and restore and develop the community living service industry.

—— In rural areas, we shall restore and reconstruct the countryside stores of “Thousands of Villages Market Project”, sales network of nondurable consumer goods and agricultural means of production, the operation and service system of commercial cooperatives, etc.

<b>Column 23 Commerce and Trade Network</b>	
<b>Wholesale market</b>	Restore and reconstruct 6 production material wholesale markets, 85 agricultural products (including livestock products) wholesale markets, 24 house decoration and building materials wholesale markets, 30 daily necessities wholesale markets and 36 other ones.
<b>Retailing</b>	Restore and reconstruct 39 department stores, 79 supermarkets and 267 farm produce markets.
<b>Distribution center</b>	Restore and reconstruct 44 daily necessities distribution centers, 11 agricultural products distribution centers, 28 agricultural materials distribution centers and 13 public logistics platforms.
<b>Grain and oil storage facilities</b>	Restore and reconstruct 161 grain storages, including 28 central grain reserve storages and 133 local ones.

**Materials storage facilities** Restore and reconstruct 9 meat storages, 28 other important commodities storages, including 2 national materials storages.

#### §4. Finance

— Restore and reconstruct the branches of banking industry, securities industry and insurance industry, and rationally distribute grass-roots business outlets. Optimize the financial resource allocation and improve the financial service networks.

— Restore and reconstruct business sites, treasury and financial network information system. Encourage commercial banks and insurance companies to establish branches. Do a good job in safeguarding the information system of securities, futures and insurance institutions as well as in disaster recovery work at separate locations.

Column 24 Financial Institutions
<b>Banking industry</b> Renovate and reinforce 1,085 networks, rebuild 776 banks on the original sites, reconstruct 232 banks at separate locations, and merge 12 banks.
<b>Securities industry</b> Renovate and reinforce 19 networks, rebuild 2 on the original sites and reconstruct 12 sites at separate locations.
<b>Insurance industry</b> Renovate and reinforce 1,211 networks, rebuild 11 networks on the original sites and reconstruct 50 sites at separate locations

## **§5. Cultural Industry**

—— Restore and reconstruct Sanxingdui, Mianzhu New Year Paintings, Guangyuan and Dujiangyan cultural industry parks as well as cultural industry bases such as Jiuzhaigou Performing Arts Group, Jianchuan museum cluster, etc. Reinforce and rebuild Hechi Calligraphy and Painting Institute at Huixian County and Tonggu Calligraphy and Painting Institute at Chengxian County, and create such competitive brands as Qiang embroidery, Qiangba print, etc.

—— Restore and reconstruct the damaged networks of performances and exhibitions, creative cartoon and animation, the issue and distribution of books and audio visual products, culture and entertainment, artwork business, etc.

## **Chapter X Disaster Prevention and Mitigation**

The restoration and reconstruction of the disaster prevention and reduction system shall be in line with the principle of putting prevention first, reasonable avoidance, comprehensive treatment and overall

management so as to enhance the construction of disaster prevention and mitigation system and the comprehensive disaster alleviation capacity, and to improve the disaster prevention and emergency assistance ability.

## **§1. Disaster Prevention and Control**

—— Intensify the investigation and monitoring of geological disasters such as landslides, collapses, mud-rock flows, etc. and the potential dangerous points of the secondary disasters so as to bring the hidden dangerous points featuring pressing danger, high risk, and serious harmfulness under control at an early date.

—— Strengthen the construction of the professional monitoring systems of earthquakes, geology, meteorology, floods, etc., monitoring system of group measurement and prevention, information transmission and dissemination system, emergency dispatching system and their ancillary facilities so as to improve the monitoring, forecasting and pre-warning capabilities. Establish monitoring and pre-warning demonstration zones.

—— Speed up the basic surveying and mapping work, restore the datum point of surveying and mapping and establish geography information system.

## §2. Disaster Mitigation and Relief

—— Enhance the capability construction of emergency rescue, strengthen the rescue strength; improve the equipment level and ameliorate the professional staff for emergency handling and rescue.

—— Intensify the construction of disaster relief and command system. Establish and improve the comprehensive system of disaster relief command, rescue and disaster management.

—— Establish evacuation and rescue paths on the basis of transportation network, emergency water source, standby power supply and emergency mobile communication system. Ameliorate the reserve system of disaster relief materials so as to improve the reserve capacity.

—— Ameliorate various kinds of emergency response plans for disaster prevention, strengthen the construction of the earthquake shelters in urban and rural areas, popularize the knowledge and enhance the awareness of the disaster prevention and mitigation.

—— Reasonably determine the earthquake fortification level, and raise the original fortification level of the affected areas according to the seismic intensity of the quake.

<b>Column 25 Disaster Prevention and Mitigation</b>
<b>Monitoring and Pre-warning system</b> Establish 10,301 inspection spots of geological hazard, 324 inspection spots of earthquake disaster and 264 meteorological observation stations and meteorological early-warning information release sites.



<b>Rescue and relief</b> Set up emergency response commanding platforms of disaster rescue and relief at the province, city, and county levels and 121 reserve storehouses of disaster relief materials
<b>Comprehensive disaster reduction</b> Establish 3 provincial earthquake disaster mitigation centers, 105 publicity and education bases for comprehensive disaster reduction and 129 refuges in rural and urban areas
<b>Geological hazard control</b> Control and treat 8,693 major hidden geological hazard spots, among which 4,694 were removed or let by

## **Chapter XI Eco-environment**

The restoration and reconstruction of the ecological environment shall be in line with the principle of respecting nature, regulations and laws as well as science. In addition, ecological restoration and environmental governance shall be intensified with a view to promoting coordinated development of population, resources and environment.

### **§1. Ecological Restoration**

—— Persist in the combination of natural restoration and artificial prevention, with the former outweighing the latter. Further advance the reform of the forest property right system. Ensure the natural forest conservation, conversion of cropland to forest, returning cropping land to forage land, forest closing, artificial forestation and comprehensive

management of small watershed so as to recover the damaged vegetation.

—— Implement the ecological rehabilitation project in the upper of reaches of Min River, Jiangling River and Fu River as well as the Bailong river valley to gradually restore such ecological functions as water resource and soil conservation, etc.

—— Restore and reconstruct the production bases of seedling, facilities for forest fire prevention, monitoring of forestry pests, and prevention and control of fauna and flora diseases as well as infrastructures in forest zones.

—— Plot out special protected areas in the central region of the fault zone in the Longmen Mountains. Place as the main functions the protection of the rare and endangered fauna and flora, unique geological features and new post-quake landscapes and consideration shall also be given to the tourism development and other industries that do not affect the major functions.

—— Strengthen the restoration and reconstruction of the protection facilities of natural reserves, scenic spots, forest parks and geological parks at all levels. Priority shall be given to the protection of various kinds of protected areas featuring higher popularity and greater conservation value, serious damage as well as poor security conditions. Production facilities affecting the protected objects shall not be granted to restore in principle.

—— Restore and reconstruct giant panda natural reserves in Wolong and Baishuijiang, etc., establish new Wolong research bases of giant panda breeding in separate places, do a good job in monitoring giant pandas and their habitats and set up the flowering pre-warning and monitoring system of bamboo, which is the main food of giant panda.

<b>Column 26 Ecological Restoration</b>	
<b>Restoration of forest-grass vegetation</b>	Restore 485,300 ha. of ecological public forest, and replant 124,700 ha. of farmland in the conversion of cropland to forest.
<b>Seedling production bases</b>	Restore 12,600 ha. of seedling production bases, 431,000 sq. m of nursery space and greenhouses
<b>Nature reserves</b>	Restore 49 national and provincial nature reserves, 120,000 ha. of the habitats for giant panda and other precious and rare wildlife, and 160,000 sq. m of living and production facilities in the nature reserves concerned
<b>Scenic spots</b>	Restore 9 national scenic spots and 30 provincial ones
<b>Forest parks</b>	Restore 17 national forest parks and 18 provincial ones
<b>Forest fire prevention and forest security monitoring</b>	Restore 350 fire prevention watch towers, 152 communications base stations and relay stations, 50,000 sq. m specialized barracks and materials reserves
<b>Forest infrastructure</b>	Restore 8,202 k. m. forest roads, 2,512 k. m. water-feeding pipelines, 3,643 k. m. power supply lines and 2,829 k. m. communication lines
<b>Grassland restoration</b>	Restore 155,300 ha. of grassland
<b>Water and soil conservation</b>	Treat 2,073 sq. m soil loss area

## §2. Environmental Improvement

—— Enhance the monitoring and administration of pollution sources and

environmentally sensitive areas, do a good job in pollution control of water sour areas as well as the soil, ruins cleaning, innocuous treatment of refuse and treatments of hazardous wastes and medical wastes.

—— Restore and reconstruct the environmental monitoring and supervision facilities in disaster areas and improve environmental monitoring capacity. Strengthen the eco-environmental tracking and monitoring capacity and establish the medium and long-term monitoring, evaluating and pre-warning system of eco-environmental impact in disaster areas.

<b>Column 27 Environmental Improvement</b>	
<b>The protection of drinking water sources</b>	Establish 323 pollution treatment facilities of drinking water sources
<b>The remediation of soil contamination</b>	Control 22 areas featuring high risks and severely polluted soil
<b>Environmental security assurance of nuclear and radiation</b>	Set up radioactive waste storeroom, environmental monitoring networks of radiation, security pre-warning and monitoring system of radiation, etc.
<b>Environmental monitoring</b>	Restore and reconstruct the environmental monitoring facilities and equipment.

### **§3. Land Consolidation and Reclamation**

—— Enhance land consolidation and reclamation and put emphasis on the restoration of the cultivated land, especially the basic farmland.

—— The damaged farmland suitable for restoration shall be restored to the greatest extent so as to minimize the farmland losses. The temporarily used land for emergency rescue and disaster relief and transitional land for settlement shall be promptly liquidated and restored into arable land as much as possible.

—— Waste no time to clean up the debris on the original sites of the damaged towns, townships, villages, industries and mines as well as other plots that can be arranged as the land for construction purposes, level the land, and mitigate the occupation of arable land because of the restoration and reconstruction. Try to restore the abandoned construction land suitable for reclamation into arable land as much as possible.

<b>Column 28 Land Consolidation and Reclamation</b>				Unit: Hectare	
	<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>Consolidation and reclamation of disaster destroyed farmland</b>	<b>Consolidation and reclamation of the temporary ground</b>	<b>Consolidation and reclamation of the construction land</b>	<b>Others</b>
<b>Sichuan</b>	145164	111880	6152	27132	-
<b>Gansu</b>	15506	12403	345	1441	1317
<b>Shaanxi</b>	2826	1280	149	910	487
<b>Total</b>	163496	125563	6646	29483	1804

## Chapter XII Spiritual Homeland

The restoration and reconstruction of the spiritual homeland shall focus on following aspects: psychological guidance, enhancement of the humane care, remolding of the positive and optimistic mental outlook, strengthening the confidence in self-reliance and arduous struggle, as well as popularization of the great spirit of earthquake fighting and disaster relief and the excellent traditional culture of the Chinese nation.

### §1. Humane Care

—— Implement the project of psychological rehabilitation. Taking various psychological intervention measures to heal the psychic trauma of the disaster-affected people, improve their self-adjustment abilities and promote their physical and mental health.

—— Governments at all levels shall guide and help the disaster-affected people for the restoration and reconstruction of self-managed community organizations (village committees) at an early date and build a harmonious, friendly and mutual assisted neighborhood relationship of the disaster-affected people. The important functions of communities including the reassurance of public sentiments, the enhancement of emotions, the reflection of people's willingness, the solving of

contradictions and the providing of services, etc. shall be in place.

—— Create a social atmosphere of caring for and offering help to those orphans, alone-olds and alone-handicapped.

## §2. National Spirit

—— Reserve necessary earthquake sites and build memorial infrastructures fully embodying the great spirit of earthquake fighting and disaster relief. Those organizations or individuals at home and abroad who made significant contributions for the restoration and reconstruction shall be encouraged through awarding certificates of honor and denominated rewards to them.

—— Encourage literary and art workers to produce excellent works and vigorously promote the touching stories on inspiring the great national spirit in the earthquake fighting and disaster relief and on striving unceasingly for the reconstruction of new homeland.

Column 29 Spiritual Homeland
<b>Psychological rehabilitation project</b> Apply education concerning psychological guidance in primary and middle schools, set up psychological clinics in hospitals, run special columns in news media, organize professional medical workers, social workers and volunteers serving in communities (villages), set up hotlines for psychological consultation, train professional staffs for psychological guidance and compile the service manuals and psychological counseling manuals for the volunteers in disaster areas
<b>Qiang's culture rescue project</b> Establish a national experimental zone for the ecological protection of Qiang's culture, repair severely damaged Qiang's cultural relics and valuable intangible cultural heritage and materials, rescue cultural relics and classical books and

intangible cultural heritage in disaster areas, set up a folk cultural database and compile reading books for the popularization of Qiang's culture

**Protection and construction of Wenchuan quake sites** Protect the quake sites in Beichuan county town, Yingxiu town, Hanwang town, etc., and establish museums and other memorial sites and facilities.

—— Rescue and repair cultural relics, classical books and valuable intangible cultural heritage and materials in disaster areas. Rescue and protect intangible cultural heritage with historical value and national characteristics. Cultivate inheritors of Chinese folk culture.

### **Chapter XIII Policies and Measures**

Adhere to the principle of special cases with special methods, formulate and implement policies and measures with strong pertinence in accordance with the needs of restoration and reconstruction, strengthen coordination and form composition forces so as to provide policy support for realizing the target determined in this planning and achieving the reconstruction task.



## **§1. Fiscal Policy**

—— **Establish the fund for restoration and reconstruction.** The central finance shall establish the fund for post-quake restoration and reconstruction. The fund for disaster-stricken areas mainly refers to the provincial finance established in contrast with the post-disaster restoration and reconstruction fund.

—— **Adjust the finance expenditure structure.** Reduce the administrative undertaking expenditures of the central government and intensify the transfer payment to ensure the normal operation of grass-root governments. Adjust the existing specific construction planning and capital arrangement, integrate funds and incline to the disaster areas, particularly the poverty-stricken areas affected by the earthquake, by adhering to the principle of maintaining the application.

—— **Support the utilization of foreign loans.** Coordinately utilize the preferential emergency loan funds for post-disaster restoration and reconstruction provided by international financial organizations and foreign governments and restoration and reconstruction funds allocated from the central government. The loan projects from the international financial organizations and foreign governments in the planned areas, failed to be repaid punctually due to the disaster, shall be repaid by the central finance government in advance.

## §2. Tax and Fee Policy

—— **Reduce the tax burden of enterprises.** Expand value-added tax deduction range in the planned areas. Enterprises in disaster areas shall enjoy the preferential policies of enterprise income tax. To the imported bulk commodities, facilities, etc. that fail to meet the demand of the domestic supply, import tax preferences shall be given so as to ensure their directly utilization for restoration and reconstruction. Vehicle purchase tax shall be exempted from newly purchased special vehicles which are used for quake relief, restoration and reconstruction.

—— **Alleviate the tax burden on individuals.** The disaster-assistance and donations of every individual in disaster areas and the subsidies of the front-line staffs working for the earthquake fighting and disaster relief and for the restoration and reconstruction obtained in accordance with the regulated standards shall be exempted from the income tax.

—— **Give support to the housing construction in urban and rural areas.** The tax preferential policies shall be given to the low-cost housing and economically affordable housing in the disaster areas. The reconstruction houses of farmers shall be exempted from the farmland occupation tax within regulated standards.

—— **Part of the government funds shall be exempted.** The funds and

fees to be exempted shall include construction funds of the Three Gorges Project, later stage supporting funds for large- and medium-sized reservoir emigration in the planned areas, and the construction fees of cultural undertakings, specific funds for the development of national movie cause and the waterway passenger and freight transportation surcharges, which belong to the central revenue.

—— **Deduct partial administrative charges.** Relevant charges within the central revenue on the construction enterprises and exploitation enterprises of mineral resources in the planned areas shall be exempted. Relevant supervision fees of the financial institutions and power enterprises shall be deducted.

### §3. Financial Policy

—— **Resume the financial service function.** National financial institutions shall give support to the damaged corresponding branches. Encourage the financial institutions to merge and reorganize the hard hit regional financial corporations in disaster areas. Give support to appropriate reduction or remission of the transaction costs of financial institutions, inquiry charges on customers, etc.

—— **Enhance credit support.** Implement preferential credit policies. Allow the qualified banking institutions to conduct the businesses of

buyout loans and cross-regional loans. The scale of interest subsidy loans for poverty-relief shall be expanded. Loan preferential policies shall be given for urban housing construction and self-built housing loans for farmers shall be encouraged and allocated. Expand the collateral range of rural loans.

—— **Strengthen the ability of institutional loans.** The inclined reserve policy shall be continued to carry out and the pre-withdrawal special deposits shall be granted. The quota of re-loan (rediscount) shall be increased while the rediscount interest rate of supporting agriculture shall be lowered with its application range extended. The new rural financial institutions shall be developed so as to strengthen the capacity of credit loan placement in rural areas.

—— **Bring the function of capital market into play.** Support shall be given to those qualified enterprises to have the priority in listing and financing, issue bonds and short-term financing bills, and merge and acquire listed companies. Support the qualified small- and medium-sized enterprises (SME) to issue short-term financing bills, SME's joint bonds, etc. and the qualified local banking institutions in the disaster areas to issue financial bonds.

—— **Strengthen the intensity of insurance innovation.** Support shall be given to provide various types of insurances for the restoration and reconstruction, including engineering, property, cargo transportation,

agriculture, construction personnel accident and health insurance. Give favorable premium rate to various insurances which support restoration and reconstruction.

—— **Enhance the construction of credit environment.** Protect the accounts, ownerships and inheritance rights of financial assets for those victims in accordance with the law. Effectively implement the restructuring of the disaster-induced bad loans. Protect financial claims in accordance with the law.

#### **§4. Land Policy**

—— **Readjust the land use planning.** Adjust the land use programming and annual land use planning in disaster areas, check and ratify the overall scale of new construction land, appropriately enlarge the scale of newly increased construction land in areas suitable for reconstruction, and expand the index ranges of fluctuation, connection and turnover of the urban and rural construction land. The restoration and reconstruction projects shall enjoy the priority of land utilization and simplified procedure for approval, and the project approval can be undertaken with the construction at the same time. Land use formalities shall be completed in accordance with related regulations.

—— **Implement special land supply policy.** With regard to those lands

for the restoration and reconstruction projects, they shall be exempted from fees of using the newly increased construction land and land remising income respectively in accordance with regulations. Implement special policies such as land allocation, lowering land prices, etc.

—— **Use land economically and intensively.** Protect farmland in accordance with the law and give support to land consolidation and reclamation. Promote the concentrated layout of industry, compact distribution within urban areas, relative concentration of villages with favorable conditions and joint construction and share of public service facilities so as to greatly improve the land use efficiency.

## **§5. Industry Policy**

—— **Revitalize tourism economy.** Tourism should be put as the pioneer industry in the restoration and reconstruction. Give first place to the use of restoration and reconstruction funds and encourage the use of various investment funds, etc. for the restoration and reconstruction of tourism infrastructures and enterprises so as to promote the comprehensive restoration of tourism development at an early date.

—— **Promote agricultural production.** The central finance shall give support to damaged farmland, agricultural means of production including seeds, seedling and breeding stock, scale breeding, breeding of

improved varieties, agricultural technology extension and restoration and reconstruction of services facilities and bear the profits and losses for unloading the state grain reserves. Funds for direct subsidy in food, comprehensive and direct subsidy in agriculture inputs, etc. shall be preferentially utilized in disaster areas.

—— **Give support to key enterprises.** The central finance shall provide capital injection or discount loans for the restoration and reconstruction of the key state-owned enterprises, render investment subsidies and discount loans to the central military and industrial enterprises and institutions and grant discount loans to the key local enterprises complying with industrial policies.

—— **Give support to medium- and small-sized enterprises.** Encourage local governments to make financial contributions to guide the establishment of SME loan guarantee fund. Petty secured loans and discount loans shall be granted to qualified medium- and small-sized enterprises, especially those labor-intensive ones. Support shall also be given to the production of special-needed commodities of ethnic minority groups and national handcrafts.

—— **Promote technological innovation.** Effectively integrate the production, study and research forces in disaster areas. Restore and reconstruct hi-tech enterprises, science and technology experiment bases, condition platform and supporting facilities as soon as possible. Support

enterprises and scientific research institutions in affected areas to improve the ability to conduct independent R&D and provide the auxiliary items, and give assistance to them in terms of finance and taxation, financial policies and government procurement.

—— **Promote circulation of commerce and trade.** The central finance shall grant support to the rush repair and reconstruction of the damaged granaries. The state shall provide appropriate support for the restoration and reconstruction of the circulation infrastructures such as farm produce wholesale markets, farm produce markets, logistics distribution centers, nationality trade points, etc. as well as key commodity reserve facilities.

—— **Adjust industry entrance permission.** Appropriately adjust the restriction on the scale of the new coal projects and encourage the state-owned coal mining enterprises to integrate with disaster-affected small ones. Moderately liberalize the conditions of “developing large units and suppressing small ones” in cement production and undertake a number of new-type dry cement projects. Pilot sites for direct power-purchase shall be put into practice.

—— **Eliminate backward productivity.** Eliminate those high energy-consuming, high-polluting enterprises and those with backward productivity failing to meet the national industrial policies. Shut down those mining enterprises unable to meet the security production



conditions and high-polluting enterprises in important water conservation areas. The central finance shall award those regions where products of high energy consumption, high pollution and high resource consumption are eliminated and properly resolve the living problems of the employees in the eliminated and closed-up enterprises.

## **§6. Counterpart Assistance**

—— **Make clear the assistance task.** According to their annual material workload, 19 assistance provinces (cities) shall offer assistance with no less than 1% of their last ordinary budget revenues to their 24 counterpart counties (cities, districts) in Sichuan, Gansu and Shaanxi Provinces<sup>⑦</sup>.

—— **Encourage investments made by all walks of life.** Encourage enterprises, social groups and individuals in various regions to invest and start factories and establish operational infrastructures in disaster areas in accordance with the marketing approaches.

—— **Furnish convenience.** Financial institutions are encouraged to provide concessionary loans for their counterpart supporting enterprises. Railway departments shall be first listed into the transportation plan for the restoration and reconstruction of the bulk delivery, and the highway departments shall open “Green Channel”.

## **§7. Assistance Policy**

—— **Carry out educational aid.** All regions are encouraged to recruit students from secondary vocational schools in disaster areas. Local governments at various levels shall put into effect the policies concerning bringing the compulsory education of migrant workers' children into the public education system as soon as possible. Enhance the support of the allocation and training of primary and middle school teachers, in particular the allocation of special education. Increase the financial aid to students from poor families. Enlarge the enrollment plan in disaster areas.

—— **Implement assistance to the orphans and handicapped.** The construction of facilities including social welfare, social assistance and rehabilitation shall be encouraged. Special facilities for the handicapped shall be deployed in the newly-built public places. Enterprises, social groups and individuals shall be encouraged to offer various assistances to the orphans and the disabled.

—— **Intensify employment assistance.** Those who have difficulty in being employed affected by the earthquake shall be included into the range of employment assistance. Tax preferences shall be given to enterprises recruiting urban workers who lost their job due to the

earthquake and to private business run by these unemployed urban workers in the planned areas. Ensure at least one person has a job in each family. Rate of unemployment fees of the enterprises in the planned areas shall be lowered by the rule. Take measures such as social insurance subsidies, small-sum secured loans, etc. to promote the employment.

—— **Strengthen anti-poverty assistance.** Enlarge the investment in rural subsistence allowances, and bring people with financial difficulties due to the disaster into the subsistence allowances system in accordance with regulations. Earmark a certain amount to restore and reconstruct poor villages amid the restoration and reconstruction fund. Local governments below the provincial level are not required to provide supporting fund to the restoration and reconstruction of ethnic minority areas and poverty-stricken areas.

—— **Offer social security.** Make sure the payment of industrial injury insurance of the insured and help uninsured casualties through social donation and assistance systems. Ensure the disbursement of basic pension for retirees of the enterprises in disaster areas. Those enterprises that stopped operation because of the earthquake shall be allowed to pay their social insurance fees in a later time. The unpaid endowment insurance of bankrupted enterprises after liquidation shall be allowed to be charged off. The unemployment insurance shall be granted fully in

time and the provisional life relief shall be undertaken to provide the urban and rural minimum living standard scheme.

—— **Provide legal aid.** Legal aid institutions on various levels shall provide people in disaster areas with pro bono legal services such as legal advice, representation, criminal defense services, etc. in accordance with the law. Bar association shall provide necessary assistance to the legal aid undertaking. Justice department and administration department shall do a good job in monitoring the legal aid work.

## **§8. Other Policies**

—— **Carry out social donations.** Advocate all circles of the society to make continued donations in cash or in kind. Encourage compatriots from Hong Kong, Macau and Taiwan as well as overseas Chinese to play an active role in the restoration and reconstruction. Actively strive for technical assistance and grants from international financial institutions and foreign governments. Tax preferences shall be given to work units, self-employed businessmen and property owners who donate gratis goods, funds and properties.

—— **Advance work relief.** Organize the people in disaster areas to take part in the restoration and reconstruction in the form of work relief. Work relief funds shall be arranged from the restoration and

reconstruction funds for ruins clearing as well as the renovation of medium-sized rural and agricultural infrastructures. Encourage the construction of counterpart assistance projects through work relief. In the project of restoration and reconstruction with work relief, local governments below the provincial level shall not be required to provide counterpart funds while the proportion of labor reimbursement shall be raised properly.

—— **Ensure proper population resettlement.** The settlement of disaster-stricken rural population in planned areas shall be considered in an overall way. Those under agriculture arrangements shall enjoy the legal dispensation of farmland, forest land and homestead and later support shall also be given. Issues such as residence, social security, entrepreneurial employment, household registration, etc. about those resettled in cities and towns shall be resolved properly.

—— **Implement the principle of equality and priority.** On equal conditions, the construction units, labors, materials and facilities in disaster areas shall be chosen with priority for the construction of the project of restoration and reconstruction.

—— **Train and import talents.** Integrate training resources, and strengthen the training of the staff for urgent urban and rural layout, construction project management, technical guidance for rural housing

construction, psychological counseling, special education and inheritance of national folk culture. Make vigorous efforts to introduce various types of professional talents and give support to university graduates to work and start an undertaking in disaster areas by adopting more positive and flexible policies.

—— **Encourage social participation.** Support shall be given to non-enterprise private institutions, foundations, trade associations and other social organizations to participate in restoration and reconstruction and play an important role in fund raising, enterprise reconstruction, vocational training, intermediary services, etc. Encourage domestic and foreign experts and volunteers to participate in restoration and reconstruction and play an active part in education assistance, assistance to the bereaved and disabled, psychological counseling, technical guidance, planning consulting, etc.

## **Chapter X IV Reconstruction Funds**

Insist on employing the reformed methods to raise the restoration and reconstruction funds through multiple channels, bring into full play the enthusiasm of all the parties concerned. Actively innovate the financing and utilizing approaches, enhance the capital utilization efficiency and

improve funding management and supervision mechanism so as to provide the fund guarantee for achieving the targets prescribed in the present planning and fulfill the reconstruction task.

## **§1. Fund Demands and Financing**

—— According to the designated target and reconstruction task in this layout, the total capital demand for restoration and reconstruction is calculated approximately as 1,000 billion RMB yuan.

—— In light of the proportion of approximately 30% of aggregate demand of the restoration and reconstruction funds, the central finance shall establish the funds for post-quake restoration and reconstruction.

—— The funds for restoration and reconstruction shall be collected through various channels: local government allocation, counterpart assistance, social donations, domestic bank loans, capital market financing, foreign emergency loans on favorable terms, urban and rural self-possessed and self-collected capital, self-possessed and self-collected capital of enterprises, innovation financing, etc.

## **§2. Financing Innovations**

—— Adopt various methods to improve the financing capacity of

provincial governments.

—— Expand channels and promote guarantee business for housing financing, develop pilot sites for housing financing and leasing business and resolve the financing difficulties in urban and rural housing.

—— Small loan institutions, rural mutual financing cooperatives, etc. fitting for the countryside shall be established in conditioned counties (cities, districts) in the planned areas.

—— Encourage the establishment of venture capital firms which offer support to medium- and small-sized enterprises and to science and technology innovation. Explore the development of pilot sites for asset-securitization such as infrastructure projects, etc. Collect social funds under the government guidance to explore the establishment of all kinds of funds, including the public funds for the restoration and reconstruction, industrial investment, etc.

### **§3. Funds Allocation**

—— Financial capital, mainly refers to the central post-quake restoration and reconstruction funds, shall be given priority to the fields of urban and rural housing subsidies, population allocation, public facilities, commonweal municipal public facilities, agricultural service system and rural infrastructures, disaster prevention and reduction, ecological restoration, environmental improvement, land consolidation



and reclamation, the restoration and reconstruction in the field of spiritual homeland as well as central state-owned leading enterprises capital supplement and loans discount in accordance with the principle of making overall arrangements, focusing on key projects, classified guidance and funds responsibility and utilization.

—— Counterpart assistance funds shall be mainly applied to the restoration and reconstruction of urban and rural residents' housing, public services, municipal public facilities, agricultural and rural infrastructures as well as services such as planning formulation, architectural design, expert consultation, engineering construction and supervision, etc.

—— Adhere to the premise of respecting donators' willingness, social financing capital shall be first utilized in the restoration and reconstruction of rural residents' housing, schools, hospitals, culture, social welfare, roads and bridges in rural areas, earthquake memorial sites and facilities, nature reserves, nature and culture heritages, spiritual homeland, etc.

—— Credit funds shall be primarily utilized in the restoration and reconstruction of urban and rural residents' housing, agriculture industrialization, agricultural production bases, transportations, communications, energy resources, industries, tourism, commerce, cultural industry, etc.

—— Capital market financing shall be mainly applied to the restoration and reconstruction of transportations, communications, energy resources, industries, tourism, commerce, cultural industry, etc.

—— Foreign emergency loans on favorable terms shall be primarily applied to the restoration and reconstruction of urban and rural public facilities, infrastructures, low-rental houses, ecological restoration, environmental improvement, etc.

—— Innovation financing shall be mainly utilized in the improvement of the capability of raising funds of the people's governments at the provincial level, guidance for credit and social capital investment, support for the housing construction of urban and rural residents, financing of medium- and small-sized enterprises, assistance for the restoration and reconstruction of various industries such as tourism, etc.

## **Chapter XV Planning Implementation**

We should establish and strengthen the mechanism of Planning Implementation, definite aims and tasks, seize a proper time sequence of reconstruction, carry out the responsibilities, complete the supervision and assessment and actively promote the smooth implementation of the planning.

## **§ 1. Organization and Leadership**

—— The local people's governments at various levels and the departments concerned under the State Council shall be fully aware of the arduousness , complexity, urgency of the restoration and reconstruction task, adopt an overall point of view, practically strengthen the organization and leadership and comprehensively carry out a series of tasks for restoration and reconstruction.

—— The people's governments at various levels in disaster areas shall establish and improve the leading organization for restoration and reconstruction of which the people's governments at the provincial level is in full charge, with unified leadership, overall coordination, supervising and checking the planning implementation while the people's governments at city and country level shall concretely undertake the major tasks of shouldering and fulfilling the restoration and construction.

—— The departments concerned under the State Council shall well accomplish guidance, coordination and other tasks that aid restoration and reconstruction in line with the division of responsibilities.

—— Each region shall pay close attention to the particular circumstances in light of local conditions and avoid “one size fits all” approach while formulating phase objectives for reconstruction task.

—— Set up an objective assessment system based on the planning as the priority that evaluates the achievement of leading bodies and cadres at different levels in disaster areas.

## **§ 2. Planning and Management**

—— As the basic foundation of developing special planning, policies and measures and the implementation plan for restoration and reconstruction, the planning is a significant basis for launching such tasks and any unit and person during the restoration and reconstruction process shall abide by and perform on the rules and comply with the planning management.

—— The relevant departments under the State Council and the provincial people’s governments in the quake-stricken areas shall, in line with the aforesaid planning, compile the specific planning for restoration and reconstruction involving urban and rural housing, urban system, rural construction, infrastructures, public service facilities, productive forces distribution and industrial adjustment, market service system, disaster relief and reduction, ecological restoration, land utilization, etc.

at an early date. All the above-mentioned tasks shall be vigorously organized and implemented.

—— The people's governments at provincial level in quake-hit area shall draw up an annual plan of restoration and reconstruction based on the planning, definite the proper time sequence of reconstruction and implement the responsibility subject.

—— Directed by provincial people's governments, the governments at city and county levels in disaster areas shall work out and put in actual practice the implementation planning of restoration and reconstruction within the administrative area and draw up or modify the correspondent urban and rural planning.

—— In the middle sate of the planning implementation, the lead organization of State Council development and reform sector shall conduct a mid-term assessment of the planning implementation and the assessment report shall be submitted to the State Council. Also, the provincial governments in quake-hit area shall assess in mid-term the planning within the province. After the completion of implementation, the areas and departments related to lead organizations in development and reform sections shall make an overall conclusion on the planning implementation.

—— The restoration and reconstruction planning of other disaster areas that are beyond the plan scope shall be worked out and brought into

effect by the provincial governments in disaster areas and the state shall further efforts to support in aspects of financial transfer payment, poverty alleviation and development, etc. by adopting current system.

### **§ 3. Categorized Implementation**

—— Reconstruction tasks that shall be assigned to the county-level administrative region shall be organized and implemented by the people's governments at county level in line with the local conditions. The tasks mainly include: rural housing, urban housing and construction, agricultural production and rural infrastructures, public services, social management, county industries, commerce and trade as well as disaster prevention and reduction, ecological restoration, environment renovation, land reclamation, etc.

—— The infrastructures such as transportation, communication, energy, water conservancy, leading industries and military-industrial projects, and other inter-administrative region reconstruction tasks shall be mainly organized and implemented by the provincial people's governments or the departments concerned under the State Council.

—— Counterpart aid and non-directional social donation funds, donated projects construction shall be uniformly listed in the annual plan and

implementation planning for restoration and reconstruction.

#### **§ 4. Material Support**

—— The people's governments at various levels in disaster areas shall actively manage the production, allocation and transportation of the restoration and reconstruction materials. The states shall support and comprehensively coordinate the organization of goods supply and transportation guarantee.

—— Intensify the supervision and inspection of the quality of such materials for restoration and reconstruction. Grant timely acceptance to the imported goods after legal inspection and quarantine.

—— Strengthen the price regulation of such important materials for restoration and reconstruction as tile, cement and steel, prevent inappropriate price increase.

#### **§ 5. Supervision and Inspection**

—— People's governments at all levels and departments concerned under the State Council shall strengthen the tracking and management of the capital, project and major materials while consciously accept the supervision from the National People's Congress (NPC), Chinese

People's Political and Consultative Conference (CPPCC) and all social sectors.

—— Regularly publicize the reception and usage of donation, in cash or in kind, and the source, quantity, distribution, appropriation and usage of the capital and material for restoration and reconstruction, voluntarily accepting social supervision. The rural and urban communities shall play the roles in restoration and reconstruction funds and materials supervision and inspection.

—— Strengthen the entire process of tracking and auditing of the raising, distribution, appropriation, usage and effect of the capital and materials for restoration and reconstruction, regularly announce the results, guaranteeing the reconstruction funds to be used for their specific purposes as required without occupation, interception or misappropriation.

—— Strictly implement the legal person responsibility system, bidding system, contract management system and engineering supervision system. Strengthen the supervision of quality and safety of the construction works as well as products, and organize the inspection to the key construction projects. Strictly follow the specification completion acceptance of projects, which shall not be put into operation without such acceptance.

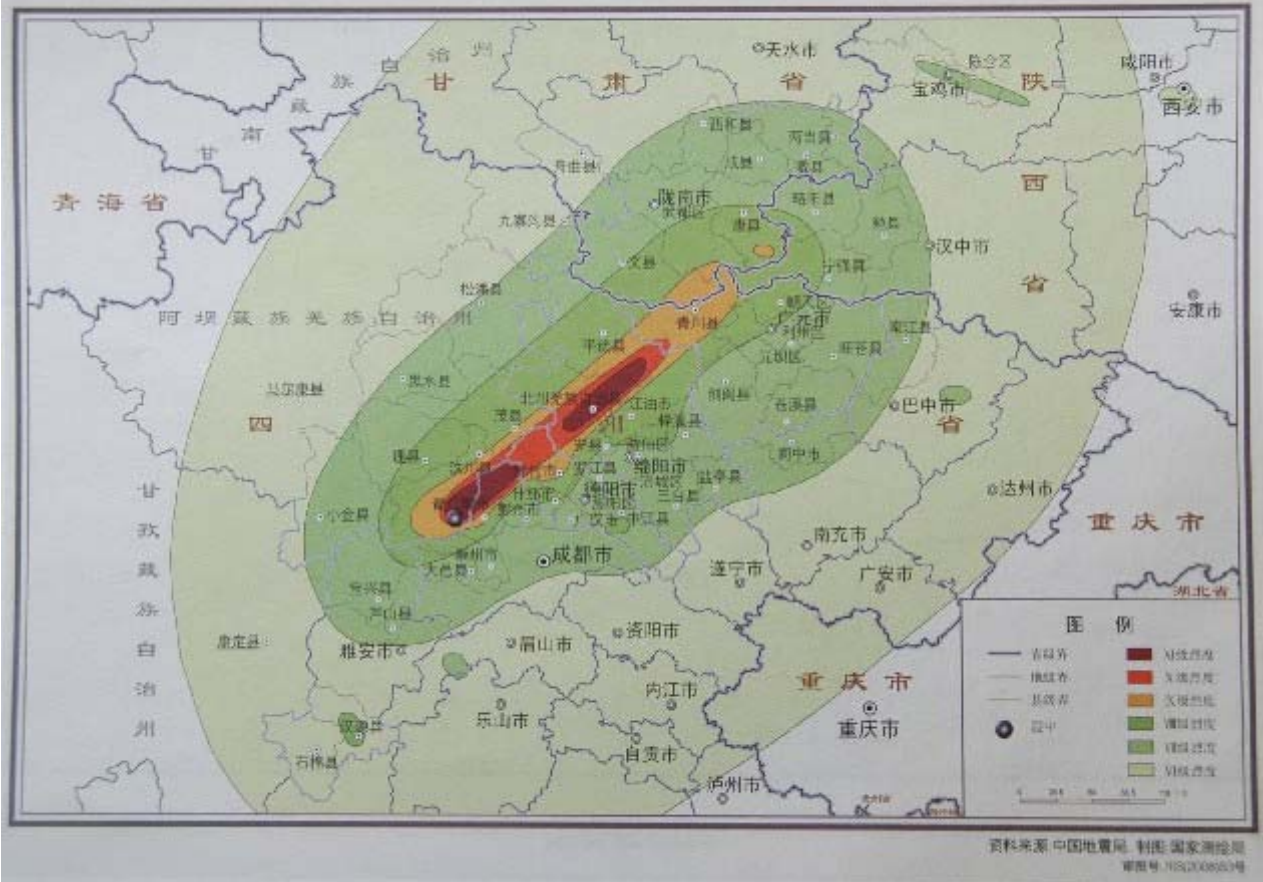


—— Register the raising, allocation, appropriation and usage of the capital and material used for construction projects and restoration and reconstruction, and establish a sound file, which is to be transferred to the administrative department of construction or other relevant departments in time after the completion and acceptance of the projects or at the end of restoration and reconstruction.

—— Any unit and individual shall enjoy the rights of reporting the behaviors of violating laws and disciplines in restoration and reconstruction. The people's governments or departments concerned receiving aforesaid reports shall make immediate investigation make punishment in accordance with the laws and keep secrets for the reporters. Punishment results shall be fed back to reporters under their real names. Punishment results on behaviors of violating laws and disciplines with comparatively strong social impacts.

The task is arduous, time is pressing and influence is profound for the post-Wenchuan quake restoration and reconstruction. Under the firm leadership of CPC Central Committee with Comrade Hu Jintao as general secretary, with the substantial support of our people of all nationalities, the Cadres and masses in disaster areas shall certainly rebuild a new homeland characterized by enjoyable life and work, eco-civilization, security and harmony with their industrious efforts.

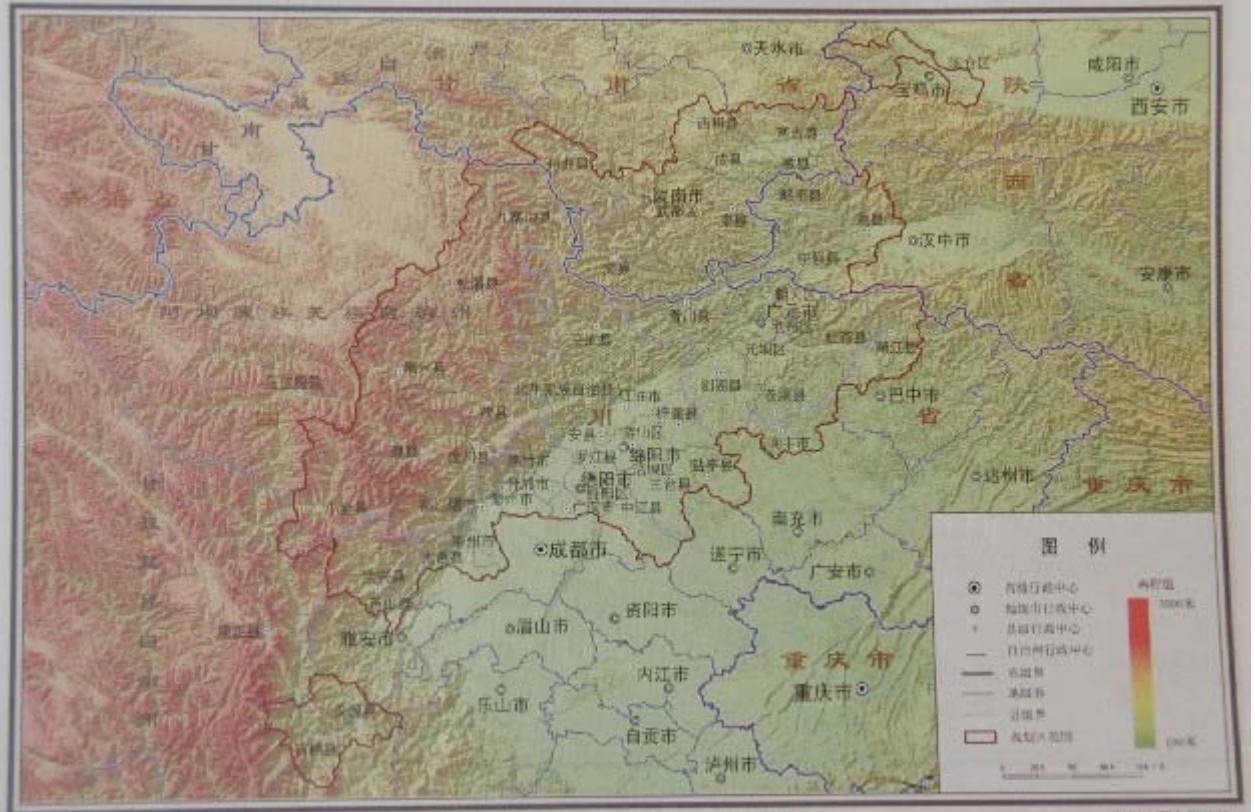
地震烈度分布图



规划范围图



规划区地势图





生态功能重要性评价图





Notes:

① The scope of the extremely hard-hit and hard-hit areas is determined in accordance with *Evaluation Results of the Wenchuan Earthquake Disaster Areas by Ministry of Civil Affairs*, etc.

② The scope and size of the reconstruction divisions are ascertained on the basis of the *Evaluation Report on Resources and Environment Carrying Capacity* issued by Chinese Academy of Sciences.

③ The data and areas of the division of reconstruction areas in the column are the results of real calculation according to the natural distribution. The population is obtained after data processing on the basis of township statistics.

④ The column data refer to the amount of the newly occupied land for various construction projects.

⑤ Grass-roots labor security working platform mainly includes labor security offices of sub-districts (townships) and community labor security workstations.

⑥ Social welfare institutions in counties and townships mainly include social welfare institutes (children welfare institutes and asylums), gerocomiums, salvation management stations, funeral

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homes (stations), nursing homes for veterans and martyrs' families, relief hospitals, martyrs memorial facilities, and homes for retired army cadres.

⑦ Besides the 18 counties (cities) in Sichuan Province that have been promulgated to accept the counterpart assistance, Wenxian County, Wudu District, Kangxian County, Zhouqu County in Gansu Province and the counties of Niqiang and Lueyang in Shaanxi Province were added.