

天津简况 2011

Tianjin General Information



天津市人民政府新闻办公室
Tianjin Municipal Information Office

目录 Contents

天津,
中央直辖市,
中国首批实行对外开放的沿海城市之一,
一座充满活力、极具开放性和包容性的海滨城市。
天津城市发展的定位:

国际港口城市, 北方经济中心和生态城市。

Tianjin,
a municipality directly under the central government of China,
one of the first coastal Chinese cities opened to the outside world,
is full of vigor, openness and generosity.

Tianjin strives to become an international port city,
economic center in the north of China, and an ecological city.

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历史沿革 History

天津简称“津”，别名津沽、津门等。“天津”这个名称最早出现在明朝永乐初年，意为天子经过的渡口，永乐二年（1404年），天津筑城设卫，称“天津卫”。

1860年被辟为通商口岸后，天津成为近代中国北方开放的前沿和“洋务运动”的基地。由天津开始的军事近代化以及铁路、电报、电话、邮政、采矿、近代教育、司法等方面建设均开全国之先河，天津成为当时中国第二大工商业城市和北方最大的金融商贸中心。

新中国成立后，天津成为中央直辖市。1978年中国实行改革开放政策以后，天津成为首批实行对外开放的沿海城市之一。

新世纪新阶段，天津紧紧抓住滨海新区开发开放被纳入国家总体发展战略布局的重大机遇，加快转变经济发展方式，统筹三个层面联动协调发展，各方面都发生了新的历史性变化。“十一五”（2006—2010年）期间，天津市生产总值年均增长16%以上，增速在全国名列前茅。天津在提升京津冀及环渤海地区的国际竞争力，实施全国区域协调发展总体战略，探索新时期区域发展新模式方面，发挥着重大而深远的作用。

Tianjin, called *Jin* for short, is also known as *Jin'gu* and *Jinmen*. The name Tianjin, which means *Emperor's port*, was adopted in the first year of Yongle Reign in Ming Dynasty. In the second year of Yongle Reign (1404), Tianjin became a walled garrison and began to be known as *Tianjin Wei*.

After it was opened as a trading port in 1860, Tianjin became a pioneer in opening in the north of China and a base of the *Westernization Movement* in modern China. Tianjin took the first step in the whole country in military modernization, railway construction, telegraph, telephone, post, mining, modern education and administration of justice. Tianjin was the second largest industrial and commercial city as well as the largest financial and trade center in the north of China at that time.

Upon the founding of the People's Republic of China in 1949, Tianjin became a municipality directly under the central government. After China adopted the policy of reform and opening up in 1978, Tianjin became one of the first coastal cities in China opened to the outside world.

In the 21st century, with Binhai New Area District's becoming part of the national strategic development plan, Tianjin accelerated transforming economic development modes, coordinated the development on three levels, and underwent remarkable changes in various aspects. During the *11th five-year plan period* (2006-2010), the overall output of Tianjin grew by more than 16%, among the most rapid in China. Tianjin plays a significant role in enhancing the international competitive power of Jing-Jin-Ji and Bohai-rim Region, implementing the national strategy of coordinated development across regions, and exploring new modes of regional development in the new era.



20世纪60年代的天津解放桥（水彩画）
Tianjin Jiefang Bridge in the 1960s

地理与资源 Geography and Resources

天津地处太平洋西岸环渤海地区中心，中国华北平原的东北部，位于北纬 38°34' 至 40°15'，东经 116°43' 至 118°04' 之间，处于国际时区东八区，行政区域总面积 11760 平方公里。天津距中国首都北京约 120 公里，是中国北方重要的交通枢纽和主要出海口。

天津位于中纬度欧亚大陆东岸，属暖温带半湿润大陆性季风气候。年平均降水量为 520—660 毫米，全年 85% 左右的降水集中在夏秋两季。年平均日照时数在 2500—2900 小时之间，年平均风速为 2—4 米/秒。年平均气温为 11.4℃—12.9℃，最冷在 1 月，平均气温为 -5℃—-3℃，最热在 7 月，平均气温为 26℃—27℃。天高气爽、五彩缤纷的秋天是一年中最美的季节，此时来天津观光度假最为适宜。

天津拥有较为丰富的土地资源。全市农业用地面积约 7220 平方公里，非农业用地面积约 3810 平方公里。天津水资源相对缺乏，“引滦入津”、“引黄济津”、“海水淡化”、“南水北调”等工程有效缓解了城市用水的紧缺。同时，通过建设节水型城市，提高水资源可持续利用能力，城市用水得到进一步保障。天津的矿产资源具有能源矿产相对丰富、水资源不足、非金属矿产储量规模较小、金属矿产零星分散的特点。截至 2010 年底，天津市内共发现矿产资源 35 种（亚矿种 45 种）。其中，能源矿产 5 种，金属矿产 6 种，非金属矿产 21 种，水气矿产 3 种；已探明储量的矿产 18 种。石油、天然气的开发在全国占有重要地位。地热资源分布面积达 8700 平方公里，已探明的中低温地热资源总量及开发利用程度居全国前列。天津还是中国最重要的海盐产区之一，境内的长芦盐场是中国海盐产量最大的盐场。



Tianjin is located at the center of Bohai Rim Economic Zone, in the northeast of North China Plain, between 38°34'N–40°15'N and 116°43'E–118°04'E, belonging to the 8th eastern international time zone. Its total administrative region covers an area of 11,760 km². About 120 km from Beijing, the capital of China, Tianjin is a significant transportation hub and a sea port in the north of China.

Located on the east coast of mid-latitude Euro-Asia Continent, Tianjin has a warm and semi-humid continental monsoon climate. On average, its annual precipitation is 520–660 mm, 85% of which is in summer and autumn; its sunshine time is 2,500–2,900 hours; the average wind speed is 2–4 m/s. Its annual average temperature is 11.4℃–12.9℃. The coldest month is January, with an average temperature of -5℃– -3℃, compared with the average temperature 26℃–27℃ in the hottest month July. Tianjin looks the most beautiful in autumn. So, autumn is a wonderful time for sightseeing in Tianjin.

Tianjin enjoys a rich supply of land resources, with farming land 7,220 km² and non-farming land 3,810 km². Due to water shortage, a series of projects have been launched in Tianjin, including *Diverting Water from the Luanhe River and Yellow River to Tianjin*, *Sea Water Desalination* and *South-to-North Water Diversion Project*. Thanks to efforts to construct a water-saving city and make sustainable use of water resources, the water supply in Tianjin is further guaranteed. In Tianjin, there are 35 types (45 sub-types) of mineral resources. The reserve volumes of 18 types have been discovered. The energy resources are relatively rich. Tianjin enjoys an important position in China in the extracting of petroleum and natural gas. The areas in Tianjin where terrestrial heat is available cover 8,700 km². As for mid- and low-temperature terrestrial heat resources, Tianjin enjoys a leading position in China in terms of the total quantity and exploitation. Tianjin is also a major source of sea salt. The sea salt output of Changlu Salt Field is the largest in China.

3 环境保护 Environment Protection

天津市坚持贯彻保护环境的基本国策和可持续发展战略，通过实施碧水工程、蓝天工程、安静工程等“六大工程”，使全市环境质量显著改善，为生态城市建设打下良好基础。天津市已被国家环保总局正式命名为“国家环境保护模范城市”，这是目前中国城市环境保护的最高荣誉。预计到 2015 年，天津将基本建成生态城市。

天津市努力构建资源节约型、环境友好型社会，探索出一条低投入、高产出、低消耗、少排放的可持续发展道路。2010 年，天津市新建、提升、改造绿化 3900 万平方米，全年空气质量二级及以上天数 308 天；污水集中处理率达到 83%，海水淡化能力达到 22 万吨/日；城市生活垃圾无害化处理率达到 91%；继续实施“绿色照明”等 10 项重点节能工程，超额完成国家下达的节能减排任务，成为国家低碳试点城市；进一步发展循环经济，加快国家循环经济示范试点城市建设。2011 年，天津启动实施第二轮生态城市建设三年行动计划，安排 25 项重点任务，全力构筑生态宜居高地。

天津在新能源开发和利用方面成效显著，已形成较为完善的风电产业体系，是名副其实的中国“风能之都”和世界级风能产业中心；绿色储能产业占据国内核心位置。此外，天津的生物质能技术、光伏产业等也在飞速发展。

中新天津生态城是中国和新加坡两国政府合作构建的以生态节能、环保宜居、自然和谐为显著特点的生态新城，建成后将成为具有世界影响力，能实行、能复制、能推广的资源节约型、环境友好型城市典范。中国首家综合性排放权交易机构天津排放权交易所是促进节能减排的国际化交易平台，在这里成交了中国首笔标准化碳中和交易。2010 年联合国气候大会天津会议期间，通过实施“绿色办会”方案，向世界展示了天津的低碳环保和可持续发展理念。

Tianjin adheres to the basic state policy of environment protection and the strategy of sustainable development. In recent years, the environment in Tianjin was obviously improved thanks to six initiatives, including Green-water Project, Blue-sky Project, Less-noise Project, etc. Tianjin has been formally titled by the State Environmental Protection Administration of China as National Model City of Environment Protection, the highest honor of this kind on environment protection so far. It is estimated that by 2015, Tianjin will have been built into an eco-city.

Great efforts were made to construct a resource-saving, environment-friendly society, and explore a path of sustainable development with less investment, more output, lower consumption and reduced emissions. The green areas expanded, improved or rebuilt in 2010 covers 39 million m². The number of days with air quality above the second grade in a year is 308. The centralized sewage treatment rate has reached 83%, and the daily sea water desalination capacity has reached 220,000 tons. The urban life garbage harmless treatment rate has reached 91%. The task of energy saving and emission reduction has been overfulfilled. Tianjin has become a low-carbon pilot city in China. In 2011, the three-year scheme of the second round of eco-city construction will be implemented in Tianjin, with 25 key tasks assigned, so as to construct an environment-friendly livable city.

Remarkable progress has been made in the development and utilization of new energies in Tianjin. With the establishment of a perfect wind-power industry system, Tianjin has become a *capital of wind energy* in China and world-class center of wind energy industry. The green energy storage industry of Tianjin takes a central position in China. Besides, biomass energy technology and photovoltaic industry of Tianjin are also undergoing rapid development.

Sino-Singapore Tianjin Eco-city is an environment-friendly city jointly constructed by China and Singapore, characterized by energy saving, environment protection, and harmony with nature. It will become an international model environment-friendly and resource-saving city with practical, duplicable experiences. Tianjin Climate Exchange, the first comprehensive climate exchange in China, is an international platform which contributes to energy saving and emission reduction. The first carbon neutral transaction in China was completed here. During the UN Climate Change Conference Tianjin in 2010, the *green conference* scheme demonstrated Tianjin's concepts of low-carbon environment protection and sustainable development.



人口、就业与生活 Population, Employment and Living

2010年,天津市常住人口已超过1200万。近年来,天津市人口文化素质全面提升,新增劳动力平均受教育年限已接近15年。

2010年,天津市出台了以巩固帮扶效果、稳定就业岗位为中心的新一轮困难企业就业帮扶政策,新增就业人口45.15万,城镇登记失业率稳定在3.6%,就业结构进一步优化。举办了天津市首届大学生企业家职场精英挑战赛,实现了企业和高校的无缝对接。在滨海新区等地举办多场残疾人专场招聘会,拓宽了残疾人就业渠道。2010年10月,天津市成立引进人才一站式服务中心,为高层次人才提供“一对一”的快捷服务。

2010年,天津市人均生产总值突破1万美元,城市居民人均可支配收入达到24293元,实际增长13.5%,人民生活水平进一步提高。2010年,天津市实施了第四个20项民心工程。设立公园建设专项资金,新建、改造、提升公园51个并免费对市民开放;200余条公交线路向天津市65岁以上的老年人免费开放,民计民生得到更大改善。

社会保障不断完善。天津在全国率先建立了基本养老和基本医疗保险城乡统筹制度,实现了社会保险制度全覆盖;将所有城乡居民纳入医保范围,2010年天津城乡居民基本医疗保险参保率超过90%,提前完成国家医改方案提出的目标;深化医药卫生体制改革,基层医疗卫生服务机构基本药物零差率销售实现城乡全覆盖,药品价格平均下降25%以上,新建、改扩建医院基本完成;启动“医指通”便民医疗服务平台,在全国率先实现社区与医院同步挂号。

天津不断改善中低收入居民住房条件、加快保障性住房建设,通过实施廉租房、经济适用房、经济适用房、最低收入住房困难家庭租房补贴等措施,构建“应保尽保”的住房保障体系。2010年,天津市为7.8万户低收入住房困难家庭发放了租房补贴,住房保障覆盖面进一步扩大。2011年,天津市将开工建设保障房1200万平方米总计19万套。



By the end of 2010, Tianjin had a permanent population over 12 million. Their cultural quality was enhanced significantly in recent years. The average education period of the new labor force in Tianjin is nearly 15 years.

In 2010, a series of employment policies were adopted in Tianjin to support enterprises in difficulty and secure work posts. The employment structure has been further improved: the newly employed population is 451,500, and the registered unemployment rate in the urban area is 3.6%. The first Tianjin College Student Entrepreneurs Contest was held, providing a seamless link between enterprises and colleges. Employment fairs have been held in Binhai New Area Dist. to widen employment channels for the handicapped. In Oct. 2010, Tianjin One-stop Talents Introducing Services was established to offer one-to-one services to senior talents.

In 2010, Tianjin citizens' living standards were further improved: the average per capita GDP in Tianjin exceeded USD 10,000; the urban residents' per capita disposable income reached 24,293 yuan, an actual growth of 13.5%. In 2010, the fourth series of 20 projects closely related to the citizens' living were implemented in Tianjin. A special fund was set up for the construction of parks, with which 51 parks were built or rebuilt and opened to all citizens. Over 200 bus routes were free for senior citizens above 65.

Social security has been improved continuously. Tianjin takes the lead in China in realizing basic old-age and basic medical insurance planning, achieving full coverage of social security system. All the citizens of Tianjin, urban or rural, have access to medical insurance. In 2010, the basic medical insurance participation rate exceeded 90% in Tianjin. The reform of medicine and public health system was deepened; basic medicine is sold at the same price at all grass-roots medical institutions and public health service centers throughout the city. Medicine price has fallen by an average of over 25%. Hospital construction, reconstruction or expansion projects have been basically completed. *Yizhitong*, a medical service platform, has been put in operation, which helps patients to register for treatment at both community clinics and hospitals.

Housing for mid- and low-income residents has been improved; construction of ensuring housing has been accelerated; a housing security system has been established through such measures as low-rent housing, economic rent housing, affordable housing, and housing subsidies for lowest-income families. In 2010, housing rent subsidies were issued to 78,000 families troubled by difficulties in residence. Ensuring housing coverage has been further expanded. The ensuring housing to be constructed in 2011 will cover 12 million m², with a total number 190,000.

2 / 限价商品房



近年来，通过加快转变经济发展方式，不断优化产业结构，天津的社会主义市场经济发展质量、效益和水平全面提升。目前形成了航空航天、石油化工、装备制造、电子信息、生物制药、新能源新材料、轻工纺织、国防科技等八大优势支柱产业。尤其是以“三机一箭一星一站”为代表的航空航天产业，以集成电路芯片、千万亿次超级计算机为代表的电子信息产业，以干细胞储存移植、生物芯片为代表的生物医药产业，以绿色储能电池、纳米材料为代表的新能源新材料产业，逐步成为天津的战略性新兴产业，在天津经济中发挥着先导作用。



面对国际金融危机带来的严重影响，天津经济依然保持了又好又快的发展势头。2010年，全市生产总值完成9108.8亿元，按可比价格计算，比上年增长174%，居全国首位。天津不断优化投资环境，2010年实际直接利用外资108.5亿美元，比上年增长20.3%；实际利用内资1633.8亿元人民币，比上年增长31.5%。

天津加快建设与北方经济中心相适应的现代金融服务体系，金融改革创新取得突破性进展，为经济持续快速发展提供了更充足的动力。截至2010年末，私募股权投资基金和基金管理公司达到917家，天津成为全国私募基金聚集地；融资租赁业务总量占全国的24%；天津农村商业银行完成重组改制；建立了天津股权交易所、渤海商品交易所、中国碳排放权交易所等8家创新型交易平台；政府融资平台公司的“借管还”良性机制基本形成。2010年5月，中国第一家全国性金融资产交易平台天津金融资产交易所成立，9月份成功实现中国首批信贷资产公开转让，标志着中国的银行信贷资产首次进入公开、公正、公平和专业化、规范化的交易市场进行交易。

在全球经济渐趋复苏，但不确定因素仍然存在的时期，夏季达沃斯论坛于2010年9月13日至15日再次于天津成功举办。近90个国家和地区的1500多名来自商界、政界、学界和社会团体的精英云集天津，共同探讨如何抓住机遇通过科学技术及新的商业模式实现全球的可持续发展。

By accelerating the transformation of economic development modes and upgrading industrial structure, the socialist market economy system in Tianjin has undergone tremendous improvement in quality, efficiency and level. So far, eight advantageous industries have taken shape, represented by spaceflight and aviation, petrochemical industry, equipment manufacturing, electronic information, biomedicine, new energy and materials, light industry and textile, and national defence technology. Strategic and emerging industries are playing a leading role in Tianjin economy, including spaceflight and aviation industry, e-information industry represented by IC chips and petaflop supercomputers, biomedicine industry represented by bio-chips as well as stem cell storage and transplant, new energy and materials industry represented by green energy cells and nanometer materials.

In spite of the global financial crisis, Tianjin economy maintains momentum for steady and rapid development. In 2010, Tianjin GDP reached RMB 910.88 billion, an increase of 17.4% in terms of comparable prices, the highest in China. By improving the investment environment, Tianjin realized a directly contracted foreign investment of up to USD 10.85 billion, an increase of 20.3%; the domestic investment actually used was 163.38 billion yuan, up 31.5%.

Pace has been quickened in Tianjin to construct a modern financial service system in line with the city's role as an economic center in the north. Breakthroughs have been made in financial reform and innovation, which provides impetus to the sustainable rapid development of economy. By the end of 2010, the number of private equity funds and fund management companies in Tianjin reached 917. The financing and lease business in Tianjin accounts for 24% of the total in China; the reorganization and restructuring of Tianjin Rural Commercial Bank has been completed; eight innovative transaction platforms have been established, including Tianjin Equity Exchange, Bohai Commodity Exchange, and China Emissions Exchange, etc.; a benign mechanism has taken shape for government financing platform companies. In May 2010, the first national financing assets transaction platform – Tianjin Financial Assets Exchange was established; in September, the first batch of credit assets in China were publically transferred, marking the first transaction of Chinese banking credit assets in a public, fair, just, professional, and standardized market.

In spite of the lingering uncertainty during the recovery of global economy, Summer Davos Forum was held in Tianjin from Sept. 13-15, 2010. Over 1500 commercial, political, academic and social elites from 90 countries and regions came to Tianjin, to explore global sustainable development through science and technology as well as new business modes.

6 城市规划与建设 City Planning and Construction

按照《天津市空间发展战略规划》，天津实施“双城双港、相向拓展、一轴两带、南北生态”的空间发展战略，深化完善区域规划，人居环境显著改善，城市载体功能和竞争力明显提升。

“双城”即中心城区和滨海新区核心区，是天津城市功能的核心理载体。中心城区通过有机更新，优化空间结构，发展现代服务业，传承历史文脉，提升城市功能和品质。滨海新区核心区通过集聚先进生产要素，实现城市功能的跨越，成为服务和带动区域发展新的经济增长极。按照规划，天津实施沿河拓展策略，进一步加强海河综合开发改造，把海河两岸打造成特色鲜明、独具魅力的现代服务业集聚区。

天津市文化中心项目建设进展顺利。2011年1月，作为文化中心六大主题场馆之一的天津博物馆主体封顶，其他五大场馆也将于年内实现封顶。天津市文化中心以“文化、人本、生态”为主题，建成后将成为天津的标志性区域之一，对于完善城市布局，增强文化核心竞争力，建设独具特色的现代化宜居城市具有重要意义。天津滨海高新区国家软件及服务外包产业基地综合配套服务区内首个建设项目“117大厦”是高海银泰CBD的核心建筑物，设计高度达600米，将成为亚太地区最高建筑。此外，作为天津市重大服务业项目的代表——津湾广场一期已建成开业，“津门”、“津塔”也在加紧建设之中，将于2011年6月启用。滨海新区开发开放的标志性区域——响螺湾商务区于2010年进入全面建设阶段。建成后，这里将成为天津乃至环渤海地区规模最大、高端写字楼最集中、最具发展活力的国际商务聚集区。

天津的农村城镇化进程明显提速。华明镇成功探索、实践了以宅基地换房办法建设示范小城镇模式，并入选2010年上海世博会“城市最佳实践区”案例。

2011年天津开始了新一轮市容环境综合整治，大气洋气、清新靓丽、中西合璧、古今交融、独具特色的城市风格正在形成。

Tianjin has followed the *Strategy and Plan on the Spatial Development of Tianjin*, implemented the overall development strategy of *two cities and two ports, face-to-face expansion, one axis and two belts, and ecological regions in the north and south*, which leads to the upgrading of regional planning, improvement of living environment and enhancement of the carrier function and competitive power of the city.

Two cities refer to the central urban area and the core region of Binhai New Area Dist., which are the kernel carrier of the urban functions of Tianjin. In the central urban area, organic updating efforts have led to improved spatial structure, modern service industry, preserved historical heritage and upgraded urban functions and quality. The core region of Binhai New Area Dist., with the most advanced production elements, has become another pole of economic growth facilitating and stimulating regional development. According to the plan, Tianjin adopts the strategy of developing along Haihe River. By intensifying the comprehensive development of Haihe River, the belt along the river will become highly concentrated with modern service sectors with distinct features and unique charms.

Smooth progress has been made in the construction of Tianjin Municipal Culture Center. In Jan. 2011, the major part of Tianjin Museum, one of the six theme halls of the culture center, was basically completed. With the theme of *culture, human and ecology*, Tianjin Municipal Culture Center will become an indicative region in Tianjin, which will be significant for the improvement of the urban layout, enhancement of cultural competitive force, and construction of a modern liveable city. *Edifice 117*, the first construction project in Tianjin Binhai High-tech Software and Service Outsourcing Industry Base, is a kernel building in Gaohai Yintai CBD; with a designed height of 600 meters, it will be the highest structure in Asia-Pacific region. The first phase of *Jinwan Plaza* has been completed and put in operation; intensified efforts are made to construct *Jinmen* and *Jinta* Buildings, which will be put in use in June 2011. *Xiangluowang Business District* and *Yujiapu Finance Area* – indicative regions of development and opening in Binhai New Area Dist. – entered the phase of all-round construction in 2010. When completed, they will become the largest-scale, most vigorous regions in Tianjin and even Bohai-rim Region concentrated with high-end office buildings.

The pace of countryside urbanization in Tianjin has quickened remarkably. Huaming Town showed great success in exploring the mode of *house sites for apartments*, and therefore became a case in the *Best Practice Area* in Shanghai Expo 2010.

In 2011, more efforts will be made to build a better environment in Tianjin with distinctive charms integrating both western and eastern styles, both ancient and modern features.



滨海新区 Binhai New Area District

滨海新区位于天津东部沿海，陆域面积 2270 平方公里，海岸线 153 公里，是全国综合配套改革试验区。2010 年，滨海新区政府正式成立，使新区获得了率先改革、率先发展的体制机制优势。

滨海新区在天津经济社会发展中的“龙头带动”作用进一步增强。2010 年，滨海新区完成生产总值 5030.11 亿元，按可比价格计算，比上年增长 25.1%，在经济规模上首次超越了上海浦东新区。滨海新区加快实施“一核双港、九区支撑、龙头带动”的发展策略，功能区建设全面展开。

滨海新区积极构筑高端化、高质化、高新化的产业体系，航空航天、石油化工、电子信息、生物制药、新能源新材料、高新纺织、汽车与装备制造、现代冶金等八大优势支柱产业逐步形成，大项目、好项目加速聚集。2010 年，卫星有效载荷项目开工建设，新一代大推力运载火箭基地一期建设初具规模，天津总装的 26 架空客 A320 系列飞机成功交付，天津特种飞行器生产基地开工建设，中俄天津 1300 万吨/年炼油项目奠基，中石化百万吨级乙烯炼化一体化项目竣工投产。2011 年中航直升机天津基地将完成 10 架直升机的组装。滨海新区新能源、新材料产业规模迅速扩大，成为中国重要的绿色能源生产基地和风力发电设备生产基地。

滨海新区综合配套改革深入推进。在金融创新方面，国内首支航空产业基金——中国航空产业基金于 2010 年 7 月落户空港经济区，为新区航空产业发展提供强有力的融资支持。科技体制改革、自主创新能力培育也是滨海新区综合配套改革的重点之一。2010 年，滨海新区入选由科技部确定的首批国家创新型试点城区；滨海高新区荣获“地方创新政府榜样奖”和“中国十大经济活力开发区”称号。生态宜居城市建设方面，落户滨海新区的中新天津生态城将借鉴新加坡及其他国家的先进经验，在中国探索符合生态文明的城市发展模式，成为未来城市可持续发展的典范。

到 2020 年，滨海新区将建设成为中国北方对外开放的门户，高水平的现代制造业和研发转化基地，北方国际航运中心和国际物流中心，成为经济繁荣、社会和谐、环境优美的宜居生态型新城区。



Located on the coast of Tianjin, Binhai New Area Dist. (BHNAD) has a land area of 2,270 km², with a coastline 153 km. It is a national pilot zone for overall reform. The establishment of BHNAD Government in 2010 offers great advantages for the area to take the lead in reform and development. In 2010, the total output value reached 503.011 billion yuan, up 25.1% in terms of comparable prices. Thus, for the first time, BHNAD has exceeded Shanghai Pudong New Area in economic scale. BHNAD has also accelerated the implementation of the development strategy *one core and two ports, support from nine districts, and playing a leading role*. The construction of its functional areas has been started in an all-round way.

Proactive efforts have been made to establish a high-end, high-quality and high-tech industrial system in BHNAD. Eight advantageous pillar industries (spaceflight and aviation, petrochemical industry, electronic information, biomedicine, new energy and materials, high-tech textile, automobile and equipment manufacturing, and modern metallurgy) have taken shape and attracted a large number of excellent projects. In 2010, the satellite payload project was started; the first phase of New-Generation High-Thrust Carrier Rocket Base took shape; 26 Airbus A320 planes assembled in Tianjin were delivered; the construction of Tianjin Special Aircraft Manufacture Base was started; a foundation laying ceremony was held for Sino-Russia Tianjin 13 million ton/year oil refinery project; Sinopec million ton ethylene project was completed and put in operation. In 2011, ten helicopters will be assembled in Air China Helicopter Tianjin Base. The new energy and materials industry in BHNAD has expanded rapidly into an important base of green energy and wind power generation equipment in China.

The comprehensive reform in BHNAD has progressed significantly. The first spaceflight industry fund in China – China Spaceflight Industry Fund settled in Airport Economy Zone in July 2010. Science and technology system reform, and independent innovation ability cultivation are also an important part of the reform in BHNAD. In 2010, BHNAD was designated as an innovation pilot urban area by the Ministry of Science and Technology. In the construction of a liveable eco-city, Sino-Singapore Tianjin Eco-city settled in BHNAD, drawing on experiences from Singapore and other countries. It is a valuable exploration of seeking urban development without sacrificing environment, hence a paragon of sustainable development for cities.

By 2020, BHNAD will become a portal of opening up in the north, a base of high-level modern manufacturing and R&D industrialization base, an international transport center in the north of China and an international logistics center. It will also become a liveable urban area with prosperous economy, harmonious society and beautiful environment.

交通 Traffic and Transport

天津枕河濒海，紧邻京城，是环渤海经济带和京津冀城市群的交会点，是联系南北方、沟通东西部的纽带；背靠“三北”（西北、华北、东北），面向东北亚，是距亚欧大陆桥最近的东部起点，是邻近内陆国家的重要出海口。

天津已形成以港口为中心、海陆空一体的高度发达的交通网络。天津港是目前世界等级最高的人工深水港，拥有中国最大的集装箱码头，货物吞吐量排名世界第五。2010年，天津港30万吨级原油码头投入使用，完善了环渤海地区港口大型原油码头布局。航空方面，天津滨海国际机场是中国大型现代化国际机场之一，也是中国内地首家电子货运机场。



铁路方面，天津站是集普速铁路、京津城际轨道交通、津秦客运专线、地下直径线、城市轨道交通以及其他公共交通工具于一体的大型综合交通枢纽。天津西站于2011年完成改扩建并投入使用后，京津城际、京沪、津保、津秦4条高速铁路将在此交会。2010年底，京沪高铁途经的天津南站主体结构完工。2011年6月，京沪高铁全线通车后，天津与上海之间将实现3小时通达。

公路方面，滨保高速公路天津段于2011年1月建成通车，塘承、津宁等高速公路加快建设，天津已经形成辐射华北、东北、华东、西北方向的高速公路网。2010年，津港高速一期、天津大道相继竣工通车，中心城区和滨海新区联系更加紧密。2011年1月，海滨大道全线竣工通车，津滨高速公路改扩建工程完工并实现双向试通车，对完善环渤海快速交通体系、促进京津冀经济一体化发展具有重要意义。

天津大力发展轨道交通。在地铁1号线开通运营的基础上，地铁2、9号线和地铁3号线将分别于2011年9月和12月试运营；

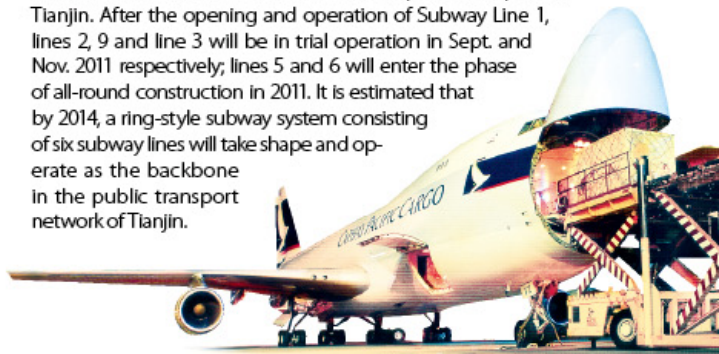
地铁5、6号线也将于2011年进入全面建设阶段。预计到2014年，6条地铁将组成环放式地铁线路，成为天津市公共交通骨干网络。

Tianjin lies at the junction between Bohai-rim Economic Belt and Jing-Jin-Ji city agglomeration. It is a link between the north and the south, the east and the west. Backing onto the northwest, north and northeast and facing Northeast Asia, the city is also the east starting point nearest to Asia-Europe Continent Bridge, and an important sea port for the adjacent inland countries. Now, a highly developed transport network integrating marine, land and air transport has taken shape in Tianjin, with the port as its center. Tianjin Port, a top-class artificial deep-water port in the world, with the largest container wharf in China, is ranked the fifth in the world in terms of throughput. In 2010, its 300,000-ton crude oil wharf was put in operation, improving the layout of large crude oil wharfs in the Bohai-rim Region. Tianjin Binhai International Airport is a large-scale international airport and the first electronic cargo transport airport in the mainland of China.

Tianjin Railway Station is a large transport hub integrating universal speed railway, Beijing-Tianjin Inter-city, Tianjin-Qinhuangdao passenger line, underground diameter line, urban rail transit and other public transport means. The rebuilding and expansion of Tianjin West Railway Station will be completed in 2011; Beijing-Tianjin Inter-city, Beijing-Shanghai, Tianjin-Baoding, and Tianjin-Qinhuangdao express railways will meet at this station. After the opening of Beijing-Shanghai Express Railway in June 2011, the travel between Tianjin and Shanghai will take no more than three hours.

Tianjin Section of Bin-Bao Expressway was opened to traffic in Jan. 2011; paces were quickened in the construction of such expressways as Tang-Cheng and Jin-Ning. An expressway network has taken shape in Tianjin, radiating to the north, northeast, east, and northwest of China. In 2010, Jin-Gang Expressway (Phase One) and Tianjin Highway were opened to traffic. In Jan. 2011, Haibin Expressway was completed and opened to traffic; Jinbin Expressway expansion project was completed and opened to two-way test traffic, which is of great significance for improving the Bohai-rim Region express transport system and promoting the development of economic integration in Beijing, Tianjin and Hebei Province.

Great efforts have been made to develop rail transport in Tianjin. After the opening and operation of Subway Line 1, lines 2, 9 and line 3 will be in trial operation in Sept. and Nov. 2011 respectively; lines 5 and 6 will enter the phase of all-round construction in 2011. It is estimated that by 2014, a ring-style subway system consisting of six subway lines will take shape and operate as the backbone in the public transport network of Tianjin.



天津市中心城区略图 Sketch Map of Tianjin City Proper



图例 Legend

- | | | |
|--|---|--|
| ★ 市政府驻地
Municipal Government | ▲ 清真寺 Muslim Temple | — 高速公路 Express Highway |
| ★ 区政府驻地
District Government | Ⓜ 教堂 Church | 🚉 火车站 Railway Station |
| 🎓 学校 School | 🏨 宾馆、饭店、大厦
Hotel, Restaurant and Mansion | 🚇 轻轨、轻轨及车站
Subway, Light Rail and Station |
| 🏥 医院 Hospital | 🌳 公园 Park | 🚌 长途客运巴士站
Long Distance Bus Station |
| 🏛️ 博物馆、展览馆、文化宫
Museum, Exhibition Hall and Culture Palace | 🛣️ 交通干道 Arterial Road | 🛢️ 大型立交桥 Interchange |
| 🏞️ 景点 Scenic Spot | 🛣️ 快速路 Highway | 🌊 河流及水域 River and Water Area |
| 🏯 寺庙 Temple | 🛣️ 主要道路 Primary Road | |
| | 🚊 铁路 Railway | |

津南区
Jinnan Dist.

天津滨海新区略图 Sketch Map of Tianjin Binhai New Area Dist.



滨海新区核心区略图 Sketch Map of the Core Area of Binhai New Area Dist.



- 图例 Legend**
- ★ 区政府驻地 District Government
 - 🏫 学校 School
 - 🏥 医院 Hospital
 - 🌳 公园 Park
 - 🏹 景点 Scenic Spot
 - 🛕 寺庙 Temple
 - ✈️ 机场 Airport
 - 🚢 港口 Port
 - 🌊 河流及水域 River and Water Area
 - 🏖️ 海滨 Beaches
 - 省、直辖市界 Provincial Boundary
 - 区界 District or County Boundary
 - 🛣️ 高速公路 Expressway
 - 🛤️ 主要道路 Primary Road
 - 🚆 铁路 Railway
 - 🚄 高速铁路 Express Railway
 - 🚉 火车站 Railway Station
 - 🚦 港口 Port
 - 🛣️ 轻轨 Light Railway
 - 🛣️ 大型立交 Interchange

天津旅游资源丰富，景观种类齐全，拥有的山、河、湖、海、泉、湿地等丰富的自然资源和浓缩近代历史、汇聚现代文明的人文资源，构成了天津古今兼容、中西合璧的城市风貌。

天津是最早与西方近代文明接触的中国城市之一。自 1860 年以来，天津建造并保留了各种风格的洋楼，尤其是以“五大道”和意式风情区为代表的历史风貌建筑群，构成了天津近代历史文化旅游资源；以古文化街、和平路金街为代表的各类商贸名街以其古朴的建筑风韵和厚重的商业底蕴，呈现出中国近代第二大工商业城市独有的商业文化。这些共同形成了“近代中国看天津”的核心旅游品牌。

海河是天津的母亲河。天津对海河进行了综合开发改造，推出了海河观光游、豪华夜景游等精品线路，使“乘游船，游海河”成为天津旅游新亮点。作为沿海城市，天津的滨海旅游区拥有海河外滩公园、极地海洋世界、国际邮轮母港等独特的旅游资源。2010 年，天津市新增意式风情区、永乐桥摩天轮和滨海航母主题公园 3 个国家 4A 级旅游景区。

位于天津北部的蓟县，是集名山、幽林、秀水、雄关、古刹于一地的绿色观光休闲度假旅游区，拥有被称作“京东第一山”的国家 5A 级旅游景区盘山、入选世界文化遗产名录的黄崖关长城、属于国家重点文物保护单位的独乐寺等名胜古迹。在天津宁河县七里海地区，天津古海岸与湿地国家级自然保护区以其珍稀的古海岸遗迹和独特的芦苇沼泽湿地生态系统吸引着众多游客。

天津拥有丰富的民俗文化旅游资源。杨柳青古镇是中国历史上的“四大名镇”之一；石家大院是迄今为止中国北方保存最好、规模最大的清代民宅建筑群之一；杨柳青年画于 2006 年入选中国首批国家级非物质文化遗产名录，排名美术类第一。

2010 年，天津入选中国十大魅力旅游城市。“2010 年中国旅游产业节”在天津成功举办，加强了天津与国内外旅游名城的交流与合作。2010 年上海世博会期间，“观世博、游天津旅游推介会”在世博园举行，向世界展示了“渤海明珠，魅力天津”的旅游新形象。2011 年天津将完成 10 个旅游大项目和 10 个五星级宾馆建设，在滨海新区启动建设中国旅游产业园，办好第三届中国旅游产业节，做大做强旅游产业。



Tianjin features numerous natural and humanistic resources, reflecting the modern history and civilization in Tianjin.

Tianjin is one of the first Chinese cities to contact modern western civilization. The historic buildings in Wudadao Outlandish Tourist Area and Italian Style Area reflect the modern history and culture of Tianjin. The business streets such as Ancient Culture Street and Hepinglu Golden Street, along with their ancient style buildings and keen commercial atmosphere, take on a unique business culture of the second largest industrial and commercial city of China – Tianjin. All this constitutes a kernel tourist brand of Tianjin – *Understanding Modern China through Tianjin*.

Haihe River, the mother river of Tianjin, has undergone overall development and construction. A series of tour routes have been designed along the river. In Binhai Tourism Area, there are numerous scenic spots for tourists, such as Haihe Bund Park, Polar Ocean World, and International Ocean Liner Port. In 2010, three more 4A-class touring sights were opened in Tianjin: Italian Style Tourist Area, Ferris Wheel at Yongle Bridge, and Binhai Aircraft Carrier Theme Park.

Out of the plentiful scenic spots of Jixian County in north Tianjin, Panshan Mountain is a 5A-class touring sight; Huangyaguan Great Wall has been included in the list of world cultural heritages; Dule Temple is a national key spot of relics protection. In Qilihai in Ninghe County, the ancient sea-coast and National Wetland Nature Reserve attracts numerous tourists.

Tianjin also has a large number of folk culture tourist resources. Yangliuqing Town used to be one of the four famous towns in Chinese history; The Shi's Grand Mansion ranks among the best-preserved largest residence building complexes of Qing dynasty; Yangliuqing New Year Paintings entered the list of intangible cultural heritages in China in 2006, with the first position in the category of fine arts.

In 2010, Tianjin was elected as one of the ten most charming tourist cities in China. *China Tourism Industry Festival 2010*, which was held in Tianjin, strengthened the communication and cooperation with famous tourist cities both at home and abroad. During the World Expo 2010 Shanghai, Tianjin tourism resources were introduced in the expo garden, demonstrating a new image of the city. In 2011, 10 big tourism projects and 10 five-star hotels will be completed in Tianjin; the construction of China Tourism Industry Park will be started in the new area; *the Third China Tourism Industry Festival* will be organized in Tianjin; efforts will be made to develop the tourism industry.

2010年,南开大学和天津大学确定了新校区建设总体规划与建筑设计方案,位于海河教育园区内的新校区将于2011年启动建设,“十二五”(2011—2015年)期间基本建成,这对拓展两校办学空间,进一步提升办学功能,早日建设成为世界一流大学具有重要意义。有着百年历史的南开中学先后走出了两位共和国总理和五十多位深具影响力的两院院士,成为天津教育的骄傲。

天津加快实施“科教兴市”和“人才强市”战略,教育改革继续深入,2010年编制完成《天津市中长期教育改革和发展规划纲要(2010—2020年)》,部署实施了《天津市学前教育三年行动计划(2010—2012年)》。天津是中国职业教育的发源地,截至2010年末,已成功举办三届全国职业院校技能大赛。

2010年11月17日发布的第36届世界超级计算机500强排名榜中,国家超级计算天津中心的“天河一号”和曙光公司天津产业基地研制生产的曙光“星云”超级计算机分列第一和第三位。国家超级计算天津中心是中国首个具有千万亿次计算能力的超级计算中心。

2010年天津多项重点科技项目相继实施,科研能力显著增强。国家重大新药创制科技重大专项——“系列化、国际化的国家生物医药国际创新园新药研发综合性大平台建设”等一批科技项目进展顺利;13项科技成果获2010年度国家科学技术奖,其中多项科技成果已在生产实践和城市建设中作出了突出贡献。

天津启动实施了天津市科技小巨人成长计划,大力促进科技型中小企业发展;建成天津国际生物医药联合研究院等一批创新平台;成立天津市大学软件学院,着力创新人才培养模式;启动引进人才“千人工程”,使天津成为最具创新活力的人才强市。



国家超级计算天津中心的“天河一号”
Tianhe-1 of National Supercomputing Center in Tianjin



天津大学新校区(效果图)
New Campus of Tianjin University (Effect Picture)

In 2010, Nankai University and Tianjin University decided on the overall construction plans and specific building designs for their new campuses, whose construction in Haihe Education Park will be started in 2011, and completed during the twelfth five-year plan period (2011-2015). Their construction is significant for the two universities to expand their space, enhance their education functions, and become internationally first-class universities. The century-old Nankai High School, which has cultivated two premiers of PRC and over 50 academicians, is a pride of Tianjin education.

Pace has been quickened to implement the strategy of *developing Tianjin through education and talent cultivation*. Education reform has been deepened. In 2010, the *Sketch Plan for Mid-and Long-Term Education Reform and Development in Tianjin (2010-2020)* was compiled, and the *Three-year Action Plan for Preschool Education in Tianjin (2010-2012)* has been arranged for implementation. By the end of 2010, three National Vocational Students Skills Competitions have been held in Tianjin.

On the 36th TOP500 list of the world's most powerful supercomputers released on Nov. 17, 2010, *Tianhe-1* of National Supercomputing Center in Tianjin and *Nebulae-Dawning Supercomputer* designed and produced by Dawning Information Industry Co. Tianjin Industry Base took the first and third places respectively. National Supercomputing Center in Tianjin is the first Chinese supercomputing center with petaflop calculating capacity.

In 2010, several key technological projects were implemented in Tianjin, and the research capacity was enhanced remarkably. Smooth progress has been made in a series of technological projects, such as the construction of the new medicine R&D platform for National Biomedicine Innovation Park; 13 technology achievements have won national awards of science and technology in China; many technological achievements have significantly contributed to the production and urban construction.

Paces have been quickened to establish a technological innovation system; *Tianjin Little Technology Talents Cultivation Program* has been launched; proactive measures have been taken to promote the development of technology-oriented mid- and small-scale enterprises; a series of innovation platforms have been established, such as Tianjin Biomedicine United Research Institute; Tianjin Institute of Software Engineering has been founded, with emphasis on innovating talent cultivation modes; the *one-thousand talents project* have been started, providing a rich supply of innovative talents to the city.

文化、艺术与体育 Culture, Arts and Sports

天津是中国历史文化名城，也是北方文化艺术的发祥地之一，素有“戏剧摇篮”、“曲艺之乡”的美誉。天津的非物质文化遗产丰富多彩，京剧、评剧、天津时调、杨柳青木版年画、“泥人张”彩塑、“风筝魏”制作技艺等 15 个项目入选国家级非物质文化遗产名录。天津名流茶馆的《相声、戏曲集萃》入选首批“国家文化旅游重点项目名录”，成为天津市第一个国家级文化旅游演出品牌。妈祖文化是天津民俗文化的重要内容，祭祀妈祖的“皇会”作为天津民俗文化的奇葩流传至今。



天津全力推进文化强市建设，文化基础设施建设取得积极进展。2010 年，天津数字电视大厦一期工程、天津电影艺术中心、李叔同纪念馆等相继建成，天津市文化中心项目进展顺利；天津的博物馆数量已近 60 家，其中收藏的文物不乏“国宝”级珍品。文化产业跨越式发展，2010 年，中国天津 3D 影视创意园区、国家影视网络动漫实验园等一批国家级文化项目落户天津。文化体制改革不断深化，组建了天津日报传媒集团有限公司和今晚传媒集团有限公司，推动天津出版传媒集团与北方联合出版传媒集团开展跨地区合作。文化惠民工程扎实推进，建成 1668 个农家书屋，实现“一村一月一场电影”的农村电影公益放映目标。文艺创作更加繁荣，电影《浮出水面的影子》荣获 2010 年第二届万国像国际华语电影节三项大奖，电视连续剧《解放》荣获第 25 届金鹰奖唯一最佳电视剧作品奖，在第九届中国艺术节上，天津共获得 18 个奖项，获奖规格和数量实现新突破。2011 年天津继续实施 60 个文化重点项目，总投资约 558 亿元，将对增强天津文化实力、建设文化强市起到重要推动作用。

天津体育事业取得长足进步。竞技体育方面，在 2010 年广州亚运会上，天津的 41 名运动员勇夺 20 枚金牌，取得天津参加

亚运会的历史最好成绩。天津女排在全国女排联赛中成功卫冕，创造了九个赛季中八次夺冠的辉煌纪录。群众体育丰富多彩，成功举办天津首届全民健身大会、首届海河龙舟节，推出元旦、春节、五一、十一等大型系列群众体育示范活动。大力发展体育产业，总投资达 100 亿元的天津团泊体育新城开工建设，将打造成为天津市首个生态体育新城。

With great historic and cultural significance, Tianjin is widely known as a cradle of operas and motherland of folk arts. There are many intangible cultural heritages in Tianjin, 15 of which have been included in the national list of intangible heritages, such as *Peking Opera*, *Pingju Opera*, *Tianjin Shidiao*, *Yangliuqing Woodblock New Year Paintings*, *Zhang's Clay Figurines*, *Wei's Kites*, etc. In 2010, the *Collection of Comic Dialogue and Operas* was included in the first list of *National Key Cultural and Tourist Items*, thereby becoming the first national-class performance brand in Tianjin. *Sea Goddess* is an important part of the folk culture of Tianjin; the *Sea Goddess* worship ceremony has been passed down from generation to generation.

Rapid progress has been made in the construction of cultural facilities. The year 2010 saw the completion of the first phase project of Tianjin Digital TV Building, Tianjin Movie Arts Center, Li Shutong Memorial, and the smooth progress of Tianjin Cultural Center project. The number of museums in Tianjin reached nearly 60, and they had no lack of national treasures. Cultural industry has developed by leap and bounds. In 2010, Tianjin 3D Movie and TV Park, National Movie and TV Network Animation Experimental Park and other national cultural projects settled in Tianjin. The reform of cultural system has been deepened. The establishment of Tianjin Daily Media Group Co., Ltd. and Jinwan Media Group Co., Ltd. expedited cross-regional cooperation between Tianjin Publishing Media Group and North Combined Publishing Media Group. Solid progress was made in the implementation of cultural projects that benefit the people: 1668 rural libraries were built; at least one movie was shown per month in each village. Literary and artistic creation has become more prosperous. The movie *the Shadow Beyond Water* has won three awards in the 2nd China Image Film Festival in 2010; TV series *Liberation* has won the only award for TV series at the 25th Gold Eagle Awards. In 2011, 60 key cultural projects will be implemented in Tianjin, with a total investment of 55.8 billion yuan, which will contribute to the growth of cultural strength in Tianjin.

Significant progress has been made in sports. In the Asian Games 2010, 41 Tianjin athletes won 20 gold medals, the best record of Tianjin in history. Tianjin Women's Volleyball Team defended the championship in the national women volleyball league matches, making a record of 8 championships in 9 seasons. Various sport activities are also organized for the common citizens. The first sport meeting for Tianjin citizens, the first Haihe dragon boat festival, and a series of sport activities have been held. Tianjin Tuanbo Sports New Town, with a total investment 10 billion yuan, is now under construction and will become the first ecological sports new town in Tianjin.

天津是一座充满活力、极具开放性和包容性的城市，与国内外众多城市和地区保持着密切而活跃的交流与合作。作为中国最早开启国际友好城市交流的城市，截至 2010 年末，天津已与 45 个国家的 77 个地方政府建立了友好关系。通过高层互访、经贸合作、文化交流等机制，天津不断加强与友好城市的交流合作，为服务国家总体外交和地方经济社会建设作出了重要贡献。2010 年 9 月，首届中国天津国际友好城市圆桌会议成功举办，与会代表团围绕“合作、发展、共赢——建设生态型城市”的主题深入交换意见并达成共识。2010 年是天津市与澳大利亚墨尔本缔结友城关系 30 周年，两市签署了涉及城市建设、法律事务、临床医学和新药研发等领域的 7 项合作协议。2011 年 3 月日本发生强烈地震后，天津市红十字会积极组织社会各界及时为灾区捐款捐物。

津台之间日趋紧密的交流合作，已经成为海峡两岸谋求互利双赢的一个范例。2010 年 7 月，第三届津台投资合作洽谈会暨台湾名品博览会在天津成功举办，共签订台商投资项目 23 个，签约额逾 140 亿元人民币。截至 2010 年末，有 3 家航空公司在天津开通了台湾航线，每周 5 个航班。

天津与港、澳地区的交流合作日益加深。目前，香港是天津最大的外资来源地和第六大贸易伙伴，香港在津投资企业已达 6600 家。2011 年 3 月，“天津·澳门周”活动在津成功举办。

天津与国内其他省市的交流不断加强。2010 年 10 月，中国黄河·滨海经济发展合作论坛在天津滨海新区举办，对加强滨海新区与黄河区域的经济合作，协调区域经济发展起到积极的推动作用。由天津发起的环渤海区域合作市长联席会，使环渤海区域各省市的交流与合作得到进一步加强。2011 年 1 月，天津环渤海城市发展研究院成立，并被确定为环渤海区域合作市长联席会的直属机构。2010 年，天津对口支援陕西震后重建任务提前完成，对口支援新疆和田、西藏昌都、重庆万州和帮扶甘肃省工作进展顺利。青海玉树和云南盈江地震发生后，天津第一时间致电慰问并捐款，迅速派出专业医疗救援队赶赴灾区救治伤员，尽最大努力安排好数百名来津就读的玉树新生。

2010 年上海世博会期间，天津借助世博舞台，向世界多角度展示了一个充满活力、富有魅力、具有竞争力的国际化城市形象。



Tianjin, a dynamic and highly open city, has carried out diverse activities to exchange and cooperate with cities or regions from both home and abroad. By the end of 2010, Tianjin has established friendly relationships with 77 local governments in 45 countries. In September 2010, when the first roundtable conference for Tianjin's international sister cities was held, delegates exchanged views on the theme of *Cooperation, Development and Win-win Relationship - Building Ecological City* and reached consensus. To mark the 30th anniversary of their sister city relationship, Tianjin and Melbourne signed seven cooperation agreements on urban development, legal affairs, clinical medicine, drug development, etc. After Japan was hit by a serious earthquake in March 2011, Tianjin Red Cross immediately organized donations for the disaster area.

The close exchanges and cooperation between Tianjin and Taiwan has become an example of win-win relationship across the Taiwan Strait. In July 2010, the third Tianjin-Taiwan Investment Cooperation Fair and Famous Taiwan Products Fair were successfully held in Tianjin, with 23 Taiwan-invested projects signed, involving a contracted value of more than 14 billion yuan. By the end of 2010, three Taiwan airlines have opened their routes in Tianjin, with 5 flights a week.

Tianjin's exchanges and cooperation with Hong Kong and Macao have also deepened. Hong Kong is the largest source of overseas investment and the sixth largest trading partner of Tianjin. There are over 6,600 Hong Kong-invested enterprises in Tianjin. In March 2011, the Macao Week was held in Tianjin.

Tianjin's exchanges with other domestic provinces and cities have also strengthened. In October 2010, the *Chinese Yellow River and Coastal Economic Development and Cooperation Forum* was held in Tianjin Binhai New Area Dist., which strengthened economic cooperation between the two regions and coordinated their economic development. The Joint Council of Mayors in Bohai-rim Region, sponsored by Tianjin, further strengthened the exchanges and cooperation between various provinces and cities in the region. In Jan. 2011, *Tianjin Bohai-rim Urban Development Institute* was established, operating directly under the Joint Council of Mayors. In 2010, Tianjin's support for post-earthquake reconstruction in Shaanxi province was completed ahead of schedule; smooth progress was made in supporting Hetian Xinjiang, Chamdo Tibet, Wanzhou Chongqing and Gansu Province. After the earthquakes in Yushu Qinghai and Yingjiang Yunnan, Tianjin immediately offered condolences and donations, dispatched medical rescue teams to treat the injured, and made arrangements for hundreds of students from Yushu to study in Tianjin.

During the World Expo 2010 Shanghai, Tianjin showed to the whole world her image as a dynamic, charismatic, competitive international city.

13 服务型政府 Service-oriented Government

近年来，天津市大力推进服务型政府建设，把政府主要职能转变到经济调节、市场监管、社会管理、公共服务上来，进一步提高了政府为经济社会发展服务的能力和水平。

天津市政府把持续改善民生作为工作的重中之重。2010年，天津城市居民人均可支配收入增长13.5%，农村居民人均纯收入增长10.4%；在全国率先做到城乡居民社会保险一体化的基础上，加快完善社会保障体系，将所有城乡居民纳入医保范围，提前完成国家医改方案提出的目标，全民社会保障体系基本形成。

面对国际金融危机带来的严重影响，2010年天津在全市深入开展“解难题、促转变、上水平”活动，出台了促进经济发展的30条措施，组织4000多名干部、500多个工作组，深入基层、企业和项目单位，帮助解决实际困难和问题。天津市政府充分发挥滨海新区金融改革创新先行先试的优势，加大金融支持力度，增强经济活力。积极扩大信贷规模，支持大项目好项目建设；设立天津科技发展融资服务控股公司，支持科技型中小企业发展。2010年天津通过家电以旧换新、提供购车补贴等政策措施刺激消费，扩大内需，取得良好效果。

天津市政府设立了市和区县两级行政许可服务中心，构建起以行政审批为主线、聚集相关行政服务功能、面向社会提供“一站式”审批和“一条龙”服务的统一载体。2010年，市级机构改革顺利完成，市级审批事项由666项减少到495项，审批效率提高了45%。天津市政府出资建立的“8890”家庭服务网络中心，到2010年末已累计为市民办理求助事项780多万件，满意率达99.9%。国家商务部已开始在全国推广天津“8890”家庭服务网络中心的做法。

2010年是《天津市国民经济和社会发展第十二个五年规划》的编制之年，天津市政府向社会各界公开征集意见和建议，并对采纳的建言进行表彰，对于提高“十二五”规划的科学性、针对性和操作性具有重要意义。近年来，天津市连续实施的五个20项民心工程，每一项都是在征求市民意见的基础上确定的。

此外，天津市政府在推进节能减排和生态城市建设方面做出了卓有成效的工作，市民生活环境明显改善。

In the recent years, great efforts were made in Tianjin to promote the construction of a service-oriented government which fulfills the functions of economic adjustment, market surveillance, society management, and public services, and provides better services to social and economic development. The government has always given priority to improving the citizens' living. In 2010, the per capita disposable income of urban residents increased by 13.5%, and the per capita net income of rural residents increased by 10.5%. Tianjin is the first in China to achieve the integration of urban and rural social insurance, which has accelerated the improvement of social security system, including both urban and rural residents in the scope of medical insurance. Thus, the social security system has been established.

In the face of the severe consequence of international financial crisis, Tianjin government adopted 30 measures to promote economic development, organized over 4000 cadres into more than 500 work groups, and dispatched them to grassroots units, enterprises and project units to help solve the practical difficulties and problems, so as to tide over the crisis. Tianjin Municipal Government has also given full play to Binhai New Area District's advantages as a pioneer in financial reform and innovation, increased financial support to the area so as to enhance economic vitality. The credit scale has been expanded to offer greater support to major construction projects. Small and medium-scale technological enterprises' demands have been well analyzed and their financial services have been customized. Tianjin Science and Technology Development and Financing Services Holding Company has been established to support SME development. In 2010, by adopting home appliance trade-in policy, offering subsidies for car purchase, etc., Tianjin has stimulated consumption and expanded domestic demand, with satisfactory effects achieved.

Tianjin Municipal Government has established Administrative Licensing Service Centers at the municipal and district levels, and built a uniform carrier with administrative examination and approval as main line, integrating the relevant administrative services, and providing one-stop approval and package services to the whole society. By the end of 2010, 8890 Family Services Network Center, founded with funds from Tianjin Municipal Government, offered more than 7.80 million services to the citizens, with a satisfaction rate of 99.9%.

To make the Twelfth Five-Year Plan for Tianjin Economic and Social Development, Tianjin Municipal Government welcomed comments and suggestions from all walks of life. Tianjin Municipal Government has made significant progress in promoting energy conservation and eco-city construction, and the people's living environment has been improved remarkably.



14 发展愿景 Development Prospects

2011 年天津市经济社会发展的主要预期目标是：

生产总值增长 12%，地方财政收入增长 15%，全社会固定资产投资增长 15%，社会消费品零售总额增长 16%，外贸出口增长 15%，城镇登记失业率控制在 3.8% 以内，城乡居民人均收入分别增长 10%，居民消费价格总水平涨幅控制在 4% 左右，万元生产总值能耗下降 4%，主要污染物排放量下降 2%。经过全市上下共同努力，经济社会发展力争取得更好效果、达到更高水平。

《天津市国民经济和社会发展第十二个五年规划纲要》提出的全市经济社会发展目标是：

全市生产总值年均增长 12%，城镇登记失业率控制在 4% 以内，城乡居民收入年均增长 10% 以上，节能减排完成国家下达指标，全社会研发经费支出占生产总值比重提高到 3% 以上。经过全市人民的共同奋斗，使天津市在贯彻落实科学发展观、加快转变经济发展方式、推动经济社会又好又快发展方面走在全国前列，在保障和改善民生、促进社会和谐方面走在全国前列，为全面实现中央对天津的城市定位和滨海新区的功能定位打下更为坚实的基础。

The main targets for Tianjin economic and social development in 2011 are as follows:

To increase GDP by 12%; increase local revenues by 15%; increase total fixed asset investment by 15%; increase total retail sales of consumer goods by 16%; increase exports by 15%; control the registered urban unemployment rate within 3.8%; increase urban and rural residents' per capita income by 10%; control the consumer price rise at around 4%; reduce energy consumption for 10,000 yuan GDP by 4%; reduce emissions of major pollutants by 2%. Through the joint efforts of the whole city, Tianjin people will bring social and economic development to a higher level.

The economic and social development objectives proposed in the *Twelfth Five-Year Plan for Tianjin Economic and Social Development* are as follows:

To increase the city's average annual GDP by 12%; control the registered urban unemployment rate within 4%; increase the average annual income of urban and rural residents by 10% or more; meet the state-assigned emission reduction targets; increase the percentage of R&D expenditure in GDP to more than 3%. Through the joint efforts of Tianjin people, Tianjin will take the lead in China in implementing the scientific outlook on development, accelerating the transformation of economic development modes, promoting sound and rapid economic development, improving the citizens' living standards and promoting social harmony, so as to lay a solid foundation for the realization of the roles of Tianjin and Binhai New Area Dist. defined by the central government of China.



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