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Comparative Analysis of the 14th Five-Year Plan of Three Provinces and One City in the Yangtze River Delta Region

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Abstract

The Yangtze River Delta region is one of the regions in China with the most active economic development, the highest degree of openness and the strongest innovation capacity, and has a pivotal strategic position in the overall situation of the country's modernisation and all-round opening-up pattern. It is of great significance to promote the integrated development of the Yangtze River Delta, enhance the innovation ability and competitiveness of the Yangtze River Delta region, and improve the degree of economic agglomeration, regional connectivity, and efficiency of policy synergy, in order to lead the nation's high-quality development and build a modernised economic system. This paper explores the characteristics of the economic development, industrial layout and structural adjustment of the three provinces and one city in the Yangtze River Delta region, and analyses the similarities and differences as well as the causes through comparative analyses of the 14th Five-Year Plan of the three provinces and one city in the Yangtze River Delta region. By analysing the policy texts and comparing the statistical data, the study reveals the differences in strategies and practices among the regions in responding to the national strategy, promoting regional integration and achieving the goal of high-quality development.

Keywords

Yangtze River Delta region; 14th Five-Year Plan; industrial layout.

1. Introduction

As China's economic development enters a new era, the implementation of a coordinated regional development strategy is particularly important. Promoting the integrated development of the Yangtze River Delta is a major national strategy that General Secretary Xi Jinping has personally planned, deployed, and promoted, and it is a major initiative to lead the high-quality development of the whole country in the new era, improve the spatial layout of China's reform and opening up, and create a strong and active growth pole for China's development. The Yangtze River Delta is one of the regions with the strongest innovation capacity in China, with two comprehensive national science centers in Shanghai Zhangjiang and Anhui Hefei. From quantum science and technology to artificial intelligence, from biomedicine to new energy vehicles ..... In recent years, the three provinces and one city have laid out the innovation chain around the industrial chain, joined hands to tackle key core technologies, and accelerated the transformation of scientific and technological supply into innovative kinetic energy. The Yangtze River Delta has a vast economic hinterland, rich industries and strong development momentum, with many well-known enterprises, forming high-end equipment, biomedicine, intelligent manufacturing and other industrial clusters, and is a very dynamic region for China's economic development. The most fundamental starting point for the integration of the Yangtze River Delta is a better life for the people. On the basis of hard infrastructure, a series of public services, social governance level "soft connectivity" project, is

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also accelerating. The Yangtze River Delta region, as one of the important engines of China's economic development, its industrial layout and structural adjustment for the transformation and upgrading of the national economy has a demonstration and leading role. During the "14th Five-Year Plan" period, three provinces and one city in the Yangtze River Delta have issued their own planning outlines, aiming at responding to the national call for high-quality development and promoting the optimization and upgrading of the regional industrial restructuring. Although the Yangtze River Delta region is geographically close and has a similar level of economic development, there are differences in the specific industrial development strategies and planning layouts of the three provinces and cities. The purpose of this paper is to analyze the direction and focus of industrial restructuring in the 14th Five-Year Plan of Shanghai, Jiangsu, Zhejiang and Anhui, to reveal the commonalities and individuality of industrial development, to explore the reasons behind these differences and their impact on regional development, and finally to evaluate the strengths and weaknesses of Anhui using the Yangtze River Delta as a benchmark.

2. Comparative Analysis of Industrial Layout and Restructuring in Various Regions

2.1. Characteristics of Shanghai's industrial layout in the 14th Five-Year Plan

Shanghai's 14th Five-Year Plan emphasizes the development of strategic emerging industries and pioneering industries. These industries are considered to be the key forces driving Shanghai's economic development. Implementing the national strategic deployment and tasks, giving full play to Shanghai's advantages, focusing on key areas, promoting the integration and layout of the innovation chain and industrial chain, making every effort to promote the implementation of the "Shanghai Plan" for integrated circuits, biomedicine and artificial intelligence, and promoting the transformation and development of the traditional industries of automobiles, equipment, steel and petrochemicals by means of transformation of the product structure and the empowerment of digital technology. Accelerate the transformation and development of strategic emerging industries, promote the accelerated development of digital economy characterized by new technologies, new models and new forms of business, and focus on building a "9+X" strategic emerging industries and pilot industry development system with three major industries as the core. Among them, "9" strategic emerging industries focus areas include: integrated circuits, biomedicine, artificial intelligence and other three core industries, as well as new energy vehicles, high-end equipment, aerospace, information and communications, new materials, emerging digital industries and other six key industries. "X" refers to the forward-looking layout of a number of future-oriented pilot industries, focusing on the layout of photonic chips and devices, brain-like intelligence and other pilot industries. By 2025, the technological innovation capacity will be significantly improved, major breakthroughs will be made in key technology research, the level of industrial foundation advanced and industry chain modernization will be significantly improved, strategic emerging industries will become new pillars of the modern industrial system, and a batch of future-oriented pilot industries will be planned and laid out. Initially, it has built a technology source to drive the synergistic development of emerging industries in Yangtze River Delta, a strategic innovation highland to lead the development of emerging industries in China, cultivated a number of leading enterprises with international competitiveness, and created a number of world-class emerging industry clusters. By 2025, the added value of strategic emerging industries will account for more than 20% of the city's GDP, with an added value of more than 1 trillion yuan, the role of the main engine of economic development will be more prominent, and Shanghai's highland of integrated circuits, biomedicine and artificial intelligence with global influence will be basically formed.

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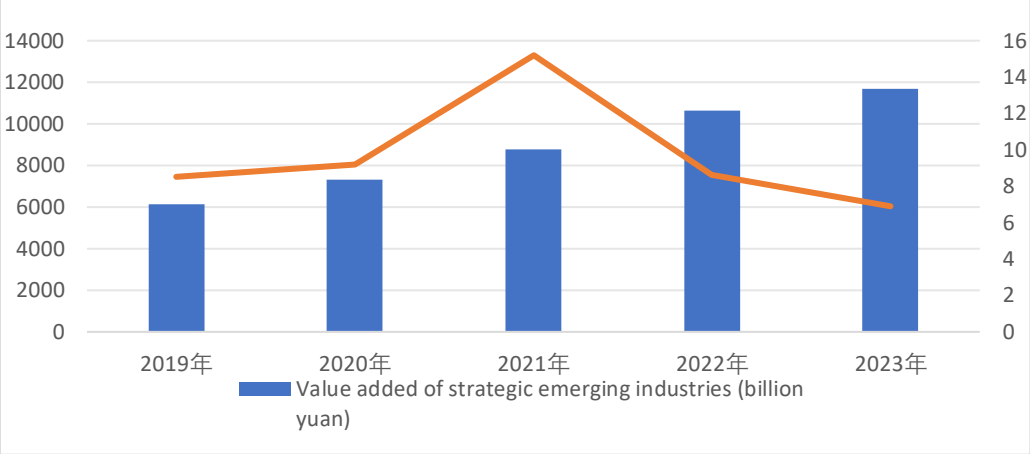

Figure1. Value added of strategic emerging industries and their growth rate

2.2. Zhejiang's industrial layout in the 14th Five-Year Plan features

The "14th Five-Year Plan" period Zhejiang Province to further strengthen the top-level design, and actively plan the development of high-end equipment industry, for the construction of manufacturing province, and strive to create a socialist modernization of the first province to provide solid support for the creation of an "important window" to contribute to the strength. Combined with industrial development needs and iconic industrial chain building work, proposed intelligent equipment, energy saving and new energy vehicles, advanced environmental protection equipment, modern energy equipment, comprehensive transportation equipment, high-end medical equipment, a new generation of information technology equipment, special features of special equipment, testing and monitoring equipment, key basic parts and other key areas, indicating the direction of the development of the equipment manufacturing industry and key technical equipment in related areas. Focus on key areas, promote high-end equipment research and development, technological breakthroughs, platform construction, industrial chain building, industrial layout optimization, enterprise cultivation and construction of major projects, to promote the first (set) application, to build a new competitive advantage for the future, and promote the high-quality development of equipment manufacturing industry. Specific columns have been formulated in the eight tasks of enhancing industrial innovation capacity, optimizing equipment application ecology, promoting enterprise integration and development, promoting industrial agglomeration and development, accelerating industrial digital transformation, promoting industrial integration and development, strengthening multi-level talent attraction and cultivation, and improving the level of open cooperation.

2.3. The characteristics of Jiangsu's industrial layout in the 14th Five-Year Plan

During the period of "14th Five-Year Plan", Jiangsu will continue to play its advantages in scale and supporting advantages of manufacturing industry, which is still the main force supporting its economic and social development, and the main battlefield for building a strong scientific and technological province and an open province. Jiangsu Province focuses on advanced manufacturing areas, highlights its characteristic advantages, focuses on 16 advanced manufacturing clusters and 64 subdivided industrial fields, makes every effort to build 1 advanced manufacturing cluster with international leading comprehensive strength, 5 advanced advanced manufacturing clusters with international advanced comprehensive strength, and fosters 10 advanced manufacturing clusters with domestic leading comprehensive strength, promotes the optimization and upgrading of the whole industrial chain, and continuously enhances the international competitiveness, innovation and control of the industrial system. The 16 advanced manufacturing clusters include: new electric power and new energy equipment cluster, engineering and agricultural machinery cluster, Internet of

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Things cluster, high-end new materials cluster, high-end textile cluster, biomedical cluster, new medical device cluster, integrated circuit and new display cluster, information and communication cluster, new energy (intelligent network) automobile cluster, high-end equipment cluster, high-tech ship and marine engineering equipment cluster, energy-saving environmental protection cluster, green food cluster, and energy-saving environmental protection cluster. energy-saving and environmental protection cluster, green food cluster, core software cluster, and emerging digital industry cluster. By 2025, the industrial scale of provincial advanced manufacturing clusters will exceed 6 trillion yuan, and the clusters of new electric power (new energy) equipment, Internet of Things, engineering machinery, software and information services, and new nano-materials will reach the world advanced level.

2.4. The characteristics of Anhui's industrial layout in the 14th Five-Year Plan

Anhui Province insists on making the real economy more practical and better as the main attack direction, vigorously implements the strategy of manufacturing province and quality province, grasps the development and expansion of strategic emerging industries with one hand, grasps the transformation and upgrading of traditional industries with the other hand, keeps the proportion of manufacturing industry basically stable, promotes the high-quality development of service industry, fights the battle of the advanced industrial foundation and modernization of the industrial chain, and improves the quality, efficiency and core competitiveness of the economy. Anhui Province will focus on the development of new materials industry, and accelerate industrial restructuring and upgrading by enhancing the innovation capacity and industrial chain level of new materials industry. Around the development of new materials industry, seven projects will be implemented, including innovation system construction project, enterprise attraction and cultivation project, industrial cluster building project, digital technology empowerment project, green and low-carbon development project, industrial ecological optimization project and open cooperation enhancement project, etc., to accelerate the province to become a new materials science and technology innovation curator and industrial agglomeration of significant influence in the country.

3. Analysis of Similarities and Differences in the Industrial Layout of Various Regions and Their Causes

3.1. Gross Domestic Product of the Three Provinces and One City in the Yangtze River Delta

The GDP of the three provinces and one city in the Yangtze River Delta is analyzed comparatively, as shown in Figure 2. Overall, Jiangsu Province ranks first in terms of GDP, while Anhui Province has a low economic output compared with the rest of the Yangtze River Delta, and there is a big gap between it and Jiangsu Province. The main reasons for this may be that Jiangsu Province has an earlier economic development and a stronger foundation, especially in manufacturing and high-tech industries. Jiangsu has several economically developed cities and nationally recognized industrial clusters, such as Suzhou, Nanjing, and Wuxi, whose incremental GDP ranks among the top in the Yangtze River Delta region. The economic strength of these cities contributes more to the overall economy of Jiangsu Province. There are several city clusters and economic circles in the province, such as Yangzi River City Cluster and Nanjing Metropolitan Circle, etc. The formation and development of these city clusters and economic circles have a significant driving effect on the neighboring areas. The industrial structure has been optimized and upgraded, with more high-tech enterprises and service enterprises, which are important forces driving economic growth. In contrast, although Anhui Province has developed rapidly in recent years, there is still a gap in industrial scale and structure, especially in the development of high-tech industry and service industry is relatively lagging behind. And

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although Anhui Province is located in the Yangtze River Delta region, it is relatively weak in the development of city clusters and economic circles, with limited radiation and driving effect on neighboring regions.

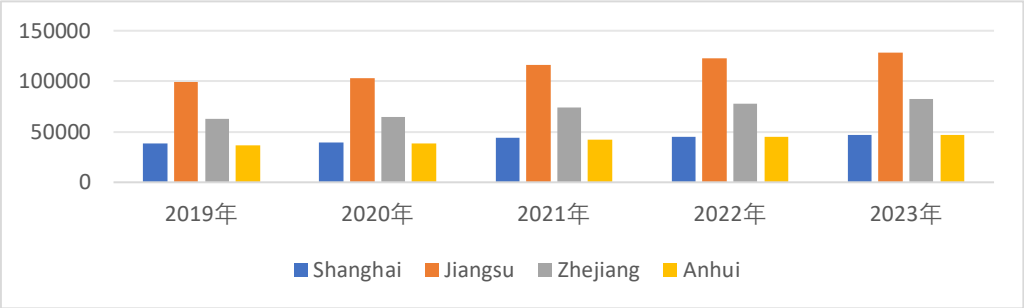

Figure2. GDP of three provinces and one city, 2019-2023 ($ billion)

3.2. Value added of the three industries in the three provinces and one city in the Yangtze River Delta

A comparative analysis of the value added of the three industries in the three provinces and one city in the Yangtze River Delta as a proportion of the province's GDP is shown in Figure 3-6. Overall, the share of value added of the primary industry in Shanghai is very small, and the share of value added of the tertiary industry is high; the share of value added of the secondary industry in Jiangsu Province is the largest among the three provinces and cities; and the share of value added of the primary industry in Anhui Province is the largest.

According to the 14th Five-Year Plan of the three provinces and one city, Shanghai aims to promote the prosperity and growth of new services driven by emerging technologies, to promote the upgrading of traditional services, and to continue to promote the "Shanghai Services" brand. Vigorously develop high-end productive service industries represented by knowledge-intensive services. First of all, Shanghai, as an international metropolis, is already in the post-industrialization period, which means that the tertiary industry (service industry) has become the main driving force of economic growth. With the development of the economy, Shanghai has gradually transformed from manufacturing to service industry, which is an important reason for the high proportion of tertiary industry. Secondly, the government's strong support and investment in the tertiary industry is also an important factor in promoting the growth of the tertiary industry. Shanghai actively develops modern service industries such as finance, trade and information technology, and the rapid development of these industries has greatly enhanced the added value of tertiary industries. Again, Shanghai's favorable geographic location and its position as a window for China's opening up to the outside world have facilitated the development of Shanghai's international trade, financial services and other industries. The potential of Shanghai's domestic demand market continues to be unleashed, and the growth of total retail sales of consumer goods reflects an active consumer market, which also promotes the growth of the tertiary industry. Finally, Shanghai, as a national center city, its urban functional positioning also determines the high proportion of tertiary industry. The functional positioning of the city influences the direction of industrial development and resource allocation, and Shanghai's functional positioning makes it more inclined to the development of high-end service industry.

In the 14th Five-Year Plan, Jiangsu Province proposes to focus on building a strong manufacturing province, cultivating and expanding advanced manufacturing clusters, comprehensively improving the core competitiveness of the manufacturing industry, and taking the lead in building a national demonstration zone for the high-quality development of the manufacturing industry. For a long time, Jiangsu has been China's manufacturing province, with a complete industrial system and many industrial enterprises and a strong industrial base, especially in the manufacturing industry, which provides a solid foundation for the growth of

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secondary production. Although the proportion of secondary industry in Jiangsu Province has decreased year by year during the 13th Five-Year Plan period, it still maintains a high proportion. This shows that Jiangsu has maintained the importance of the secondary sector in its industrial restructuring, while improving the technological content and added value of traditional industries through technological transformation and industrial upgrading. The government's support for secondary industries, especially high-tech industries, is also an important reason. Through policy guidance and financial support, the development of secondary industry and technological innovation were promoted. The ratio of the structure of the three industries for the whole year was 4:44.4:51.6, showing that the secondary industry is still an important part of the economic structure.

Anhui is located in the hinterland of East China, near the sea neighboring the river, the location advantage is obvious, rich in agricultural resources, agricultural products than the major, is a typical agricultural province. As a large agricultural province, food province of Anhui, natural conditions both north and south of the long, food and important agricultural products stable production and supply capacity, scientific and technological equipment to support the ability of modern ecological agricultural industrialization level are in the forefront of the country, agricultural products through the Yangtze River Delta region of the high-end market, and the courage to stand in the forefront of rural reforms are continuing to release the province's agricultural development vitality, which may lead to the primary industry accounted for a relatively high proportion. National and local government policies to support agriculture may also be an important factor. In order to safeguard national food security and promote farmers' income, the government tends to introduce a series of policies and measures to support agricultural development, which may have increased the value added of the primary industry to a certain extent. And there are differences in the industrial structure among the three provinces and one city in the Yangtze River Delta region. Shanghai is dominated by the service sector, Jiangsu and Zhejiang have a more pronounced secondary industry supporting the economy, and Anhui Province is still in the pre-industrialization stage relative to other provinces and municipalities in the Yangtze River Delta, which means that its primary industry occupies a larger portion of the overall economic structure. Compared with Shanghai in the post-industrialization stage and Jiangsu and Zhejiang in the post-industrialization stage, Anhui's primary industry plays a more prominent role in the economy. Promoting the integration of advanced manufacturing industry and modern service industry is not only an inevitable choice for building a modernized industrial system, but also a necessary measure for smooth internal circulation to build a double cycle, and even more necessary to ensure the security of the industrial chain supply chain. With Shanghai, Zhejiang, Jiangsu proposed to promote the integration of advanced manufacturing and modern service industry is different, Anhui Province in the 14th Five-Year Plan introduced modern agriculture, clear to support the transformation and upgrading of the manufacturing industry as a guide to accelerate the integration of modern service industry with advanced manufacturing, modern agriculture in depth.

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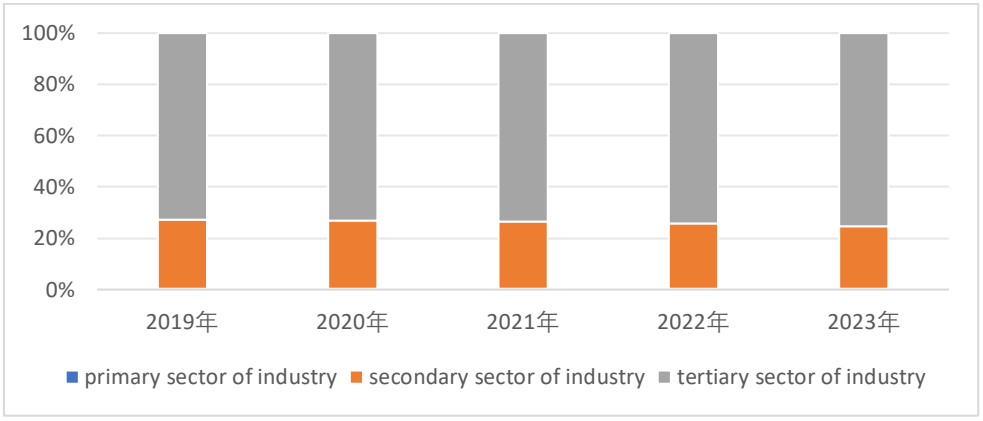

Figure3. Shanghai's value added of three industries as a share of the province's GDP, 2019-2023

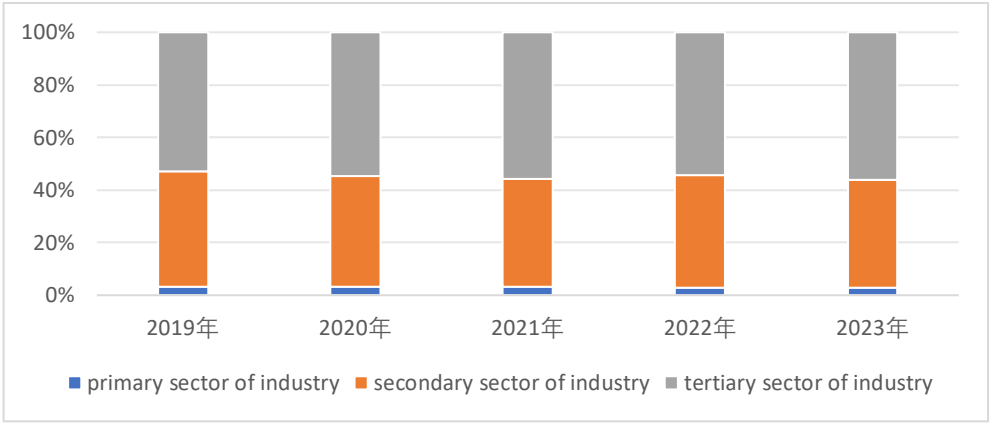

Figure4. Share of value added of three industries in the province's GDP, Zhejiang Province, 2019-2023

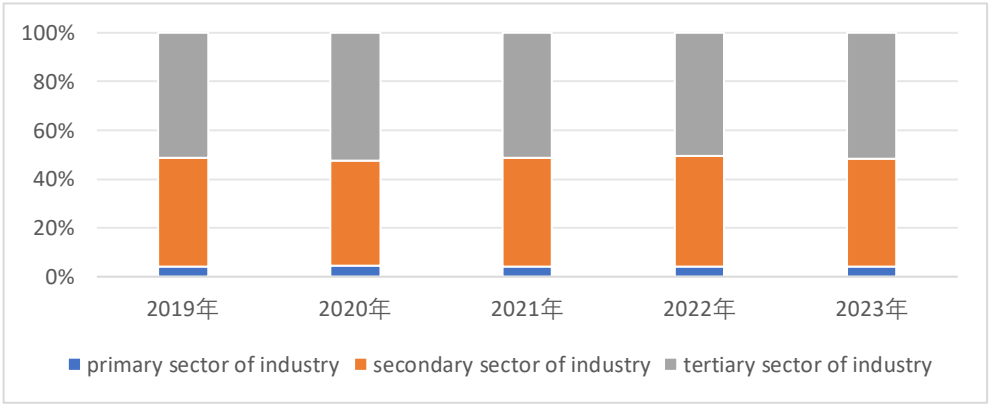

Figure5. Value Added of Three Industries in Jiangsu Province as a Share of the Province's GDP, 2019-2023

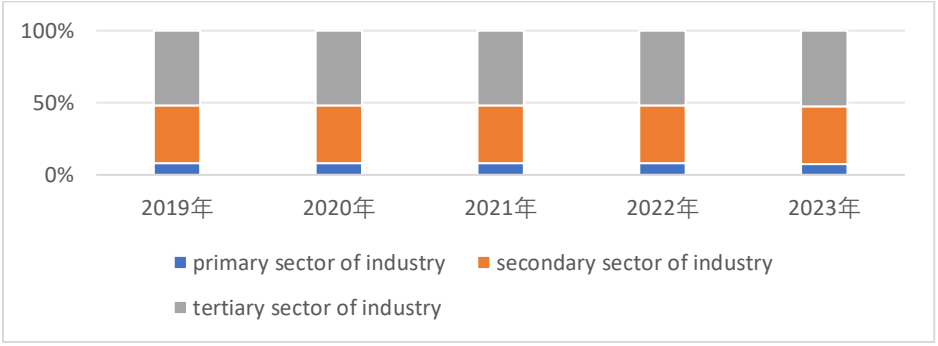

Figure6. Value added of three industries as a share of provincial GDP, Anhui Province, 2019-2023

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3.3. Science and Technology Creation in Three Provinces and One City in Yangtze River Delta

Entering the 14th Five-Year Plan, the focus of the integration of the Yangtze River Delta is to enhance the level of integration and take the lead in forming a new development pattern. The Draft Outline of the 14th Five-Year Plan and 23rd Five-Year Plan proposes to target international advanced science and technology innovation capabilities and industrial systems, accelerate the construction of the Yangtze River Delta's G60 Science and Technology Innovation Corridor and the industrial innovation belt along Shanghai and Nanjing, and improve the Yangtze River Delta's ability to configure global resources and radiate and drive the development of the whole country. Nowadays, science and technology and industrial innovation are becoming the main battlefield for the Yangtze River Delta to enhance the level of integration and take the lead in forming a new development pattern. The in-depth implementation of the innovation-driven development strategy, taking the road of "science and innovation + industry", promoting the in-depth integration of the innovation chain with the industrial chain, and taking the construction of science and innovation centers as the lead, will create an upgraded version of the industry and a highland for the development of the real economy, and will continue to enhance the position in the global value chain, thus injecting a strong kinetic force into the high-quality integrated development.

According to the data from the Shanghai Bureau of Statistics as shown in Figure 7, from the perspective of R&D investment, R&D expenditure has maintained a stable growth over the years. in 2022, the internal expenditure of R&D funding reached 198.158 billion yuan, and the expenditure of local financial science and technology funding had a slight decline to 38.625 billion yuan. In terms of percentage, the share of research funding in Shanghai's GDP (also known as R&D investment intensity) has been rising year by year, maintaining above 4% since 2019, with R&D expenditure reaching 4.44% of Shanghai's GDP in 2022. Shanghai's R&D investment intensity is ahead of the three provinces and the whole country. Shanghai's "14th Five-Year Plan" mentions that the city aims to stabilize R&D expenditure as a percentage of GDP at around 4.5%.

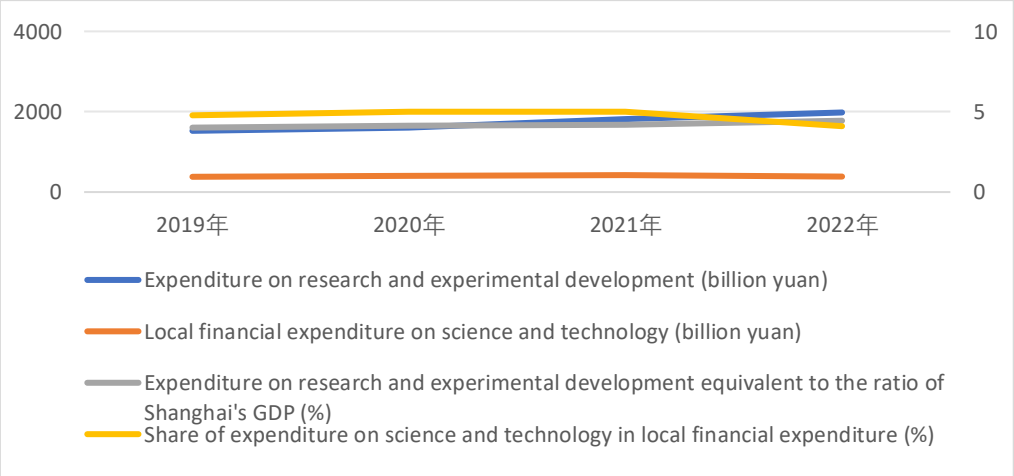

Figure7. Share of R&D Investment in Shanghai, 2019-2022

Figure 8 shows that both the units and personnel of R&D activities in Shanghai have been on a steady upward trend in recent years, with the growth coming mainly from an increase in the number of enterprises engaging in R&D activities, and a more stable number of scientific research institutes and institutions of higher education. In terms of the full-time equivalent of R&D personnel, the number will reach 264,100 in 2022, mainly due to the increase of personnel engaged in experimental development. According to Shanghai's 14th Five-Year Plan, the number of high-tech enterprises is expected to rise to 26,000 by 2025, and the number of foreign-funded R&D centers is expected to accumulate to around 560.

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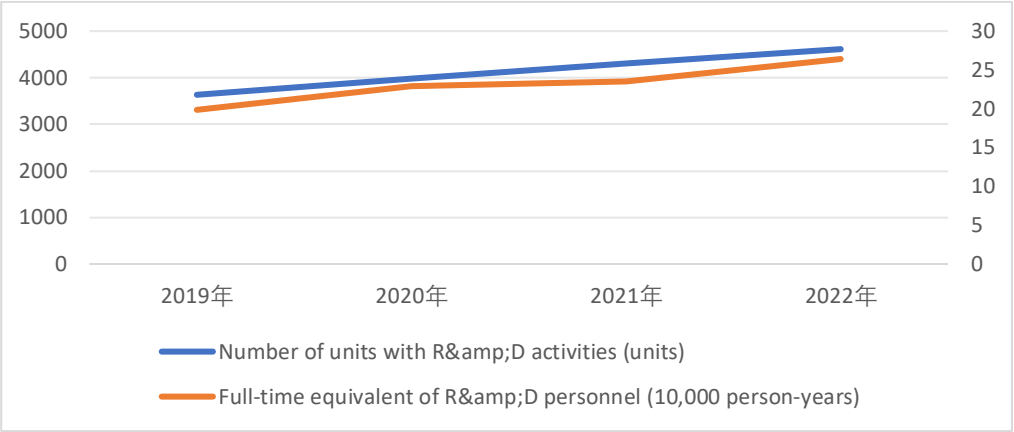

Figure8. Number of R&D activity units and personnel in Shanghai, 2019-2022

According to the data of Zhejiang Provincial Bureau of Statistics, Figure 9 shows that the investment in research and testing has been on a clear upward trend in recent years. Since 2019, R&D has basically maintained an annual growth rate of about 20 billion yuan.In 2022, R&D expenditure in Zhejiang Province reached 241.677 billion yuan. As a percentage, Zhejiang Province also showed steady growth. The proportion of Zhejiang Province's R&D expenditure to regional GDP increased from 2.68% in 2019 to 3.1% in 2022. According to the "14th Five-Year Plan for the Development of Science and Technology Innovation in Zhejiang Province", it is expected that the ratio of R&D expenditure to the province's GDP will reach 4% by 2035.

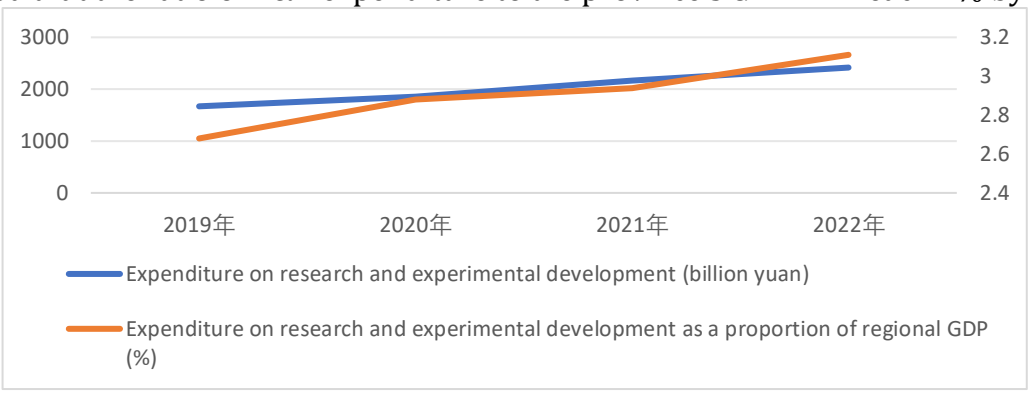

Figure9. Share of R&D Investment in Zhejiang Province, 2019-2022

In terms of the number of research and experimental personnel, it fluctuates but rises overall; in terms of the number of units of research and experimental activities, it shows a rising trend in 2019-2021 but falls in 2022.In 2022, the total number of research and experimental development personnel in Zhejiang Province reaches 642,300 people, with the growth mainly coming from the employees of industrial enterprises, and the sectors such as research institutes and higher education colleges and universities also maintain growth.

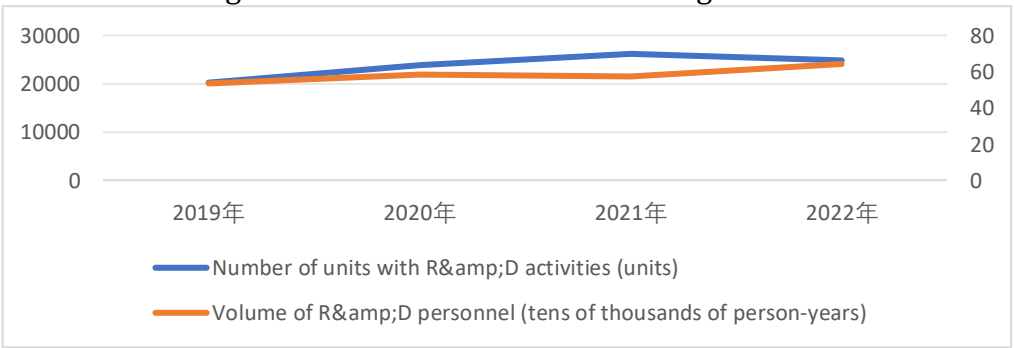

Figure10. Number of units and personnel in R&D activities, Zhejiang Province, 2019-2022

According to the data from the Jiangsu Provincial Bureau of Statistics, Jiangsu Province's science and technology innovation shows a positive trend in terms of both total investment and

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intensity. As shown in Figure 11, in terms of investment intensity, the province's internal expenditure on R&D development reaches 383.543 billion yuan in 2022, which is the fastest growth rate in the past five years and the highest among the three provinces and one city in the same indicator.R&D development as a share of GDP ranges from 2.82% in 2019 to 3.12% in 2022, and in terms of the government's financial investment, the Jiangsu government's Science and technology fiscal expenditure increased from 57.204 billion in 2017 to 67.83 billion in 2022, accounting for 4.6% of the total provincial fiscal expenditure. According to the "14th Five-Year Plan" of Jiangsu Province, it is expected that the average annual growth rate of the province's R&D investment will reach about 6.5% in 2035, and the proportion of the whole society's R&D investment in regional GDP will reach 3.2%.

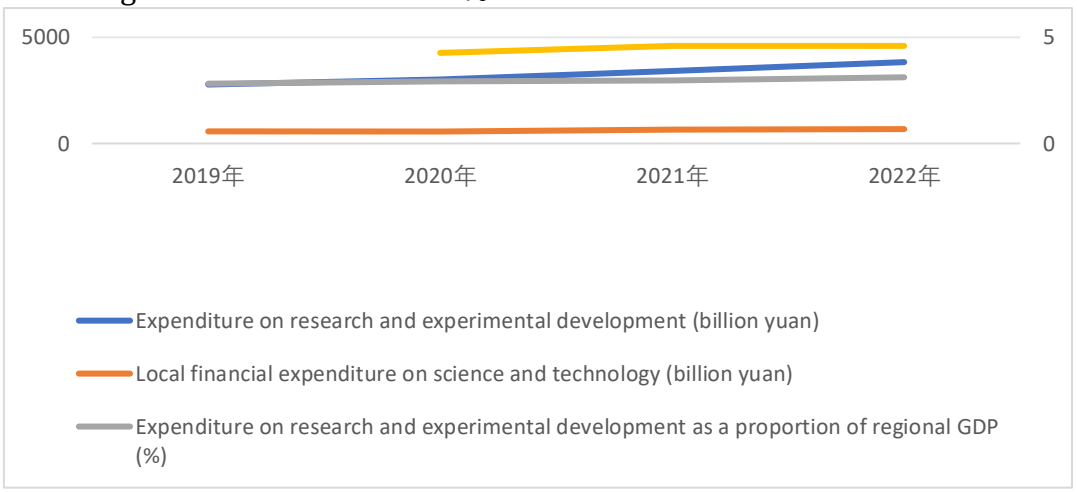

Figure11. Share of R&D Investment in Jiangsu Province, 2019-2022

According to the data published by the Anhui Provincial Bureau of Statistics, Anhui Provincial Bureau of Finance, and Anhui Provincial Department of Science and Technology, as shown in Figure 12, R&D investment in Anhui Province is growing at a significant rate.R&D funding is growing at a rate of about 10 billion yuan per year, from 75.403 billion yuan in 2019 to 115.251 billion yuan in 2022, and as a share of GDP, it is growing from 2.05% in 2019 to 2.58% in 2022. According to the "14th Five-Year Plan" of Anhui Province, by 2025, the proportion of R&D expenditure to the province's GDP will reach about 2.8%.

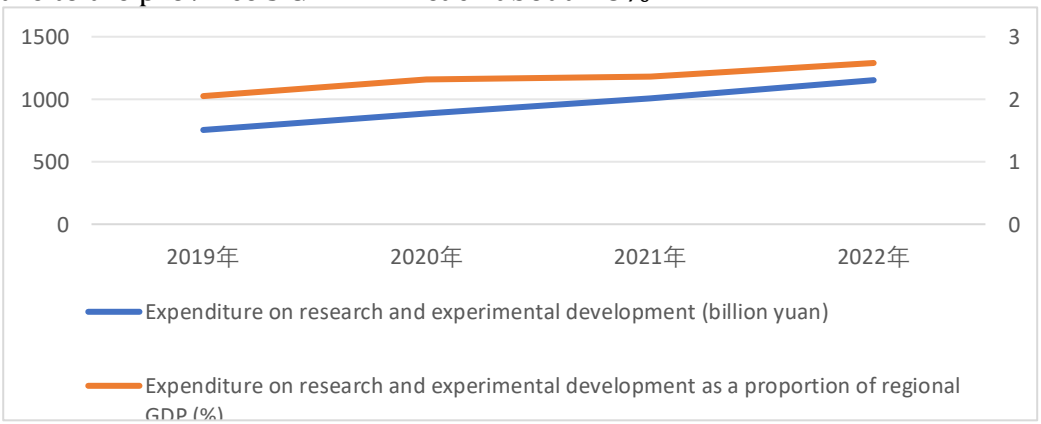

Figure12. Share of R&D Investment in Anhui Province, 2019-2022

4. Strengths and Weaknesses of Anhui

Anhui is located in the eastern part of China, between the Yangtze River and the Huaihe River, with the location advantage of connecting the southeastern coast and the central and western regions, as well as rich natural resources and cultural heritage. At present, the development of Anhui is in the rising and critical period of accumulation, strong kinetic energy and great potential, accelerating the construction of "seven strong provinces" has the foundation,

advantages, opportunities and prospects, and there is a clear path and a grand blueprint. In the automotive industry chain, Anhui has Chery, Azure, Volkswagen, BYD, JAC, Chang'an, HANMA technology and other 7 vehicle enterprises and 1200 supporting enterprises, the establishment of the whole industry chain system of vehicle, engine, body, chassis, etc., to build a passenger car, commercial vehicles, special vehicles, three leading direction of the "chain of three" strategic layout, these years, automobile exports, exports, and the development of the province's automotive industry, the advantages, opportunities, prospects, more clear path and grand blueprint. In 2013, Anhui province's power consumption is concentrated in ferrous metal smelting, rolling processing industry, chemical raw materials and chemical products manufacturing industry and other high-energy-consuming industries; by 2023, the new generation of information technology, new energy vehicles, new energy and energy-saving environmental protection and other emerging industries, the use of electricity is growing rapidly. New energy industry is a key emerging industry in our province. The development of new energy automobile industry is crucial for creating a strong automobile province and a strong manufacturing province. Led by innovation, Anhui is actively optimising the industrial layout, helping emerging industries to gain significant development. Over the past ten years, Anhui integrated circuit industry, new display industry, intelligent voice industry accelerated the development of four industrial clusters selected as the first batch of national strategic emerging industry clusters, "core screen device" as the logo of the modern industrial system to accelerate the construction of the added value of the manufacturing industry, the added value of the digital economy are more than 1 trillion yuan. Nowadays, Anhui, "core screen and steam", "urgent lifetime wisdom" and other emerging industries to accelerate the rise, at present, is building a new generation of information technology, automobiles and parts, equipment manufacturing, new materials, 4 trillion industry, the construction of intelligent home appliances, energy saving and environmental protection, biomedicine, etc. 10 over 100 billion industries.

Taking the Yangtze River Delta as a benchmark, Anhui also has some shortcomings. Compared with Shanghai, Jiangsu and Zhejiang in the Yangtze River Delta, Anhui's economy is relatively small and its industrial structure is relatively homogeneous, with the development of high-tech industries and modern service industries lagging behind. The degree of opening up to the outside world is not as good as that of the Yangtze River Delta region, especially in international trade, the introduction of foreign capital and international exchanges need to be upgraded. Although there are certain scientific and educational resources, there is a gap between the overall innovation capacity and the ability to transform scientific and technological achievements and the Yangtze River Delta region. There is still room for further improvement in infrastructure development relative to the Yangtze River Delta, especially in the transport network and logistics system. There is a wide gap between urban and rural areas, and the level of development and living conditions in rural areas need to be improved.

In summary, Anhui Province has certain advantages in terms of geographic location and industrial foundation, but there are certain gaps with the Yangtze River Delta region in terms of economic scale and structure, degree of openness, innovation capacity and infrastructure. In the future, Anhui Province can continue to give full play to its own advantages, while taking effective measures against the shortcomings to promote the comprehensive economic and social development.

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