

全文格式说明 (In Chinese)

1. 全文用 A4 大小,字数 5000-6000; Times New Roman 字体, 无页码;
2. 大标题: 三号加粗, 居中, 24 磅行距;
3. 作者: 小四加粗, 居中, 段前 15 磅, 段后 15 磅;
4. 摘要, 关键词: 五号, 单行倍距, Abstract 和 Keywords 加粗;
5. 摘要后加入分页符;
6. 作者简介放入首页页脚, 字体为小五, 单行倍距;
7. 一级标题: 四号加粗, 段前 0.5 行, 段后 0.5 行;
8. 二级标题: 小四加粗, 段前 0.5 行, 段后 0.5 行。若与一级标题相连, 则段前 0 行, 段后 0.5 行;
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11. 参考文献: 五号, 悬挂缩进 2 字符, 段间距为固定值 14 磅;
12. 表格标题: 小五加粗, 左对齐, 段前 0.5 行, 段后 0 行;
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14. 表格后若是段落, 则段前 0.5 行, 左对齐;
15. 页边距: 普通 上 2.54 厘米, 下 2.54 厘米, 左和右为 3.18 厘米。

Format of full paper (In English)

1. Use A4 page set-up, word number limit: 5000-6000, only Times New Roman font should be used, and no page number should be printed.
2. Headline: the title should be in 16pt, bold, center the title, in 24pt column.
3. Author: 12pt, bold, center the author's name, start and after each paragraph, with 15pt paragraph spacing.
4. The abstract and keywords: 10.5pt, in single column, word "Abstract" and "Keywords" in bold.
5. After abstracts, the page break should be inserted.
6. The author's information should be in the footer section of home/front page, 9pt, single column.
7. The first class heading: 14pt bold, start and after each paragraph, with half column paragraph spacing.
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10. Body text: 10.5pt, single column. Start each paragraph, except the first (left-justified), with 4-character indentations.
11. References: 10.5pt, with 2-character indentations in 14 pt paragraph spacing.
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13. Fonts in tables: 9pt font.
14. Paragraph followed the table should be in half column paragraph spacing before with no indent.
15. Margins: Use A4 page set-up and make all margins as (top, bottom) 25.4 mm and (left, right) 31.8mm wide respectively.

Template

Awarding Construction Contracts on Multicriteria Basis in China

Liyin Shen^{1*}, Derek Drew², Qiping Shen³

Abstract: China's entry to the World Trade Organization (WTO) will allow both domestic and overseas construction firms to compete under the same market conditions. This development will lead to a more rigorous participation from overseas construction professionals in the Chinese construction market.....

Keywords: China; Construction industry; Contracts; Competition.

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1 Introduction

Bidding appears to be the dominant mechanism for allocating construction contracts in most market economies. In line with the shift from a planned economy to a socialist market economy in China, bidding has also become the major mechanism for allocating works to contractors in the Chinese construction market. Bidding mechanism was introduced to the Chinese construction market in the middle 1980s, and its application has

Generally, in deciding which contractor is awarded a contract, a public sector client is essentially comparing competitiveness between competing contractors. Thus improving competitiveness is a contractor's major strategy.....

2 Construction Business Environment in China

In line with China's entry to the World Trade Organization (WTO), the operation and authorities. The Chinese government has been developing^[1]

2.1 Construction business license

According to the data from 2000 to 2012 , as shown in Table 1 and Figure 1, the standard of living of urban residents^[2].....

Table 1. XXX

| XXX(bond) | XXX | XXX | XXX | XXX |
|-----------|-----|-----|-----|-----|
| | | | | |
| | | | | |

As shown in Table 1, with the growth of the urbanization rate from 2000 to 2012, the living standard of urban and rural residents is also rising.

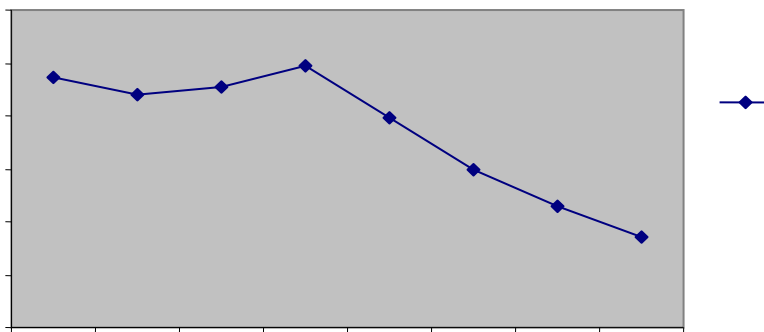


Figure 1. XXX

As shown in Figure 1,

3 Analysis

3.1 Comparison.....

Based on the actual data.....

3.2 Reason.....

4 Conclusion

Based on the actual data of urbanization level in Shandong province, Development Model,

References

- [1]Shen, L. Y., Drew, D., and Zhang, Z. H. (1999). *Optimal bid model for price-time biparameter construction contracts*, Journal of Construction Engineering and Management, 125(3), 204-209.
- [2]Shen, L. Y., Lee, K. H., and Zhang, Z. H. (1996). *Application of BOT system for infrastructure projects in China*, Journal of Construction Engineering and Management, 122(4), 319-323.