

# 走向世界的江苏

JIANGSU IS EMBRACING THE WORLD

—— 向我国改革开放二十周年献礼



香港永泰出版社出版

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## JIANGSU IS EMBRACING THE WORLD

江苏省经济体制改革委员会 编  
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# 《走向世界的江苏》

J I A N G S U I S E M B R A C I N G T H E W O R L D

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# PREFACE 序言

## 迈向新世纪的江苏

江苏省人民政府省长：郑斯林

江苏，位于中国的东部沿海，地处长江与大海的交汇处。奔腾不息的长江，哺育了这十多万平方公里美丽富饶的鱼米之乡；而波涛汹涌的大海，又应和着七千万江苏人民改革奋进的步伐。

一代世纪伟人、中国改革开放的总设计师邓小平对这片土地寄予殷切的期望，1992年2月他在著名的南方谈话中要求江苏“应该比全国平均速度快一些”。六年来，江苏人民时刻牢记邓小平同志的嘱托，在以江泽民同志为核心的党中央的正确领导下，解放思想，实事求是，抓住机遇，深化改革，扩大开放，加快发展，取得了物质文明和精神文明建设的丰硕成果。全省已基本实现小康，正在向着跨世纪的发展目标奋勇前进。

——综合经济实力登上新的台阶。全省的GDP由1991年的1601亿元增加到1997年的6695亿元，在占全国1%的土地上创造了占全国近10%的国内生产总值，按可比价格计算，平均每年增长17.8%，并在1992年提前8年实现了翻两番；全省的人均GDP在1993年提前7年实现翻两番，1997年达9364元。经济结构明显改善GDP中三次产业结构比例由1991年的21.5:49.6:28.9调整为1997年的15.2:51.0:33.8，按照产业结构优化规律，第三产业的比重迅速上升。在全国城市综合实力50强中，江苏占有6席；在全国综合实力百强县（市）中，江苏占有25席，其中有7个县（市）跻身前10名；在全国社会发展综合评价中，江苏列全国第4位，仅次于京津沪三个直辖市。1997年全省城镇居民人均可支配收入5765元，比1991年增长2.22倍，农民人均纯收入3269.9元，比1991年增长2.55倍。人民生活水平普遍提高，城乡居民储蓄大幅度增加。大力实施“区域共同发展”战略，苏南及沿江大部分地区在实现了小康的基础上，正向现代化迈进；淮北地区已基本告别贫困，人民生活有了较大改善，正在为早日实现小康而努力。

——经济体制改革取得突破性进展。江苏经济的迅速发展，经济实力的显著增强，根本得益于改革。全省以建立社会主义市场经济体制为目标，整体推进各项改革。企业改革向纵深推进，在建立现代企业制度试点、股份制与股份合作制改革、组建企业集团、实施资产重组以及强化管理等方面取得初步成效。市场体系不断完善，市场机制在资源配置中的作用明显增强，大市场、大流通的格局正在形成。农村改革不断深化，农业产业化步伐加快，传统农业正在向现代农业转变；政府机构改革稳步进行，促进了职能转换。在坚持公有制为主体地位的同时，大力促进了多种经济成份的发展。

——对外开放形成了新的局面。几年来，我省抓住机遇，大力实施“经济国际化”的战略，开放型经济呈现出勃勃生机，1997年全省外贸进出口总额238.8亿美元，比1991年增长4.1倍；利用外资规模不断扩大。六年来全省累计利用外资264.7亿美元，兴办外资企业25,666家，其中由世界著名跨国公司投资的项目达276个；全省11个国家级开发区、68个省级开发区建设一直保持强劲的发展势头。

——基础设施建设突飞猛进。这几年，是江苏历史上基础设施投入最多、规模最大、发展最快、成效最好的时期。按照建立现代化交通体系的目标，南京禄口国际机场、苏南运河整治、沪宁高速公路、宁连和宁通一级公路等重大基础设施工程相继完成，运河航道等级和高等级公路密度均居全国之首。江阴长江公路大桥正加紧施工，到本世纪末，万里长江的东端又将飞架起一条通途。邮电通讯事业逐步与国际接轨，全省电话程控机总容量突破1000万门，电力建设步伐加快，发电装机总容量达1400多万千瓦，实现了村村通电。水利基础设施建设得到加强，完成了治理淮河、太湖的一批重点水利防洪工程。

——科学教育事业蓬勃发展。大力实施“科教兴省”战略，初步形成了经济、科技、教育一体化发展的新机制，全省依靠科技进步，加快科技成果向生产力的转化，使科技进步在经济增长中的份额显著提高。目前，全省已建立以沿江8市为主体的国内最大的科技火炬带和纵贯南北的科技星火带，拥有国家级高新技术开发区4个、省级高新技术开发区7个，实施国家级火炬计划217项。在全国科技百强县中，江苏占三分之一。通过教育改革，全省的教育事业也充满生机，高校数和在校大学生数均居全国前列，并在全国率先实现九年制义务教育，特殊教育5项指标获全国六连冠。全省面向21世纪的现代化教育工程开始启动。

面对即将到来的新的历史世纪，江苏人民在党的十五大精神指导下，高举邓小平理论的伟大旗帜，紧密地团结在以江泽民同志为核心的党中央周围，精神振奋，开拓进取，为在新的世纪把江苏建设成为经济繁荣、科教发达、生活富裕、法制健全、社会文明的省份而努力奋斗。

一九九八年六月



# Jiangsu Province - Striding forward towards the new century

By Zheng Silin-  
Governor of Jiangsu provincial people's government

Jiangsu Province, located along the coast in the east of China, lies in the place where the Yangtze River and the sea converge. The mighty waters of Yangtze River rolling on incessantly nurture this beautiful and richly-endowed land of fish and rice with 100,000 square kilometers; And the roaring waters of the sea go in concert with the steps of reforming and advancing bravely of 70million Jiangsu people.

Deng Xiaoping - the great man of one generation and the designer - general of reforming and opening of CHina - placed ardent expectation on the people in this land. In his famous talk when he was on an inspection tour in the south of China in Feb.1992 he required that the speed in reform of Jiangsu province should be faster than that of the whole country. Since these six years, always keeping Deng Xiaoping's entrust firmly in mind and under the correct leadership of the Party central committee led by Jiang Zhemin, Jiangsu people free themselves from old ideas; seek truth from facts; grasp every new opportunity; deepen the reform; speed up the steps of the development; open wider to the outside world and score great success in raising the level of our cultural life and material progress. Their livelihood reaches the "better-off level" on the whole. The Jiangsu people are now advancing courageously towards the magnificent target of trans-century.

Comprehensive economic strength has stepped onto a new stage. GDP of the whole province has increased to 66.95 billion yuan in 1997 from 16.01 billion yuan in 1991. They have created nearly 10% domestic total value of output of the whole country in 1-% land of the country. According to the calculation of comparable price, GDP of the province has increased by an average of 17.8% a year and in 1992 realized to be quadrupled eight years ahead of time. GDP per person of the whole province also was quadrupled seven years of time in 1993 and in 1997 reached 9,364 yuan. Economic structure has been tangibly improved. The proportion of the three industrial structures has been adjusted from 21.5 : 49.6 : 28.9 in 1991 to 15.2 : 51.0 : 33.8 in 1997. The proportion of the Third Industry has been risen rapidly. Among 50 cities with the supreme comprehensive strength in our country Jiangsu has five ones. In 100 counties(cities)with best comprehensive strength in our country Jiangsu has five ones. In 100 counties (cities) with best comprehensive strength there are 25 Jiangsu counties(cities) among which seven counties (cities) rank among the first ten counties (cities) in the country. In the review of domestic social development, Jiangsu Province is No.4 of the country, just next to the three municipalities directly under the Central Committee - Beijing, Tianjin and Shanghai. In 1997 the disposable income of the residents of the cities and towns in Jiangsu Province was 5,765 yuan which was 3.22 times as much as that of 1991. The pure income of the peasants per person was 3269.9 yuan, which was 3.55 times as much as that of 1991. The living standard of the people has generally improved. Savings deposits in both urban and rural areas have shown a big increase. On the basis of realizing the "better-off level" for the people's livelihood, the people in South Jiangsu and most parts of the areas along the Yangtze River are now marching forward towards modernization.

The reform of economic system has obtained progress of breakthrough. Benefit from reform, Jiangau's economy is developing rapidly and its economic strength has remarkably strengthened. The whole province carries forward reforms as whole in every field with the goal of establishing socialist marked economic system. The reform of enterprise is developing in depth and won initial success in establishing the experimental unit of modern enterprise system, the reform of stock system and stock cooperation, forming group enterprises recombination of assets and strengthening management market system has improved unceasingly. The effect of market system in compounding resources has obviously strengthened. The structure of general market and circulation is taking shape. The reform in rural areas is ceaselessly deepening. The tempo of industrialization of agriculture is accelerating. Traditional agriculture is now transforming into modern agriculture. The reform of government structure, which has promoted the conversion in function of government offices, is conduction stably. While adhere to public ownership as main body, we have greatly promoted the diversified economic elements.

Opening to the outside world has been formed a new outlook. Since these years our province has seized the opportunity implemented the economic internationalized strategy greatly. And the open economic has been full of vigor and vitality. The total import and export amount was 23.88 billion dollars in the whole province in 1997, compared with 1991, the amount increased by 4.1 times. The scale of utilizing the foreign capital kept increasing. The grand total amount of utilizing foreign capital in the whole province is 26.47 billion dollars since these six years. 25,666 foreign capitalist enterprises have been initiated; the well-known transnational corporations in the world have invested 276 projects, among which there are 11 developing zones in national grade and 68 development zones in provincial grade in the whole province. All of them have kept the strong development impetus.

Understructure is advancing swiftly and vigorously. These years is the best period in which the input is the most, the scale is the biggest, the speed of the development is the fastest, and the efficiency is the highest in the understructure in Jiangsu Province. In accordance with the objective of building traffic system of modernization, the main and significant understructures have been completed in success, such as the Lukou international airport in Nanjing, the realignment of the canal in south part of Jiangsu Province, Shanghai = Ningbo super expressway, Ningbo - Liangyungang and Ningbo - Nantong highways in grade one. The grade of the canal course and the density of highway in high grade rank the first in the whole country. The construction of the Yangtze River Highway Bridge at Jiangyin is speeding up. By the end of the century, the "rainbow" will have been appeared in the eastern end of the Yangtze River. The post and telecommunication section will gradually meet the international standard. The total volume of program controlled telephones in our province is more than ten million. The pace of electrical power construction is mended. The total volume of installed capacity of electric power generation is more than 14 million kW. The fact that there is electricity in every village has come true. The construction of water conservancy facilities is strengthened. A batch of main water conservancy and flood protection or control project, such as realignment of Huaihe River and Taihu Lake have been completed.

Scientific and educational undertakings are surging forward full of vigor. Carrying out energetically strategy of making our province prosperous with science and education has initially formed a new mechanism of economic, scientific and technological and educational integration. The progress of science and technology has speeded up the transformation of the achievements in science and education into productive forces. At present, we have established the largest zones of science and technology with 8 cities along the Yangtze River as the main body and the zone of science and technology from north to south. We have 4 high-new-tech development zones at national grade and 7 high-new-tech development zones at provincial grade. And we have implemented 217 projects of Torch Plan at national grade. Jiangsu Province accounts for one third of 100 most powerful counties in our country. The reform of education promotes the vigorous development of our educational undertakings. And the number of institutions of higher learning as well as the number of students in university and college ranks the first on the list of our country. We have taken the lead in bringing about nine-year compulsory education in the country and won 6 champions in 5 targets of special education in succession. The educational program facing the modernization in the 21st century has started in the province.

At the turn of the century and under the guidance of the spirit of the 15th National Congress of CPC Central Committee, Jiangsu people are holding high the great banner of Deng Xiaopin's theory and closely uniting around the Chinese Communist Party with Deng Xiaoping as the core. They are determined to enhance vigor, to advance in a pioneering spirit and to make great efforts to strive for building Jiangsu into a province with prosperous economy, advanced science and technology, well-to-do life, sound and improved legal system and high spiritual civilization.



# 走向世界的江苏

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# Transportation and Communication

## 交通运输

“八五”期间江苏公路、航道等基础设施既有量的增长，又有质的提高。到1995年末，全省公路总里程达25970公里，比“七五”末期累计新增1198公里。等级公路23727公里，比“七五”末增加2339公里，占公路总里程的91.4%，其中一级公路1023公里，二级公路4396公里，分别是“七五”的4.06倍和1.46倍。一、二级公路在全国位居第六，密度居全国首位。到1995年末，全省已有22个县（市）实现了县乡公路灰（水泥）黑（沥青）化。全省已初步形成了干支相连、四通八达的公路网，道路交通拥挤状况得到了一定程度的缓解。全省航道总里程达23803公里，继续位居全国第一，其中四级以上航道720公里。

1995年末，全省（全社会）拥有民用汽车51.19万辆，比上年增长10.2%，比“七五”末增长91.5%；社会民用运输船舶14.07万艘、709.9万载重吨，比“七五”末下降1.1%和增长4.6%。全省交通系统共有13个远洋、海运企业，拥有远洋和海运船舶59艘、37.09万载重吨，分别比上年增长7.3%和下降1.7%，比“七五”末增长83.3%和62.9%。全省集装箱运输持续快速发展，交通部门1995年公路、水路集装箱运输共完成41.2万标准箱，货运量281.6万吨，比上年增长14.2%。全省现有地方航空企业7家，共开辟省内外航线32条，飞行5455架次，完成客运量44.8万人次，分别比上年增长60%、41%和623%。全省有吞吐量10万吨以上的港口271个，共完成装卸吞吐量3.1亿吨，比上年增长6.6%。

During the Eighth Five-year, the construction of highway and channel had achieved a rapid development in Jiangsu. By the end of 1995, the highway mileage had reached 25,970 kilometers, increased 1198 kilometers than that in the Seventh Five-year. Class highway mileage was 23727 kilometers, increased 2339 kilometers, occupied 91.4 percent of the general mileage. Of which, first class highway was 1023 kilometers, second class highway was 4396 kilometers, which increased by 406 percent and 146 percent of those in the seventh five-year. First and second class highway was in the sixth position in the whole nation, the highway network density was in the first position. By the end of 1995, there were 22 counties and cities realized cement and asphalt highway, main and branch highways connected with each other, and radiated in all directions, which relaxed the traffic difficulties. The navigation had reached 3808 kilometers, was still in the first position in the country, of which 720 kilometers were above the fourth class. By the end of 1995, there were 511.9 thousand civil vehicles, increased by 10.2 percent than that of 1994, and 91.5 percent than that of the end of the Seventh Five-year; there were 140.7 thousand civil ships and boats with 7.099 million tons capacity, reduced by 1.1 percent and increased 4.6 percent than those of the end of the Seventh Five-year. Altogether there were 13 shipping companies with 59 cargo ships, increased by 7.3 percent and decreased 1.7 percent than 1994, increased by 83.3 percent and 62.9 percent than those of the end of the Seventh Five-year, containerized traffic developed rapidly and steadily, fulfilled 412 thousand standard containers in 1995, volume of goods transported was 2,816 million tons, increased 14.2 percent than that of 1994. There were seven airline companies in the province, and 32 lines, 5455 flights with 448 thousand passengers, which increased 60 percent 41 percent and 623 percent. There were 271 coastal ports with more than 0.1 million transport capacity, and the total capacity reached 0.31 billion, increased by 6.6 percent than that of 1994.



# 南京铁路分局



杜光远局长、陈正权书记在提速安全工作会议上



快速列车在行进中



华东第一大编组场——南京东编组站





新型列车——先行号



南京站前广场





# 徐 州 火 车 站

XUZHOUHUOCHEZHAN



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徐州火车站是中国较大的客运站之一，位于苏鲁豫皖四省交界处和京沪、陇海两大干线交汇点上。1996年9月建成启用的新客站，建筑面积3.3万平方米，总投资5.1亿元。

新客站造型新颖，布局合理，功能齐全，内设贵宾、软席、豪华等候车室13个，可同时容纳1万人候车。



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XUZHOU RAILWEST STATION



党委书记：吴湘洲



站长：黄建明



领导班子

徐州铁路西站地处苏鲁豫皖四省的结合部，是京沪、陇海两大铁路干线交汇点上的一等货运站。

车站现有职工 1231 人。下辖铜山站和西站、铜山两大货场。年货物运输能力 600 万吨。办理零担、整车、集装箱货物的发送、到达及中转的综合业务。1996 年 7 月 1 日，全国较大的集装箱专用货场在铜山站投产营业，该货场建筑面积 8000 多平方米，配备了起重能力达

36 吨的门吊，可办理 5 至 10 吨的铁路集装箱运输和 20、40 英尺国际标准集装箱的国际营业务，是亚欧大陆桥的配套工程之一。

多年来，车站紧紧围绕运输生产经营中心，全面加强“两个文明”建设取得了丰硕成果。自 1986 年以来，已连续十一年保持了省级“文明单位”和铁道部“文明货场”称号。

连续九年被徐州市评为“重合同守信用”企业。1996 年又跨入了铁道部安全优质站的行列。

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党委书记：王鹏一



总经理：孙广信

徐州铁路分局经济技术开发总公司是全民所有制企业，总公司现辖7个直属公司：即运输经营公司、煤炭运销公司、商业贸易公司、迅达石油液化气公司、广告有限责任公司、铁路旅行有限公司、中铁外服连云港公司。经营领域主要有铁路运输咨询、运输贸易、运输代理、货物仓储、商贸、工贸、工业生产、技术开发、房地产经营开发、石油液化气、广告旅游、食宿餐饮、农牧养殖等业务。愿与社会各界进行经济联合和投资合作。



徐州铁路分局副局长果延琨同志在徐铁多经企业经理专业会议上讲话。

地址：徐州复兴北路77号

市电：(0516) 3675794

传真：(0516) 3571345

路电：0408-2252



公司大楼





# 沪宁高速公路江苏段



管理中心



南京段

沪宁高速公路全长274公里，其中江苏段248公里（另建10.25公里支线连接镇江市），总长度位居全国第四。贯穿长江三角洲经济发达的苏南地区，连接南京、镇江、常州、无锡、苏州和上海六个大中城市。这一地区的面积和

人口分别占全国的0.4%和2.9%，而国民生产总值却占全国的9.2%，其经济地位在全国举足轻重。预计到2000年，汽车日交通量将达3万辆，2010年达6万辆。

沪宁高速公路工程恢宏，技术标准高、施

工难度大、数万建设者团结拼搏，无私奉献。运用科学手段，在四年建设时期，共征地4万多亩，拆迁房屋46万平方米，填挖路基土石方4100多万立方，修筑桥梁431座，互通立交20座，分离式立交101座，涵洞294道，通道294道，谱写了中国高速公路建设的新篇章。

沪宁高速公路江苏段由江苏宁沪高速公路股份有限公司统一领导，统一管理。公司是国家基本建设项目社会募集方式股份制试点企业，全面负责沪宁高速公路江苏段项目的建设，筹资、营运与还贷。

地址：中国南京马群

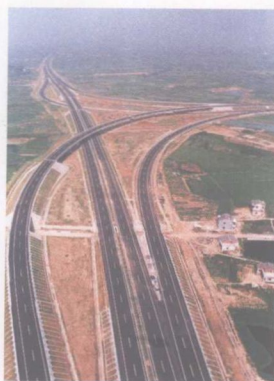
电话：4442700 4442702

传真：4444006

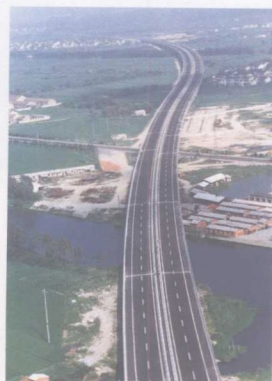
邮编：210049



梅村服务区



镇江枢纽



唯亭大桥



南京马群互通立交桥



苏州段互通立交桥

## 吴 江 市



局长：费阿春

1991年以来，我们交通系统广大干部职工在市委、市政府和上级主管部门的领导支持下，坚持四项基本原则，始终扭住经济建设不放，按照吴江交通发展“八五”计划圆满完成了市委、市政府和上级主管部门赋予我们的各

项任务。具体表现在：交通基础设施建设取得较大进展，行业管理得到了进一步加强，运输装卸生产稳中有升，安全管理上水平，第二支柱产业和外向型经济跨出实质性步伐，精神文明建设取得新成绩。

干线公路：“八五”期间主要改建以下路段。(1)按照工程设计“菲迪克”条款要求，改建205省道平望至王江泾10.87公里水泥路及桥梁；(2)新建太浦河平望大桥和平望镇区段水泥路3.3公里；(3)按照一级水泥路标准，改建青浦——平望25公里水泥路和21座桥梁，包括跨京杭运河的

平望立交桥一座。

新建公路。“八五”期间，共新建二级公路水泥路4公里、油路50.8公里、桥梁79座。

改建公路。“八五”期间，按照二级路标准（路基宽18米，路面、桥梁宽16米），先后拓宽改建了油路45.3公里、桥梁36座。

航道。“八五”期间，重建了太浦河平望大桥、芦墟大桥、京杭运河云梨大桥，修筑京杭运河驳岸15公里，疏浚航道15万方，完成了京杭运河吴江三里桥段3.88公里切角改道工程，完成土方量70多万方，实现了市委、市政府提出的“珍珠项链计划”。

港口。“八五”期间，完成了松陵港二期



318国道吴江青平段一级公路通车纪念 1995.12.28



# 交 通 局

工程及配套项目,完善同里港基础设施及配套项目,新建了平望港、盛泽港震泽港和综合性货场。年吞吐量货物能力200多万吨。

站埠。“八五”期间,新建了吴江汽车站,改建了八都、莘塔、庙港、桃源等10个镇汽车站。

总之,“八五”期间,我市交通基础设施建设投资接近5亿元,其中公路建设占三分之二;先后拓宽改造了318国道青平段,205省道吴江段,新增市乡公路里程50多公里,通车总里程达到270多公里。

稳步提高运输能力,“八五”期间,我们充分利用我市航道密布、公路成网的优势,按

照水陆并举的方针,建立起“人便于行、货畅其流”的综合运输网络。

汽车客运。壮大了公路运输能力,采用先进的运输方法和工具,增添大小结合、舒适性好的客车50多辆,增开线路班次,发展旅游业务。“八五”期间,累计完成客运量1500万人次,客运周转量52520万人公里,创营收2750万元,利润552万元。汽车货运。“八五”期间,完成汽车货运量13万吨,货运周转量1670万吨公里,创营收670万元、利润82万元。

航运。“八五”期间,完成水运货运量534万吨,货运周转量74460吨公里,创营收8460

万元利润693万元。

装卸。“八五”期间累计完成货物吞吐量1345万吨,操作量2560万吨,营收10950万元、利润1082万元。



京杭运河吴江坛坵大楼开工典礼



黄镇东部长视察318国道建设



吴江市交通局办公大楼



## 丹 阳 市

## 奋力“先行”大展宏图——



沪宁高速丹阳段



丹阳云阳大桥

丹阳市地处长江三角洲，位于江苏省南部，属上海经济区，是沿海对外开放城市。丹阳市交通条件优越，沪宁铁路，沪宁高速公路，京杭大运河，312国道横贯境内。近几年来，丹阳市交通局在市委市政府和上级交通部门的领导下，贯彻中央“抓住机遇、深化改革、扩大开放、加快发展、保持稳定”的方针，紧紧依靠全系统干部职工的积极性和创造性、艰苦创业，积极进取，改善了丹阳交通条件，促使丹阳交通事业取得了长足发展。一是交通基

础设施进入高等级、大规模、快速度发展的新阶段。全市新建公路10条计74.4公里，接养公路总里程达433公里。铺筑县乡油路282.5公里，国家接养公路全面黑色化，新建改建公路桥梁75座。“八五”以来，312国道、苏南路网改造、沪宁高速公路、京杭运河整治，丹阳新港和客运中心等一大批重点交通工程相继竣工并正式运行，六年实际完成交通工程总量近15亿元。二是交通行业管理在统一、开放、竞争有序方针的指导下，运输市场放开搞活并

强化宏观调控，运输生产力得到解放，运输经济结构、载具结构发生深刻变化，社会总运能和运输生产总量有了较大幅度的增长，技改投入是“七五”期间的3.2倍。交通运输管理在法规建设、队伍建设和基础设施建设方面取得重大发展，执法管理水平提高，力度加强，网络进一步健全和完善，促进了城乡客货运输的稳步发展。三是交通经济结构逐步形成运工贸多元经济合理发展的新格局，总营收比“七五”增长2.3倍，全系统固定资产比“七五”增



沪宁高速大桥



# 交 通 局

## 前进中的丹阳交通运输事业



北二环大桥

加1.76倍，经济总体实力大大增强。可以说，“八五”期间是丹阳交通有史以来投资最多、建设规模最大、发展速度最快、社会综合经济效益最好的历史时期。展望“九五”，丹阳交通将本着“想远的、干大的、高起点、快速度”的新观点，以党的十四大、十五大精神为指针，以社会主义市场经济为导向，坚持社会大交通和城乡一体化的路子，依靠政府，依靠群众，依靠科技，抓住机遇，奋力拼搏，进一步健全和完善丹阳市以高等级交通干线为骨干，

以现代化内河港口为枢纽。以多种运输方式衔接配套的综合交通运输体系，为促进丹阳经济持续、快速、稳定发展提供交通保障，作出新的贡献。

地址：江苏省丹阳市交通局  
(丹阳市新民东路5号)

电话：6522063



京杭大运河——丹阳段



沪宁高速公路窦庄服务区