

Xiamen, China

厦门经济特区建设二十周年庆祝活动领导小组编海 潮 摄 影 艺 术 出 版 社

中国人的

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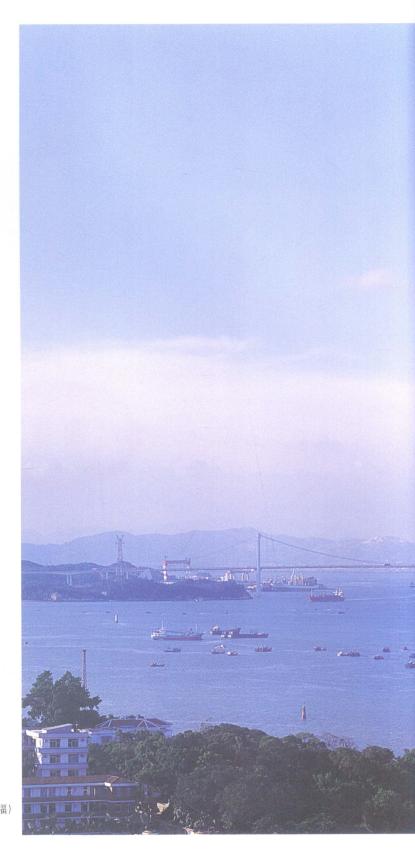


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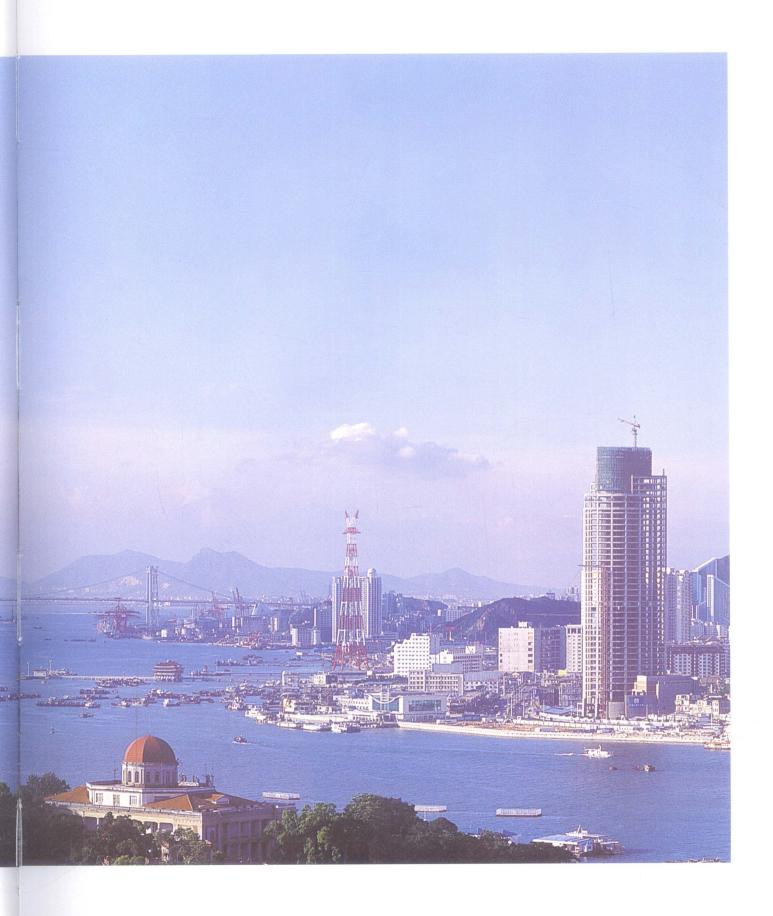


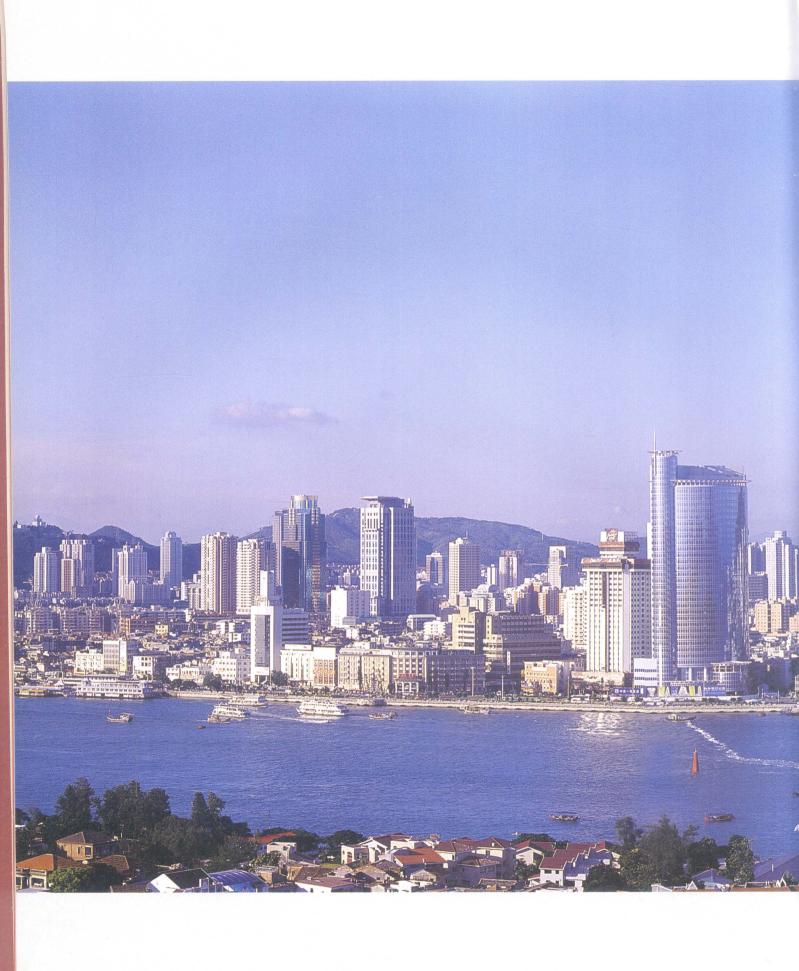
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前言

厦门地处我国东南沿海,位于福建省东南部、九龙江入海处,背靠漳州、泉州,濒临台湾海峡,面对金门诸岛,与宝岛台湾隔海相望。

浩瀚的大海,苍翠的山峦,奇异的岩石,旖旎的亚热带风光,构成了这座美丽温馨的海港风景城市的独特景观。厦门是台湾同胞的祖籍地之一、著名的侨乡、中国最早对外通商的口岸。这里曾经是弥漫着硝烟的海防前线,中国历史上一座英雄城市。

1980年,中国政府在厦门设立经济特区,厦门的历史由此翻开了新的一页,成为中国面向世界开放的一个重要窗口。1981年10月,厦门经济特区在湖里工业区拓开了建设序幕,开始了对邓小平经济特区建设思想的实践与探索,开始了"把经济特区办得更快些、更好些"的奋斗与拼搏;20世纪90年代,厦门又奋进在"增创新优势、更上一层楼"的历史行程上,实现经济体制的创新与经济增长方式的转变,经济特区走向成熟,走上了高速、优质、高效的发展道路。斗转星移,沧海桑田,经过20年的建设发展,如今的厦门已成为初具现代化、国际性格局的港口风景城市。

厦门的综合经济实力明显增强,发挥了发展社会生产力的率先作用。20年来,厦门经济保持了快速稳步发展,GDP年均递增18.30%,2000年实现国内生产总值502.9亿元,人均GDP达4000美元,居全国大中城市前列;工业确定了以高科技为主导,电子、机械、化工为主柱,大型企业为骨干的工业体系,工业总产值776.4亿元,比1980年增长76.2倍,三次产业的比例也由20年前的21.6:57.8:20.6,提升为4.2:52.8:43.0。全市完成财政总收入91.5亿元,相当于1980年特区成立之初财政收入的50倍。

厦门已基本建立了社会主义市场经济体制,成为我国经济体制改革的试验场。全市已经形成了多种所有制共同竞争、共同发展的经济格局,建立起三个层次的国有资产监督、管理和运营体系。积极培育和发展以商品市场为基础、要素市场为支柱的市场体系,基本确立商品价格的市场机制,由市场定价的生产资料价格、消费资料价格的比例均已达97%,高于全国平均水平。与此同时,还初步形成以按劳分配为主、多种分配方式并存的分配体系,养老保险、医疗保险、失业保险为主体的社会保障体系,以中介组织为主体的市场服务体系、以间接手段为主的地方经济管理和调控体系,以及适应社会主义市场经济体制需要的法规系列。

厦门已基本建立了开放型的经济发展格局,发挥了我国对外开放的"窗口"作用。至2000年年底,全世界40多个国家和地区的客商与厦门签订项目合同4991个,协议外资175.27亿美元,实际到资114.52亿美元,累计投产的外商投资企业4237家。世界500强跨国公司中已有24家在厦门投资33个项目,总投资达10.19亿美元。2000年全市规模以上外商投资企业完成工业总产值582亿元,占全市同口径工业销售值的84.2%,全市地产品工业出口交货值占全市工业销售值66%。厦门已与165个国家和地区建立经贸关系,

年外贸进出口额100.5亿美元,其中出口58.8亿美元,居全国各大中城市的前列。全市47家企业在21个国家和地区投资兴业,参与国际合作与竞争。

厦门已确立了我国东南沿海地区区域性中心地位,发挥着内地与国际市场相对 接的桥梁作用。20年来,厦门城市建成区面积由特区建设前的14平方公里扩大到目前 的81.89平方公里,形成了"一环数片、众星拱月"海湾型的城市总体布局和合理的 功能分区。城市建设坚持"以港立市"战略,建成了国际性的以海港、空港、信息 港为龙头的现代化、立体化的交通、信息网络。海港年集装箱吞吐量突破100万标箱, 成为全国第六大集装箱枢纽港、空港兼有国际维修能力和国际航空运输能力、飞机 维修能力和水平居全国前茅,境外旅客出入量居全国前列。信息港建设也成为全国 试点城市,初步形成以局域网为先行,以信息企业和用户为主体,以信息平台和数 据库为中心,以计算机、电讯、有线电视"三网合一"为基础。开通国际网络接口 的发展格局,显示了国际性的港口城市功能。全国有各省、地、市、县639个政府机 构和4000多家企业在厦门设立办事处和分支机构,把厦门作为自己对外开放的窗口和 基地:尤其是闽东南地区和闽粤赣相邻地区的经济协作关系的建立,形成了以厦门 为主通道的区域性开放格局。厦门每年一度的中国投资贸易洽谈会和对台出口商品 交易会,为国家引进了数十亿美元的外资,成为我国对外招商的重要基地。厦门还 与世界8个城市建立了友好关系,是菲律宾、新加坡驻中国领事馆的所在地。厦门正 朝着国际性、区域性的物流中心、商务中心、旅游中心发展。

厦门是海峡两岸合作与交流的前沿基地,在推动两岸关系发展和促进祖国统一大业中发挥着重要作用。到2000年底,全市共引进台资项目1769个,协议台资36.47亿美元,产值占全市外资企业产值的45%,成为台商在祖国大陆投资最密集的地方。对台贸易快速发展,台湾已成为厦门的第三大贸易伙伴。作为两岸船舶直航的试点城市,厦门与高雄往返的集装箱运量已达58.35万标箱,占两岸直航试点集装箱总运量的75%。每年通过厦门口岸进出的台胞26万人次,占全国的一半;在厦举办的两岸文化、教育、体育等交流活动频繁。今年年初,厦门与金门签订了民间合作协议。厦门还是祖国大陆处理涉台事务的重要基地,著名的金门协议就是在厦门签订的。

厦门是国家环境保护模范城市,始终坚持可持续发展战略,努力实现经济增长与生态环境、资源的均衡发展。深入开展了对污染源的防治,建成了一批能源、供排水、污水处理、垃圾无害化处理、园林绿化等环保基础设施项目。20年来,经济总量增长了20多倍,大气环境质量仍保持国家一级标准。工业废水处理率达93.17%,环境噪声达标区覆盖率达62.7%。鼓浪屿区成为我国第一个通过ISO14000认证的行政区。1999年10月,厦门成为全国第二个实现"一控双达标"的城市。2000年绿化覆盖率

达35.77%,人均公共绿地面积9.89平方米。厦门的可持续发展建立在实施"科教兴市"战略的基础上,厦门的科技体制改革步伐加快,相继成立了创业服务中心、生产力促进中心和风险投资公司,逐步形成了支撑科技发展的服务体系。2000年底全市认定高新技术企业147家,实现产值304亿元,占全市工业总产值的39.2%,高新技术产品出口占全市总出口的14.8%。1997年、1999年连续两届荣获"全国科技兴市先进城市"。与此同时,实现了教育与特区建设同步发展。全市实现九年义务教育,岛内普及12年教育,大专以上文化程度的人数占总人口的10%以上,高于全国平均水平。

20年来,厦门坚持两手抓、两手都要硬的方针,努力实现物质文明与精神文明的协调发展。以提高人民素质和城市文明程度为目标,厦门大力推进与改革开放和社会主义市场经济相适应的社会主义精神文明建设。以人为本、教育先行,讲求实效、重在建设,夯实基础、建立机制,依靠科技、现代管理,军民共建、发挥特色,德法兼治、争优创优,加强治安、稳定社会。1999年和2000年社会治安状况满意率达96.72%和98%。厦门已跨入全国双拥、环保、创卫、园林、绿化、旅游、文明城市的先进行列。

20年风雨历程,20年沧桑巨变,展现了厦门经济特区发展的勃勃生机。这一巨大的历史变化,充分证明了邓小平同志倡导的、党中央作出的设立经济特区的战略决策的英明和正确。特区建设和发展的实践,雄辨地告诉世人,中国特色的社会主义经济前景是广阔的,社会主义可以赢得比资本主义经济更快更好的发展,社会主义制度有着无比的优越性和生命力。

雄关漫道真如铁,而今迈步从头越。新的世纪,新的起点。我们要始终不渝地以邓小平理论为指导,深入贯彻落实江总书记"三个代表"的重要思想,解放思想,抢抓机遇,紧紧抓住经济建设这一中心,着力增强经济发展后劲;进一步加强党的建设,着力增强党的活力;进一步关心群众生活,着力提高为人民服务的质量;坚持以人为本,着力提高精神文明建设的实效,力争到2005年,在全国率先基本实现现代化,并朝着建设社会主义现代化、国际性港口风景城市迈步前进。

今天,我们编辑出版《中国·厦门》大型画册,就是要通过图片等形式,展示特区建设发展20年来的巨大变化,呈现特区建设者的精神风采。更为重要的是要以此为新起点,激励特区一代又一代建设者,增强信心,振奋精神,凝聚力量,扎实工作,共同把厦门经济特区建设得更快更好,为祖国和平统一大业作出新的更大贡献。

Foreword

Xiamen is situated along the southeast coast of China, in the southeast of Fujian Province, in the estuary of Jiulong River. The island city backs onto the Zhangzhou and Quanzhou Plains, and faces the Taiwan Strait towards the Jinmen Islands and Taiwan itself.

The unique scenery of this beautiful and pleasant coastal city of Xiamen is made up of the vast ocean, verdant mountains, strange rocks, and charming subtropical views. Xiamen is the ancestral home for our compatriots in Taiwan, the well-known hometown of overseas Chinese, and the first trading port in China that was forced to open to the outside world. Being within the southeast coast areas of China, it is also a heroic city in history as it used to be the coastal frontier in an intense state of war.

In 1980, when the Chinese government set up a special economic zone in Xiamen, the city turned over a new leaf in its history to become an important gateway for China to the outside world. In October 1981, the Xiamen Special Economic Zone established, constructed and unveiled the Huli Industrial Zone, putting into practice the way in which Deng Xiaoping's thought explores the construction of special economic zones by making great efforts to "Build the Special Economic Zone Faster and Better." In the 1990s, Xiamen moved further along this new historical path to "create new superiority and scale greater heights" by reforming its economic system, thus making the transition to new modes for economic growth. The special economic zone matured, developing with greater speed, excellent quality and higher efficiency. Great changes have taken place in Xiamen as a result of the past twenty years of constructing and developing this special economic zone. Now a modern and internationally fashioned city has taken shape around the harbor.

The comprehensive economic strength of Xiamen has increased remarkably, and acted as a driving force in the development of social productivity. In the past 20 years, Xiamen's economy has developed rapidly and steadily, with its gross domestic product growing by 18.30% annually. In 2000, its GDP reached RMB 50,290 million (per capita, US\$ 4000), placing Xiamen high among the major cities in China. A new industrial system has been formed with high technology as the leading factor, electricity, machinery and chemical engineering as the pillars, and large-scale enterprises as the mainstay. Its total industrial output value reached RMB 77,640 million, marking an increase of 76.2 times over that of 1980. The ratio among the three industries increased from 21.6:57.8:20.6 over 20 years ago to the present ratio of 4.2:52.8:43. The financial revenue of the city reached RMB 9,150 million, 50 times as much as that in 1980 when the special zone was first set up.

Xiamen has basically set up a socialist market-economy system and become a testing ground for our national economic reform. The present setup allows enterprises with all kinds of ownerships to compete and develop together. A state-capital supervision, management and operation system has been established covering three levels. Great effort has been expended to develop an active system based on the commodity market and supported by the key element market. The market mechanism on the price of goods has been established and 97% of the prices of capital goods and consumer goods are determined by the market, higher than the national average. At the same time, Xiamen has also set up a distribution system mainly based on the work accomplished, a method that allows several others to co-exist. The city has a social security system which includes old-age pensions, medical insurance and unemployment insurance. It also has a market service system mostly composed of intermediary service organizations, a system of local economic management and adjustment mainly by indirect means; and a series of laws and regulations aimed to meet the needs of socialist market-economy system.

Xiamen has in essence become a pattern for external economic development by playing its role as the "gateway" opening China to the outside world. By the end of the year 2000, businessmen from over 40 countries and regions in the world had signed 4991 project contracts with Xiamen. That is the equivalent of a total of agreed foreign capital of US\$ 17,527 million, of which US\$ 11,452 million had already been made available in cash; 4237 foreign-funded enterprises had been launched into production. Of the world's top 500 transnational corporations, 24 have invested in 33 projects in Xiamen to a total of US\$ 1,019 million. In 2000, the foreign-investment enterprises above the state-designated scale had yielded a total industrial output value of RMB 58,200 million, accounting for 84.2% of the industrial sales value of comparable local enterprises. The delivery value of industrial local exports accounted for 66% of industrial sales for the entire city. Xiamen has established trade ties with 165 countries and regions, with an annual import and export volume of US\$ 10,050 million, of which 5,880 million is from export, placing Xiamen among the top major cities in China. There are 47 enterprises in the city that have made investments in 21 countries and regions, and taken part in international cooperation and competition.

Xiamen has been defined as in the central position of our country's southeastern area, and has acted as a bridge linking China's mainland with the international market. For the past 20 years, the urban area of the city expanded from its original 14 square kilometers to its present 81.89 square kilometers. The general layout of the coastal city forms the pattern of "one circle containing several parcels," "many stars surrounding the moon," characterized by a reasonable distribution of its functional areas.