

廈門經濟特區

概況

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廈門經濟特區規劃管理局

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廈門市行政區劃圖



廈門市區歷年發展概況



廈門經濟特區

城市概況

“廈庇五洲客，門收萬頃濤”。廈門歷史上是我國對外貿易和華僑進入的門戶。如今是“一座優美的海港風景城市，自創辦經濟特區以來，各項建設迅飛猛進，處處呈現一派生機勃勃的繁榮景象。

一、地理位置和行政區劃：

廈門位于福建省東南沿海，地理座標在東經 $117^{\circ}53'$ — $118^{\circ}25'$ ，北緯 $24^{\circ}25'$ — $24^{\circ}54'$ 。北面與泉州市的南安縣、安溪縣相接，西面與漳州市的長泰縣、龍海縣為鄰，東南方向隔海與金門相望。廈門背靠大陸，面向大海，歷來為閩南地區水陸交通樞紐，山青水秀，花紅樹綠，素有“海上花園”的美稱。

廈門是福建省的直轄市，由廈門本島及其周圍島嶼和近海大陸組成。現轄有開元、思明、湖里、鼓浪嶼、集美、杏林六個區和同安縣，總面積1510平方公里，總人口106萬人，其中非農業人口40萬人，市區建成區面積達35平方公里。

一九八〇年十月，國家確定在廈門湖里的2.5平方公里範圍內創辦經濟特區，一九八四年三月國家又決定廈門經濟特區範圍擴大到廈門本島（包括鼓浪嶼）的131平方公里，一九八五年初同安縣作為閩南三角區沿海經濟開放區之一，同年七月國家又確定廈門的集美、杏林、海滄、嵩嶼一帶執行沿海經濟技術開發區政策。至此，廈門市確立了以逐步實行自由港某些政策的包括有“經濟特區—經濟技術開發區—沿海經濟開放區”三個層次的對外開放城市。一九八八年中央和省又分別批准廈門實行計劃單列，決定廈門成為改革開放的綜合試驗區。

二、自然條件：

廈門屬亞熱帶海洋性季風氣候，冬無嚴寒，夏無酷暑，春秋溫和，年平均氣溫 20.9°C ，最高月平均氣溫 28.7°C ，極端最高氣溫 38.5°C ，最低月平均氣溫 12.5°C ，極端最低氣溫 2°C ，無霜期每年達326天。全年主導風向為東北風，夏季為東南風，平均風力3—4級，平均風速3.2米/秒，7—9月多台風，一般為7—10級，特大台風可達12級以上。降雨受季風控制，4—6月份多雨，10月至來年3月明顯少雨，平均年降雨量1200mm左右，年最大降雨量1771.8mm，最少為729.6mm，日最大降雨量為239.7mm，最大降雨強度88mm%時。年平均相對濕度77%，年平均蒸發量1752.7mm，年平均氣壓1007.3毫巴，年平均日照2276.2小時。以上均反映了廈門亞熱帶海濱四季如春的氣候特徵。

廈門為山陵地形，大陸部分的地勢由西北向東南傾斜，三面環山，一面向海，天馬山橫斜其中，分別形成同安、市郊兩個臨海平原，為發展亞熱帶作物提供了有利的地形條件。廈門本島面積128平方公里，北部為火山岩低丘，地勢較為平坦，南部系花崗岩高丘，洪濟山脈橫跨南部并向西南迤邐投入海面，復出于鼓浪嶼，石壁崢嶸，形成天然的奇岩名勝。廈門地質構造較複雜，地下水資源不足，地面上河流短促，有杏林灣、馬鑾灣、筍筴湖以及汀溪、坂頭、湖邊、上里等水庫。

廈門港水域300多平方公里，水深浪小，不凍少淤，五萬噸輪船可不受潮水漲落和氣候限制直泊港內。全市海岸線總長150.4公里，其中深水岸線達26公里。潮汐屬半日型，平均海平面為黃海高程0.33米，歷史上最高潮位4.53米，最低潮位-3.13米，平均潮差3.96米，漲潮時向西北方向推進，流速2—2.5節，落潮時向東南方向退出，流速2.5—3節。海水表層溫度平均為 21°C ，最低 10.2°C ，最高 31.4°C ，一年中有半年可以游泳。

廈門處於閩東南沃海加里東隆起地帶，有斷層多處，地震基本烈度為7級，各項建設需設防抗震。

三、歷史沿革：

廈門是隨着港口而逐步形成和發展起來的城市。行政建制始于宋朝，屬泉州府同安縣，相傳古時曾是白鷺飛翔棲息的地方，故稱鷺島、鷺嶼。宋太平興國年間稱嘉禾嶼，元朝設千戶所，明朝初年為防禦倭寇入侵，江夏侯周德興于1387—1394年在此築城，號廈門城，廈門名稱由此而來，設中左所，屬永寧衛，除作海疆要塞外，也開始進行通商貿易。1650年民族英雄鄭成功為抗清復明，率兵駐守廈門，于1655年改稱“思明州”。清康熙年間又將全島稱為廈門，1683年清政府開放海禁，設廈門海關，外貿活動頻繁，是福建關稅收入最多的貿易港口。鴉片戰爭後被辟為五口通商口岸之一。辛亥革命後，1912年復稱思明縣，1920年地方人士和市政當局着手改善城鎮和擴展市區，許多華僑懷着對故鄉的戀情紛紛參與投資建設，形成了現在舊市區的基礎。1933年改設廈門市，1936年曾達到解放前最繁盛時期，人口達20余萬人。1938年日寇侵入廈門後設特別市，但海路斷絕，經濟蕭條。1945年抗戰勝利後廈門仍然停滯不前，是一個典型的消費城市。1949年10月廈門解放，從此廈門進入了歷史嶄新的發展時期。

四、社會經濟建設發展概況：

解放以來，特別是創辦經濟特區以後，廈門的社會經濟發生了巨大變化，1987年全市工農業總產值達35.47億元，為1950年的57倍，平均每年遞增11.6%，人均產值3346元。

1. 工業：廈門近代工業發展歷史悠久，但發展速度緩慢，解放前只有幾家設備簡陋的小工廠。1950年工業總產值僅2503萬元。三十七年來，廈門工業從無到有、從小到大，已逐步建立起紡織、食品、機械、醫藥、化工、建材、電子、電力等工業門類齊全的各類工廠近800家，職工11萬多人，工業用地8平方公里，1987年工業產值32.69億元，工業產品出口產值7.16億元，產品的外銷率達到21.9%，百元資金利稅率達到30%以上，全員勞動生產率為3.1萬元，均超過全國、全省的平均水平。創辦特區以來，廈門積極引進外資，興辦“三資”企業，發展內聯企業，通過外引內聯，加快老企業的技術改造。至八七年底，已簽合同的外商投資企業計390家，已開業的為182家，工業產值9.3億元。我市工廠的分布解放初期多集中在舊城區邊緣的後江埭、將軍祠一帶並逐步向雙涵蓮坂方向發展。一九五八年新建了杏林工業區，現已初具規模成為廈門工業的重要基地。一九八一年興建了湖里工業區，經過多年的努力已成為外商投資建廠辦企業的理想環境。

2. 農業：廈門氣候條件優越，土壤肥沃，適宜於種植業和亞熱帶各類經濟作物的生長，現有耕地54.37萬畝，茶園果樹8萬畝，淡水面積6.5萬畝，沿海灘涂18萬畝，尚有可供開發利用的荒山荒地12萬畝，農業發展大有潛力。一九八七年農業總產值2.77億元，為城市提供了豐富的農副產品。此外鄉鎮企業也蓬勃發展，將進一步促進廈門的城市化進程。

3. 交通郵電：隨着工農業生產的發展，交通郵電事業也發生了巨大的變化。一九八三年建成廈門高崎國際機場，現已開辟國內外16條航線，每周70個航班，一九八七年旅客吞吐量達52萬人次；廈門鐵路聯結全國各地，正在加速電氣化改造，一九八七年客運達114萬人次，貨運達162萬噸；福廈公路及廈漳公路聯結福建省各地以及廣東、江西等省，一九八七年客運1550萬人次，貨運達507萬噸；海運有直通上海、廣州、香港等地的定期客運航班。新建東渡四個深水泊位及連結港區的鐵路專用線及陸上配套設施，廈門港已開辟通往國內的大連、上海、寧波、溫州、福州、泉州、汕頭、廣州及通往香港、日本、新加坡、美洲、澳洲的多條海上定期與不定期貨運航線，一九八七年港口貨物吞吐量達430萬噸；郵電事業也有很大發展，引

進萬門程控電話並建成960路微波通訊工程，現又新建電話大樓，引進二萬門程控電話，開通廈門至國內119個大中城市和開通與美、英、法、日及香港等18個國家和地區的直撥電話，現已有市話3萬門，全市有郵電局所112個，郵電業務網布滿全市，廈門的通訊設施已躍居全國先進行列。

4. 城市建設：創辦特區以來，廈門建設速度明顯加快，市區發展已在舊城的基礎上向北面的筼筶新區、蓮花新村擴展，相繼建設了湖濱鎮、蓮花新村、振興新村、東渡小區、檳榔小區、鳳凰山庄等生活居住區。湖里工業區已初具規模，杏林工業區進一步得到發展，鼓浪嶼和集美等風景區的環境質量也日益提高。全市現有房屋建築面積1295萬平方米，其中住宅609萬平方米，人均居住面積5.8平方米。城市基礎設施建設進行了大量工作，現有城市道路186公里（其中高級路面150.8KM），城市公共汽車192部，營運線路498KM，1987年客運量達5555萬人次。輪渡汽船12艘，營運線路30.6KM，年客運量2285萬人次。全市有機動車1.9萬部，自行車19萬輛。城市自來水廠五座，供水管線總長251KM，日供水量19萬噸，自來水普及率85.6%。全市現有發電裝機容量13.7萬瓩，全年用電量6億度，現正籌建60萬瓩的高嶼電廠。城市煤氣從無到有，現有1.34萬戶使用石油液化氣，氣化率達15.6%，10萬標m³的煤氣廠正在石湖山附近建設。城市排水管網總長140.1KM，湖濱南路污水處理廠正在建設中。城市現有公園12座，面積138公頃，平均每人4.7m²，城市綠化復蓋率24.18%，市政公用設施建設對城市生產發展和人民生活水平提高發揮了良好的作用並為今後建設發展打下了良好的基礎。自1980年以來，全市基本建設投資累計達31億元，為前31年總和的4.4倍。

5. 商業貿易和金融業：廈門歷來為閩南的商貿中心。物資豐富、市場繁榮，現有商業機構一萬多個，職工5萬多人，平均每千人商業服務網點達15個，年社會商品零售額達14億元以上。廈門與139個國家和地區有貿易往來，1987年廈門口岸的進出口貿易總額達4.16億美元。全市現有金融機構201家，有87家海外商務機構在廈門設立代表處，有6家外資銀行在廈門設立分行，3家在廈門設立代表處，還有一家中外合資的廈門國際銀行。同時為適應大進大出發展外向型經濟的需要，在特區內建立了22家保稅倉庫和保稅工廠。

6. 科技和文教衛生事業：廈門有較高的教

育水平和科技素質，全市有高等院校8所，中專10所，中學39所，小學339所，在校學生數占總人口16%。全市有自然科學和社會科學科研機構78家，各類科研人員23558人，每年向國家提供大量的科研成果。在全市的157個各類文化事業機構中，有電影院、影劇院和俱樂部24家，總座位達2.47萬座。有廣播電台、電視台以及圖書館、文化館、紀念館、博物館多處，大大豐富了人民群眾的文化生活。全市擁有衛生醫療機構453個，縣級及縣級以上醫院18所，醫院病床位達3756床，專業衛生技術人員4993人，為人民群眾的醫療和健康提供了有力的保證。

7. 旅遊業：廈門的風景旅遊資源十分豐富，既有反映海灣風光、島嶼風光、名山勝景、奇岩怪石、海濱浴場的自然景觀，又有反映歷史遺迹、宗教文化、建築特色、僑鄉風情的人文景觀，而自然與人文相結合的景觀更是引人入勝，經過多年的開辟、恢復、改善，建設城市公共綠地和風景點及旅遊設施，廈門的旅遊業正在迅速興起，1987年共接待國內外遊客300多萬人次（其中境外旅客10.7萬人次）。目前全市有接待境外遊客的比較高級的賓館、酒店10余家，能提供具有國際標準的服務。現已形成四個著名的風景旅遊區：鼓浪嶼、萬石岩、南普陀和集美，具有濃厚的鄉土氣息和地方特色，名勝薈萃，景色迷人，深深吸引着國內外遊客和海外閩籍僑胞。

五. 城市發展趨勢：

廈門的發展具有許多有利因素，首先表現在多梯度的開放政策，能較好地吸引外資、僑資、台資。其次，如位置適中的地理環境、得天獨厚的天然良港、豐富多采的旅遊資源，源遠流長的對台關係、頗具實力的文教基礎和良好的城市基礎設施等等。但同時也存在一些制約條件，如廈門地區礦產資源缺乏、能源緊張、淡水資源不足、城市基礎設施比較薄弱。因此在今後建設發展中要做到發揮優勢，採取積極措施促使不利條件向有利方向發展。

廈門市的城巿發展戰略分三個階段：第一步到1990年全市工農業總產值達到50億元，第二步到1995年全市工農業總產值達100億元以上，第三步到2000年全市工農業總產值達到200億元以上，使廈門的經濟結構成為以工業為主，包括有旅遊業、商業、金融和房地產業的綜合性、外向型的經濟格局，努力把廈門建設成經濟繁榮、科技進步、環境優美、社會文明的現代化海港風景城市。

六. 城市建設規劃：

在廈門城市建設發展過程中，市政府始終重視并抓緊城市規劃這個重要環節，早在1954年就在市建設局內設立城市規劃管理科，着手城市規劃設計和管理工怍，50年代末在國家城建部和省建設廳的協助下，編製了廈門城市總體規劃方案，以後由于文化大革命的動蕩，城市規劃工作走過一段艱難的歷程。1978年以後迎來了城市規劃工作的春天，1980年市政府邀請貴陽鋁鎂設計院來我市協助編製城市總體規劃方案，1981年市政府邀請我國著名規劃專家對廈門的總體規劃出謀劃策。1981年底成立廈門市城市規劃管理局，1983年福建省人民政府審查批准《廈門市城市總體規劃方案》并付諸實施，城市各項建設嚴格按照城市總體規劃要求進行，取得了較好的綜合效益。隨着經濟特區範圍的擴大和經濟體制改革的深入發展，城市功能日益多樣化，城市建設規模和速度比以往設想的更大更快，為適應新形勢發展，市政府又組織了技術力量對總體規劃進行必要的調整，先後邀請了中國國際工程諮詢公司、北京大地建築設計事務所（國際）、新加坡國際發展與諮詢私人有限公司等國內外著名規劃專家對調整規劃方案進行諮詢，并組織我市各有關部門進行反復討論研究，因此廈門的城市總體規劃方案是許多領導、專家和群眾共同努力的成果，具有一定的群眾性、科學性和現實性。

根據城市總體規劃的要求，廈門市開展了大量的詳細規劃設計和專項規劃設計，如湖里工業區的規劃設計、湖濱鎮、蓮花新村、檳榔小區、振興新村、東渡小區、杏東居住區等等居住區規劃設計，市中心區的規劃設計以及城市人防規劃、城市公共交通規劃等等，為廈門各項建設提供了依據，促進了城市建設的順利進行。

與此同時，城市規劃管理也獲得了進一步加強。廈門市城市規劃管理局下設總體規劃管理科，負責建設項目的選址定點工作；建築管理科，負責建築設計審查，發放建設執照；市政工程規劃管理科，負責市政工程管線綜合規劃和管理，從而確保城市規劃設計的順利實施。

廈門經濟特區的城市規劃、建設和管理，已有了一個良好的開端，也為今後城市發展打下了一個良好的基礎。我們堅信在黨的改革開放方針指引下，在實施我國沿海發展戰略進程中，廈門經濟特區將建設成一個布局合理、設施完善、建築新穎、環境優美，以工業為主的綜合性、外向型經濟特區，在我國四化建設中做出積極的貢獻。

XIAMEN SPECIAL ECONOMIC ZONE --- AN OUTLINE OF THE CITY

"Xiamen shelters guests worldwide, Greeting waves from oceans."

Historically, Xiamen is an access for foreign trade and overseas Chinese, nowaday, it is a picturesque port scenic city. Ever since it became a special economic zone, construction here is in a rapid progress, bloom, vigor and prosperity can be seen everywhere.

I. Geographic Location and Administrative Divisions

Xiamen is located at the southeast coast of Fujian Province, geographically situated in $117^{\circ}53' - 118^{\circ}25'$ east longitude and $24^{\circ}25' - 24^{\circ}54'$ north latitude. To its north lie Nanan county and Anxi county under Quanzhou municipality. It adjoins westernly Changtai county and Longhai country under Zhangzhou municipality. In the southeast, it is separated from Quemoy by a sea strait. Backing on to the continent and facing the sea, Xiamen is historically a hub of water and land traffic in the southern part of Fujian province. As hills are green, water is clear, flowers are in blossom, trees are thriving here year-round, Xiamen has always enjoyed the reputation of being "a garden on the sea".

Xiamen is a municipality directly under the jurisdiction of the Fujian provincial government. It consists of Xiamen island, some surrounding islets and a portion of seashore in the main land. At present, the city is divided into six districts, including Kaiyuan, Shiming, Huli, Gulangyu, Jimei and Xinglin districts, plus Tongan county, covering an area of 1510 square kilometres. It has a population of 1.06 million people, of which 0.4 million people are urban dwellers. The available down town area is 35 square kilometres.

In October, 1980, an area of 2.5 square kilometres in Huli district was nominated as a special economic zone by the state. In March, 1984, the state decided to enlarge the area of Xiamen special economic zone into 131 square kilometre of the entire Xiamen island, inclusive of Gulangyu island. In 1985, Tongan county was nominated one of the coastal economic opening area in south Fujian delta, furtherly, Jimei, Xinglin, Haichang and Songyu districts under Xiamen municipality were approved by the state to pursue the policies for the coastal economic and technological opening areas in July of the same year. So far, Xiamen has become a multiple opening city to pursue the policies of special economic zone, economic and technological opening areas plus coastal economic opening area,

being able to gradually pursue a certain of policies for free port. In 1988, the central and provincial governments respectively approved Xiamen to have an individual state financial plan and decided to make Xiamen a comprehensive trial region for reforming and opening.

II. Natural Conditions

Xiamen has a subtropic maritime monsoon climate, warm in winter, cool in summer and temperate in spring and autumn. With a mean annual temperature of 20.9°C , its highest mean monthly temperature is at 28.7°C , extremely highest temperature at 38.5°C ; whereas its lowest mean monthly temperature is at 12.5°C , extremely lowest temperature at 2°C . It has 326 frost-free days each year. The main wind direction is northeast throughout a year; in summer, it winds southeasterly, with mean wind force scaled at 3-4 degree, mean wind speed at 3.2 metres per second. There are always some typhoon attacks, usually at 7-10 degree at maximum. The monsoon controls the rainfall in Xiamen, so it rains much from April to June, but less from October to March next year. The mean annual rainfall is gauged at 1200 mm approximately, maximum annual rainfall at 1771.8mm, minimum at 729.6mm. The maximum daily rainfall is 239.7mm. The maximum raininess is at 88 mm per hour. The mean annual relative humidity is at 77%. The mean annual evapotranspiration is at 1752.7 mm. The mean annual atmospheric pressure is scaled at 1007.3 millibar. The mean annual sunshine is 2276.2 hours. These have indicated that Xiamen is featured by a climate in a subtropic sea-side where it is like a weather in spring all the year round.

Xiamen is of a hilly landform. Its continental part tilts from northwest to southeast topographically, mountainous in three sides and bordering the sea in one side. Mount Tianma inclines and crosses transversely, separating Tongan and suburban coastal plains from each other. This has led to that Xiamen's geographic conditions are advantageous for subtropic plant cultivation. Xiamen island covers an area of 128 square kilometres. Its northern part is somewhat flatter topographically, having low hills of volcanic breccia. The southern part is composed of high granite hills. Mount Hongji crosses transversely through the southern part and stretches meanderingly southwestwards into the sea and appears in the sea to form Gulangyu island, which is well-known for its scenic spots with natural rocks and reefs of various grotesque shapes. The geologic structure in Xiamen is complicative. It lacks underground water and the rivers aboveground

are short. The city has Xinglin bay, Manuan bay, Yuandang lake, and Dingqi, Bantou, Hubian, Shangli and other reservoirs.

The port of Xiamen has a sea surface of more than 300 square kilometres. Thanks to deep harbour, low waves, ice-free and few silty sludge, the harbour allows cargo vessels of 50,000 tons to make port and berth alongside the pier despite tide flooding or ebbing, and weather conditions. Xiamen has a shoreline at length of 150.4 kilometres, of which 26 kilometres are deep-water wharfs. The tide here is typically a half-day tide. The mean sea level is elevated 0.33 metres higher than the Yellow Sea. The highest tide in history is up to 4.53 metres high; the lowest, -3.13 metres high, with a mean tide ranging over 3.96 metres high. When the tide is flooding, the waves surge forward northwesterly at a speed of 2-2.5 knots. When the tide is ebbing, the waves neap back southeasterly at a speed of 2.5-3 knots. The average temperature on the sea surface is at 21°C, with 10.2°C at lowest and 31.4°C at highest. People can swim in the sea in six months of a year.

Xiamen is located in an off-shore uplift belt in southeast Fujian, where faults exist, and the basic earthquake intensity reaches 7 degree in Richter magnitude scale, therefore, all the buildings here must be an anti-seismic structure.

III. Historical Evolution

Xiamen is a city brought forth and growing along with the development of the port. Its administrative institution was established as early as in the Song Dynasty, when it was part of Tongan county, Quanzhou prefecture. It is said that in ancient time, Xiamen was a place where egrets flew and dwelt, that is why Xiamen is diminutively called as "Island of Egrets". In the period of Taiping and Xingguo Regimes, the Song Dynasty, it was named Jiahe Island. An administrative organization entitled Qian Hu Shuo was founded in the Yuan Dynasty. In the beginning of the Ming Dynasty, to fight against the Japanese intruders, Zhou De-xing, the then local officer in Xiamen, ordered to build a castle over the years of 1387-1394, giving a name "Castle of Xiamen", hence the origin of the name Xiamen. At that time, an administration unit Zhong Zhuo Shuo was despatched here, subordinated to Yong Nin Wei prefecture, functioning as both an off-shore fortress and an access for foreign trade. In 1650, Zheng Cheng-gong, a national hero, led his army and stationed in Xiamen to fight against the Qing Dynasty army in a battle to recover the Ming Dynasty. He changed the name of Xiamen into Shi Ming Zhou

(a prefecture in memory of the Ming Dynasty). In the years of Kangxi regime, the Qing Dynasty, the island was returned the name of Xiamen. In 1683, the government of the Qing Dynasty lifted the curfew and permitted foreign trade, setting up a maritime customs in Xiamen. From then on, the foreign trade became more and more prosperous, making Xiamen port a port earning the most tariff revenue in Fujian province. As a result of the Sino-Anglo Opium War (1840-1842), Xiamen was opened as one of the five trading ports to foreigners. After the Revolution of 1911, Xiamen resumed its former name: Shi Ming county. In the year of 1920, local personnel and the city administrative government devoted themselves jointly to the reconstruction and expansion of the town. With love of their home town, many overseas Chinese enthusiastically invested in the construction, building up the resisting old down town. In 1933, a municipality administration was established in Xiamen and Xiamen entered into its most prosperous era before liberation in 1936, having a population of more than 200 thousand people. In 1938, the Japanese army invaded Xiamen and set up a special municipality in the island, enforcing a blockade to the ocean transportation. Xiamen was in an economic slump. Even after the victory of the war against Japanese invasion, the economy in Xiamen was still stagnant, remaining as a typical consumer-city. Xiamen was liberated in October, 1949. Ever since, Xiamen has gone into a historically brand-new development stage.

IV. Outline of Social Economy, Construction and Development

Ever since liberation, particularly after establishing the special economic zone, great changes have taken place in the social economy in Xiamen. In the year of 1987, the gross value of industrial and agricultural outputs amounted to 3547 million RMB yuan, 57 folds of that in 1950, increasing averagely 11.6% each year, reaching a per capita output value of 3346 RMB yuan.

1. Industry

Xiamen has long developed its local industry in modern times, but at a slow speed. Before liberation, there were only several small plants, backwardly equipped. The city's gross value of industrial output in 1950 was merely 25.03 million RMB yuan. Over the past 37 years, Xiamen started from scratch to develop its local industry, having gradually and increasingly set up approximately 800 plants and factories, involving in textile, foodstuff, mechanical, pharmaceutical, chemical engineering, building materials, elec-

tronic, electricity and other industries. Nowadays, they have a staff of more than 110 thousand people, covering a plant area of 8 square kilometres. In 1987, its gross values of industrial output totalled 3269 million RMB yuan, the value of exported industrial products amounted to 716 million RMB yuan, accounting to 21.9% of product export rate, at a ratio of over 30% for capital fund v. s. profit and tax per hundred RMB yuan, and at a labour productivity of 31 thousand RMB yuan per labor hand. All of these exceeded the average levels of the state and Fujian province. Since the establishment of special economic zone, Xiamen has actively introduced foreign investments to set up foreigner-run enterprises, Sinoforeign joint venture and enterprises with foreign investment, and has developed incorporations with enterprises outside Xiamen, so as to up-date or expedite the technical innovation of the existing old factories. By the end of the year 1987, 390 contracts have been signed to form enterprises with foreign investment, among which 180 have been put into operation, producing 930 million RMB yuan of gross industrial output value. Shortly after liberation, the plants and factories were mainly distributed in Houjiangdai, Jiangjunci, and the border districts of the old down town, and then expanded in the direction of Shuangshan and Lianban gradually. Xinglin industrial district was founded in 1958. Now it begins to shape and has been developing into an important base of industry in Xiamen. Huli industrial district was founded in 1981. With years' efforts, it has become a desirable circumstance for foreign investors to build plants and to form enterprises.

2. Agriculture

Xiamen enjoys an excellent climate conditions and fertile soil, suitable for plant cultivation and growth of all kinds of subtropic economic plants. At present, it has a cultivated land of 543.7 thousand mu, fresh water area of 65 thousand mu, seabeach and sea-shoal of 180 thousand mu, and has 120 thousand mu wasteland and wastemountains available for reclamation and usage. This shows a great potentiality for agricultural development. In 1987, Xiamen's gross value of agricultural output amounted to 277 million RMB yuan, providing plenty of farm products and subsidiary farm products. In addition, the vigorous development of the enterprises under village and township will furtherly enhance the urbanization of Xiamen.

3. Transportation, post and telecommunication

Along with the growth of industrial and agricultural production, great changes have also taken place in traffic and transportation, post and telecommunica-

tion. Xiamen Gaoqi International Airport was built in 1983. Now it has operated 16 internal and international air routes, providing 70 flights each week. In 1987, the passenger numbers it handled totalled 520 thousand people. Yingtan-Xiamen railway links the national railway net-work and is under an accelerated innovation to use electric locomotives. In 1987, it handled 1.14 million passengers and 1.62 million tons cargoes. Fuzhou-Xiamen highway and Xiamen-Zhangzhou highway connect the highways to other parts of Fujian province and to Guangdong, Jiangxi and other provinces. The bus passenger totalled 15.50 million and the volume of freight reached 5.07 million tons in 1987. The shipping service can supply through passenger lines to Shanghai, Guangzhou, Hongkong and other ports. With the four newly-built berths in Dongdu wharf, the special-purpose railway side-line in the harbour and the associated facilities in dock, the port of Xiamen has managed ocean freight lines and freight tramp lines to domestic ports such like Dailian, Shanghai, Ningbo, Wenzhou, Fuzhou, Quanzhou, Santou and Guangzhou, as well as to the ports in Hongkong, Japan, Singapore, America and Australia. The port handled a freight volume of 4.3 million tons in 1987. The post and telecommunication in Xiamen have been updated by introducing a ten-thousand-gate programme controlled switchboard from abroad and by completing a project of 960-route microwave telecommunication. Now, another telephone exchange centre is being built to accommodate the twenty-thousand-gate programme controlled switchboard, which was recently imported from abroad. This has enabled direct dial from Xiamen to 119 large and medium-size cities at home and to 18 foreign countries and regions such as USA, UK, France, Japan and Hongkong. Today, this city has 30 thousand telephone sets in use and 112 post offices, forming a post service net-work all over Xiamen. Xiamen takes a lead in China for its telecommunication system.

4. Urban Construction

Ever since the setting-up of special economic zone, construction speed in Xiamen has been apparently accelerated. Based on the old down town, the city has expanded in the northern direction to Yuandang New District and Lianhua New Village. Residential areas such as Hubin Town, Lianhua (Lotus) New Village, Zhengxin New Village, Dongdu dwelling area, Binlang dwelling area, Phoenix Villas are sprung up. Huli Industrial District begins to take shape. Xinglin Industrial District is in progress. The

environment of the scenic spots in Gulangyu Island and Jimei have been improved in quality. The whole city has available building floor space of 12.95 million square metres, of which 6.09 million square metres are housing floor space, each dweller shares 5.8 square metre living space. A great deal of construction work has been done for the urban basic utilities, and 186 kilometres urban roads have been accomplished, including 150.8 Km senior pavements. The city owns 192 buses, 498 Km passenger routes. The volume of passengers transported in 1987 was up to 55.55 million persons. Its 12 ferry boats manage 30.6 Km passenger routes, transporting 22.85 million passengers a year. The city has 19 thousand automobiles, 190 thousand bicycles. It has 5 waterworks associated with a total length of 251 Km water supply pipelines to provide 190 thousand tons running water a day. Running water is used by 85.6% of the residential families. The city now has an 137 thousand kilowatt installed capacity of power generation, running out of 600 million KWH electricity per year. A new power plant of 600 thousand KW is now under preparation in Songyu. The city starts from scratch to develop its gas supply and at present, 13.4 thousand families are using liquefied petroleum gas for cooking, covering 15.6% of the total families. A new gas plant with a volume of 100 thousand standard m is being built near Mount Sihü. The city has a total length of 140.1 Km sewer pipelines. A sewage plant is being built on Hubin avenue. There are 12 parks in the city, covering an area of 138 hectare, averagely 4.7 m per person. Green land covers 24.18% of the urban area. The urban public utilities have taken a perfect role to promote production and to enhance the people's living standards, moreover, have laid a sound foundation for the construction and development in future. Ever since 1980, the city's capital construction investment has summed up to 3100 million RMB yuan, 4.4 times of the sum total of investment over the previous 31 years.

5. Commerce, Trade and Finance

Historically, Xiamen is a commercial and trade centre in the southern part of Fujian province. It is abundant in commodity and materials and has a thriving market. At present, 10 thousand commercial units with more than 50 thousand employees are in the city, averagely, 15 commercial service units per thousand dwellers. Annual gross retail sales of social commodities exceed 1400 million RMB yuan. Xiamen has established trade relations with 139 countrise and regions. The total import and export figures through

the port of Xiamen in 1987 amounted to 416 million US dollars. There are 201 financial organization in Xiamen. 87 overseas business firms have their offices, and 6 foreign banks have their branches, while 3 have their representatives here. Besides, Xiamen International Bank, a chinese-foreign joint venture, is in operation. At the same time, to meet the needs of import and re-export on a large scale and to develop export-oriented economy, 22 bonded warehouses and bonded factories have been set up in Xiamen special economic zone.

6. Science and Technology, Culture, Education and Health Establishments

Xiamen is superior in education, science and technology in quality. There are 8 institutions of higher learning, 10 specialized technical schools, 39 high schools in the city. The students in school account to 16% of the residential population. The city runs 78 research institutes of natural sciences and social sciences. 23558 research personnel are involving in all fields of study, achieving a great number of scientific and technological research results. The city has 157 cultural institutions, including 24 cinemas, theatres and clubs with 24.7 thousand seats totally. It also has broadcasting stations, television stations, libraries, cultural centres, memorial halls, and museums, greatly enriching the masses' cultural life. This city has 453 medical care and public health institutions, inclusive of 18 prefecture-run or above-levelled hospitals with 3756 beds for hospitalization and 4993 professional medical workers. They take meticulous care of the people and ensure their medical treatment and good health.

7. Tourism

Xiamen is rich in scenery and tourist resources. It has not only natural landscape of bays, islands, well-known mountains, scenic spots, rocks of grotesque shapes, sea beach resorts, but also humanity sights of historic traces, religious culture, architecture features, local manner and custom in the native town of overseas Chinese. With the combination of natural landscape and humanity sights, Xiamen is more attractive and fascinating. After years' reclamation, recovery, renewal and improvement of the parks, gardens, scenic spots and tourist facilities, tourism blooms rapidly in Xiamen. In 1987, Xiamen received more than 3 million domestic and foreign tourists, among which 107 thousand came from abroad. At present, Xiamen has four delux guest houses and hotels special for foreign tourists, supplying international standard service. Four famous scenic spots have been formed: Gulangyu Island, Wangsiyan Plantation Park, Nanputuo Temple

and Jimei School Village. They have so a profound local flavour and feature, their landscapes are so beautiful and charming that they have deeply attracted many domestic and foreign tourists as well as overseas Chinese in Fujian origin.

V. City Development Trend

Xiamen has many advantages for its development. First, the multiple opening policies it pursues may better attract foreign investors, overseas Chinese investors and Taiwan compatriot investors. Second, it enjoys a proper geographic location and environment, unique good natural harbour, colorful tourist resources, long-termed and ancient originated relations with Taiwan, profound foundation of culture and education, and excellent basic facilities of the city, etc. Certainly, Xiamen has its own disadvantages, too. For instance, it lacks mineral products and resources; it has a tension of energy and power supply; it is short of fresh water resource; and it is still weak in some aspects of city infrastructures. Therefore, it is necessary to bring its advantages into full play and to take active actions to turn its disadvantages into advantages in the future process of construction and development.

Xiamen's city development strategy is divided into three stages. First, by the year of 1990, Xiamen's annual gross value of industrial and agricultural outputs will reach 5000 million RMB yuan. Second, by the year of 1995, its annual gross value of industrial and agricultural outputs will reach over 10000 million RMB yuan. Third, by the year of 2000, its gross value of industrial and agricultural outputs will reach 20000 million RMB yuan. This will enable the economic structure of Xiamen to be a comprehensive, export-oriented economic structure with industry as a lead, involving in tourism, commerce and trade, financial business, real estate and housing property, in a drive to build Xiamen into a modernized port scenic city with prosperous economy, advanced science and technology, beautiful and excellent environment and civilized society.

VI. City Construction Planning

In the process of Xiamen's city construction and development, the municipal government has consistently paid attention to the importance of city planning and has worked hard for it. As early as in 1954, a city Planning & Control Section was founded under the Municipality Construction Bureau, beginning to do the city planning, designing and controlling. At the end of 1950's, with the assistance of the Ministry of City Construction of PRC and the Department of City Construction of Fujian Province, they worked out an overall plan for Xiamen city. Then, due to the chaos in the so-called cultural revolution, the city planning fell into a mud. In 1978, the city planning came to a flourishing spring. In 1980, the municipality government invited the Aluminium & Magnesium Design Institute of Guiyang, Guizhou province to come to Xiamen and

help it make an overall city plan. In 1981, the municipality government invited some Chinese prominent city planning experts to give advice and suggestions for the overall city plan of Xiamen. At the end of 1981, the City Planning Administration Bureau of Xiamen was founded. In 1983, the provincial people's government of Fujian verified and approved the Overall City Plan of Xiamen and agreed to put it into practice. All the construction activities in the city strictly followed the overall plan, obtaining fine and all-round achievement. Due to the expansion of Xiamen economic special zone and the on-going progress of the economic system reforming, the city has more and more functions, and the city is constructed on a bigger scale and more rapidly than expected before. To meet the new progress and new situation, the municipality government organized and supervised the modification to the overall city plan by inviting professional personnel from China International Engineering & consultant Company, Dadi Architectural Designing Institute (International) in Beijing, International Development & Consultant Private Co. Ltd., Singapore as well as famous city planning experts at home and abroad to give advice and suggestions for the modification of the overall city plan. In addition, the relevant departments of the municipality government held discussion for times. Thereby, the Overall City Plan of Xiamen is an outcome of joint efforts of leaders, experts and masses. It is a mass participation, a practical works, imbued with a scientific character.

Based on the overall city plan, Xiamen has carried out a lot of detailed designing, for instance, planning and designing Huli Industrial Processing Zone, Hubin Town, Lianhua New Village, Dondou Residential Area; planning and designing the downtown, the civil air defence project in Xiamen; planning Xiamen Urban traffic project, and so on. This has provided a guide line to project construction in Xiamen, speeding up the progress of city construction.

Simultaneously, the city planning and controlling have also been furtherly enhanced. Under Xiamen municipal City Planning Administration Bureau, the Overall Planning & Control Section is in charge of location selection for project construction; the Construction Control Section is in charge of architectural design inspection and construction license releasing; whereas the Utilities Project Control Section is in charge of comprehensive planning and control for utilities pipelines. They ensure the smooth execution of the city planning and designing.

This shows that Xiamen city planning, construction and control has had a very good beginning and has laid down a sound foundation for future city development. We are sure that, under the direction of the Party's reforming and opening policy, in the course of implementing the strategy for coastal area development, Xiamen special economic zone will be built into a comprehensive, industry-led, export-oriented economic special zone with a reasonable layout, well-equipped facilities, notable architectural design, picturesque and excellent environment, conducting a perfect contribution to the modernization of our country.

廈門市用地現狀圖



圖例

- | | | | |
|---------|---------|------|------|
| 工業用地 | 居住用地 | 山地綠化 | 城市廣場 |
| 商業用地 | 文化用地 | 公園綠地 | 城市廣場 |
| 居住用地 | 體育用地 | 公園綠地 | 城市廣場 |
| 公共服務用地 | 特殊用地 | 公園綠地 | 城市廣場 |
| 文體科研用地 | 特殊用地 | 公園綠地 | 城市廣場 |
| 體育場、體育場 | 公園綠地、廣場 | 公園綠地 | 城市廣場 |

廈門市城市总体规划 用地现状图

比例 1:10 000

一九八七年十一月

廈門地方建築材料公司

Xiamen Local Building Materials Corporation

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Add: Jiao Bin Road, Xiamen Tel: 33568 Cable: 7507 Fax: 22563



總經理陳水永、副總經理陸志明向國內外各界同仁致意，熱誠歡迎共建合作貿易關係，敬祝大家生意興旺，萬事如意。

我司具有法人地位的享有直接進出口權的外向型國營企業。專營五金礦產、非金屬礦產品、石材、石雕工藝等建築材料及建築機械進出口業務，開辦“三來一補”及代理進出口業務。我司出口的主要產品有：五金礦產及有色金屬和花崗岩、大理石荒料、板材、石雕工藝、瓷土、高嶺土、鉀長石、稀土等非金屬礦產品及衛生潔具、瓷磚、馬賽克等建築材料。

Our president Chen Shui Yong and deputy president Lu Zhi Ming give their regards to counterparts both at home and abroad and are welcome to contact for business. wish all of you: trade is brisk and everything turns out as you wish.

Our corporation is a state-owned industrial and trading company with a legal status dealing in foreign business. The main scopes are: metals and minerals, non metallie minerals and their products, stone materials, traditional stone carvings, building materials, import and export of building machinery. We are in interested compensation trade and processing products with customers' supplied materials, samples or parts. We are also able to act as agent for export and import business. The major export items of our corporation are: non-ferrous metals, metals and minerals, granite and marble in blocks and slabs, stone carvings, china clay, kaolin, potash feldspar, rare earth and other non-metal minerals, sanitary equipments, ceramic titles, mosaic and other building materials.



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廈門建德開發有限公司

XIAMEN JIANDE DEVELOPMENT CO. LTD

地址：湖里工業區湖里大道 電話：41087 電掛：2468 傳真：41225

董事長：邱允國

總經理：高新平

經營

在，開發台灣工業區及區內的配套設施。
務、開發經營商品房。

條件，到後天卓越的建築規劃。

視野、採光、通風、秘密……等一切最高

的生

台灣工業區為您提供創業辦廠最優越的境遇。

HUATAI PACKAGING COMPANY LIMITED

Gen. Manager Wang Yu

Deputy Gen. Manager

Zhang Wen Bing

HuaTai Packaging Company Limited is the business body of a Chinese-foreign joint venture cooperated with China National Packaging Corporation, the Engineering Construction of Xiamen Special Economic Zone and Printex Limited.

With paper、plastic、paper-plastic lamination、plastic-plastic lamination in package colour printing, our company runs the high and medium class products, advanced printing technology, perfect process and excellent quality.

Our company has the abundant technique with advanced equipment of photo-technical reproduction、offset、rotogravure press、foil stamping、die-cutting and lamination, etc. And also we offer packaging design.

We are willing to cooperate with any clients in establishment and development of good business relation.

Address: Factory Bldg. No. 12 Huli Industrial District Xiamen China

Telex: 93105 GPXMC CN Tel: 41357 Cable: 1292 Fax: 41500

華泰包裝有限公司

總經理：王煜

副總經理：張文兵

華泰包裝有限公司是中國包裝總公司、廈門經濟特區工程建設公司與泰國泰印企業有限公司合資興辦的中外合資企業。

本公司主要從事紙、塑料、紙塑復合、塑塑復合等高中檔包裝彩色印刷，印刷技術先進，工藝完善，質量優良。

本公司技術力量雄厚，擁有制版、膠印、凹印、燙金、模切、復合、等先進設備，同時可提供包裝設計。

本公司竭誠與客戶建立和發展良好的合作關係。

公司地址：廈門市湖里工業區12號廠房 電傳：93105 GPXMC CN 電話：41357 電掛：1292 傳真：41500

中國廈門信隆 房地產聯合開發有限公司

XINLONG REAL ESTATE JOINT
DEVELOPMENT CO., LTD. XIAMEN, CHINA
TEL: 41511 41186



廈門信隆房地產聯合開發有限公司SCENICLAND REAL ESTATE INC.是由廈門和香港五家公司合資興辦的中外合資企業。

公司的宗旨是利用國內外渠道，集中資金和人力發展多種型式、多種需求的別墅、多、高層住宅、寫字樓、酒店、商場和地產等。滿足外商、外籍居民、華僑、僑眷和國內顧客的購房需求。

本公司成立後，受廈門信達開發有限公司之委托，對三星級144個客房的信息酒店的裝飾、空調、供排水、強弱電、消防、保安等工程實行總承包。本公司的管理人員以嚴謹的態度進行工作，與各施工單位通力合作，使儘有七個月的工程提前近一個月完工，保證了信息酒店的及時開業，獲得業主的好評。目前我公司正承接台胞的廠房建設工程并與外商合作開發居住小區。



本公司注重聲譽，信守合同，注重質量，以顧客的需求為我們的工作目標。我們正籌建各種新穎、適用的商品房奉獻給海外的顧客。

地址：廈門湖里信息大廈電腦樓六樓
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傳真：41391 電話：41186 41511