

新疆新貌

NEW LOOK OF XINJIANG

主编 阿不来提·阿不都热西提 韩学琦



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序

阿不来提·阿不都热西提



新疆是块美丽富饶的宝地，光、热、水、土资源丰富，地上地下蕴藏的丰富资源，有着巨大的开发潜力。党的十一届三中全会以来，特别是党的十四大以来，在以江泽民总书记为核心的党中央正确领导下，在国务院的亲切关怀下，在国家各部委、兄弟省区市的大力支持下，自治区党委和人民政府坚持党的基本路线，以邓小平理论和“三个代表”重要思想为指导，率领新疆各族人民团结一心，奋发努力，依托自然资源优势和向西开放的地缘优势，经济建设和社会发展取得了辉煌成就。为了加快新疆经济和社会的发展，国家与地方千方百计筹措建设资金，投资规模不断扩大。1991—2001年，新疆全社会固定资产投资累计完成4364亿元，是前10年全社会固定资产累计投资额的8倍，其中2001年全社会固定资产投资达702亿元，比1990年增长7倍。一大批重点建设项目如乌鲁瓦提水利枢纽、北疆铁路、吐—乌—大高等级公路、南北疆光缆、独山子乙烯工程、玛纳斯电厂等投入使用，极大地增强了自治区的经济实力。经过建设，自治区的农业基础地位进一步巩固，工业实力日益增强，基础设施条件明显改善，对外开放步伐加快，服务业异军突起，社会事业蓬勃发展。2001年，全区国内生产总值达1485亿元，比1990年增长1.74倍；地方财政收入102亿元，比1990年增长3.73倍；社会商品零售总额达406.35亿元，比1990年增长2.5倍。主要工农业产品产量大幅度提高。棉花已具备年产150万吨生产能力，成为全国最大的优质商品棉基地。石油天然气勘探开发和利用取得明显进展，已初步形成我国西部重要的石油及石油化学工业基地。

21世纪前10年将是新疆经济建设与发展的重要时期，在国家大力实施西部大开发战略和我国加入世界贸易组织的大背景之下，新疆将通过营造宽松发展环境，建立良性发展机制，增强综合区力，提高经济效益，实现财政状况好转和人民生活质量提高。到2010年，实现国内生产总值比2000年再翻一番以上，人民的小康生活比较宽裕，社会主义市场经济体制比较完善，为实现第三步战略目标奠定坚实的基础。我们坚信，只要更加紧密地团结在党中央周围，正确贯彻党的路线、方针、政策，脚踏实地的搞好经济建设和文明建设，新疆的明天会更美好。

为展示自治区“八五”、“九五”和“十五”计划初期取得的经济建设成就，描绘新世纪的美好未来，加大招商引资的宣传力度，激励新疆各族人民的昂扬斗志，在党的“十六大”召开之际，自治区发展计划委员会编辑出版的《新疆新貌》与国内外读者见面了。这本画册突出反映了新疆特色农业开发、基础产业与基础设施建设、矿产资源开发、改革开放、旅游业的发展、城镇建设、科学教育文化等社会事业发展和民族团结等内容，是一部介绍新疆经济建设成就和未来发展的文献资料。我希望这部画册的出版，能够加快新疆对外开放，促进新疆经济发展，让世界了解新疆，让新疆走向世界。

2002年9月2日

Preface

Abulat Abdurexit

Xinjiang is really an eye-opener to us and contains rich resources of water, land, light and heat where it has the great potential to be exploited. Since the third plenary session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, and especially the 14th National Congress, under the leadership of the Party Central Committee with General Secretary Jiang Zemin as the core, the kind attentions of the State Council and the support of all the ministries and of other provinces, people of all ethnic groups in Xinjiang have stayed united and great achievements in economic construction and in social development had been made with great efforts and the advantages of natural resources and the policies of opening westward. In order to speed up the economic and social development in Xinjiang, the capital for construction was raised by the State and the People's Government of Xinjiang Uygur Autonomous Region and the scale of investment was expanded continuously. The social fixed asset investment in Xinjiang from 1991 to 2001, amounted to 436.4 billion Yuan RMB, 8 times as much as its total during the previous 10 years, in which it was up to 70.2 billion Yuan RMB in 2001, 7 times more than that of 1990. The major projects such as Wuluwati Water Conservancy Control project, North Xinjiang Railway, Turpan-Urumqi-Dahuangshan Highway, Xinjiang Fiber-Optical Cable project, Dushanzi Ethylene project, Manas Power Plant have been put into operation which greatly enhance the economic strength in Xinjiang. Through construction, we pushed the development of social undertakings, consolidated agriculture as the foundation of the economy, increased the industrial strength, improved infrastructure and raised the service industry. The GDP of Xinjiang in 2001 hit to 148.5 billion Yuan RMB, 1.74 times more than what it was in 1990; the local financial revenue was up to 10.2 billion Yuan RMB, 3.73 times more than what it was in 1990 and the social retailed commodities totaled 40.64 billion Yuan RMB, 2.5 times more than what it was in 1990. The output of major industrial and farm products had increased by large extent. The annual production capacity of 1.5 million tons of cotton and the largest base of quality commodity cotton in the country has been shaped in Xinjiang. Great progress had been made in the exploration, development and utilization of petrol and gas, and an important base of petroleum and petro-chemical industry in China's western part had initially been formed.

The first 10 years in 21st century will be an important period for economic and social development of Xinjiang where a favorable environment of development will be made to build a good development mechanism, to increase the comprehensive strength, to improve the economic efficiency and to realize the improving of financial situation and the promoting of the people's living quality based on the background of implementing the strategy of Developing China's West and of China's entry into WTO. By 2010, the GDP will have been redoubled, the people's living standard will be improved and the socialist market economic system will be perfected, which will lay a solid foundation for realizing the third step of the country's strategic objective. We believe that the future of Xinjiang will be much brighter as long as we rally around the Party Central Committee to carry out the Party's line, policy and principles and to implement the economic construction firmly.

On the occasion of the opening of the 16th National Party Congress, the "New Look of Xinjiang" compiled and published by the Development Planning Commission of the Autonomous Region will meet the readers at home and abroad in order to show the achievements in economic construction and social development made during the eighth, ninth and the tenth five-year plan periods, to draw the future of the new century, to enhance propagation of attracting business and introducing investment and to encourage the people of all ethnic groups in Xinjiang. The picture album shows the speciality agriculture development, the development of basic industries and infrastructure, the developing of domestic and foreign trade and tourism industry, the construction of cities and towns, development of science, education and culture and the unifying of ethnic groups is a literature to spread economic construction and the future in Xinjiang. I hope that its publication will enable the world to know about Xinjiang and make Xinjiang go globe.

September 2, 2002

目 录

Catalogue

序言 3

Preface 3



新疆概况 10

Survey of Xinjiang 10



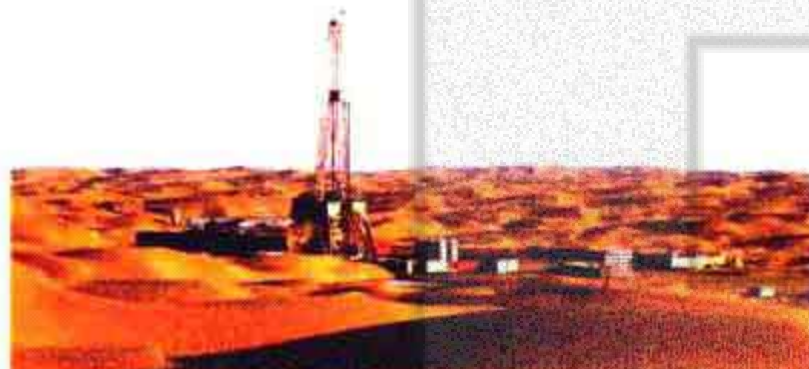
特色农业开发 16

The development of
speciality agriculture 16



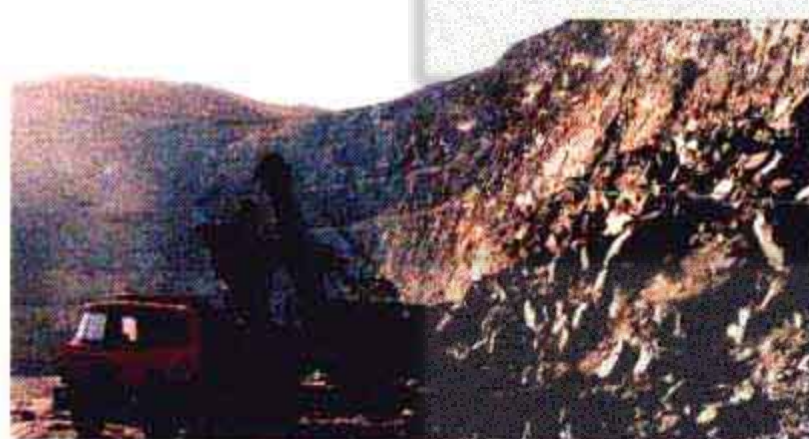
基础产业与基础设施建设 40

The development of basic
industries and infrastructure 40



石油及石油天然气化工 60

Petroleum and petrol-
gas chemical industry 60



地质勘探与矿产开发 68

Geologic exploration and
the development of mines 68



改革开放 72

Reform and opening up 72



旅游业 90

Tourism industry 90



民营企业 104

Individual and private
enterprises 104



城镇建设 106

Construction of cities
and towns 106



科教文化 114

Science, education and
culture 114

后记 127

postscript 127



赛里木湖
Lake Sayram



新疆维吾尔自治区地图





图例

◎ 首府、(外国首都)	铁路
● 地、州	高等级公路
○ 县、市、(外国城市)	国道及编码
○ 乡、镇	省道
○ 村庄、(外国乡村)	沙漠公路
— 国界	一般道路
— 未定国界	国外主要道路
— 省、自治区界	国外一般道路
— 地区、自治州界	河流、时令河
— 外国地区界	湖泊、水库
... 停火线	▲ × 山峰、达坂

比例尺 1 : 7 000 000

附注：本图上中国国界线系按照中国地图出版社1989年出版的1:400万《中华人民共和国地形图》绘制。本图上其它界线不作定界依据。



一、环境独特

新疆位于祖国的西北边陲，土地面积166万平方公里，约占全国总面积的1/6，是我国面积最大的省区。新疆地处欧亚大陆中心，与蒙古、俄罗斯、哈萨克斯坦、吉尔吉斯斯坦、塔吉克斯坦、巴基斯坦、阿富汗、印度等8国接壤，边境线长达5600公里，是古“丝绸之路”的重要通道和通向中亚、西亚、南亚乃至欧洲的捷径，也是东西方文化的交汇点。

新疆地形地貌可概括为“三山夹两盆”。北部有阿尔泰山山脉，南部有昆仑山脉，天山山脉横亘中部。准噶尔盆地位于阿尔泰山和天山山脉之间，面积达33万平方公里；塔里木盆地位于天山和昆仑山脉之间，面积达53万平方公里。在两大盆地的四周广布着大小不等的点片绿洲。天山把新疆分为南北两大部分，天山以南为南疆，天山以北为北

疆。在新疆的东部有吐鲁番盆地。

新疆地处温带，呈典型的温带大陆性干旱气候，年均降水量为145毫米，为全国平均630毫米的23%。相对温度低，冬季漫长，春秋短，日照长，昼夜温差大，有利于瓜果类植物的生长。新疆河流水源的补给主要靠山地降水和高山冰雪融化水。

新疆是以维吾尔为主体的多民族聚居的自治区，下辖5个民族自治州、7个地区和3个直辖市。地州以下设县，全区现有85个县及县级市。新疆生产建设兵团是新疆的重要组成部分，拥有172个团场。到2001年底，全疆总人口为1876.19万人，其中少数民族占59.36%。全疆共有47个民族，其中人口数量较多的主要世居民族13个。

二、资源丰富

新疆光热水土资源独具优势，农牧业发展潜力巨大。新疆光能资源丰富，太阳年辐射量仅次于西藏，居全国第二位。平原地区日照时数量是我国最多的地区之一，适宜于棉花等长日照植物的生长。新疆气温日差较大，特别有利于糖料和瓜果等经济作物的生长。平原区的光热条件组合很好，目前光能利用率只有0.9%—1.57%，利用潜力巨大。新疆水资源比较稳定，地表水总径流量为884亿立方米，平原地下水可采量为252亿立方米，目前已开发利用的水量仅为水资源的41%。全疆现有耕地6246万亩，人均占有耕地3.33亩，为全国人均数的2倍多，还有可开垦宜农荒地7300万亩。新疆是全国五大牧区之一，可利用牧草地面积7.2亿亩。

新疆温带农作物齐全。粮食作物以小麦、玉米、水稻为主。经济作物主要有棉花、油料、甜菜、麻类、烟叶、药



材等。新疆素有“瓜果之乡”的美称，葡萄、哈密瓜、西瓜、香梨、杏、石榴、无花果、核桃、巴旦杏等优良品种达数百种之多。新疆野生动植物种类繁多。

新疆矿产资源极为丰富，矿产种类繁多，分布广泛。目前，已发现的矿藏有138种，矿种数占全国已知有用矿种的75.3%，仅次于四川省，列第二位。远景储量居全国首位的有7种，居西北首位的有12种。特别是石油、天然气在全国占有重要地位，沉积面积92万平方公里，约占我国陆地沉积面积的1/4。石油资源量208.6亿吨，占全国陆上资源量的30%；天然气资源量为10.3万亿立方米，占全国陆上天然气资源量的34%。煤炭、盐、砷硝、金、铬、铜等多种矿产开发前景也十分广阔。

新疆旅游资源丰富多彩，地域辽阔，各地气候差异显著，景观多样奇特。众多的文物古迹，以及多姿多彩的民族风

情和文化艺术，吸引着越来越多的游客。

三、建设成就

党的十一届三中全会以来，特别是党的十四大以来，在以江泽民总书记为核心的党中央正确领导下，在国务院的亲切关怀下，在国家各部委、兄弟省区市的大力支持下，自治区党委和人民政府坚持党的基本路线，以邓小平理论和“三个代表”重要思想为指导，率领新疆各族人民，在经济建设和社会进步方面取得了巨大成就。

一是国民经济综合实力不断增强。自治区各级党委和政府始终坚持以经济建设为中心，加强和改善宏观调控，大力实施以“一白一黑”为重点的优势资源转换战略，促进了国民经济的快速发展。2001年，自治区国内生产总值达到1485亿元，比1990年增长1.74倍；全

社会固定资产投资702亿元，比1990年增长7倍；完成地方财政收入达102亿元，比1990年增长3.73倍；社会商品零售总额达406.35亿元，比1990年增长2.5倍。

二是基础设施不断完善。20世纪90年代以来，新疆加快了基础设施建设步伐，投资环境得到了明显的改善。随着一大批重点建设项目，如塔里木农业灌溉和环保一期工程、乌鲁瓦提水利枢纽、新疆棉花基地建设、南疆铁路、北疆铁路、兰新铁路复线、沙漠公路、吐—乌—大高等级公路、乌—奎高速公路、南北疆光缆、新疆第二条出疆光缆、玛纳斯电厂等投产，新疆基础设施条件明显改善。目前，全疆已形成了贯穿新疆的南北疆主要经济区的“Y”形铁路大动脉，其中北疆铁路已成为贯通亚欧第二大路桥的重要组成部分，现有铁路营运里程达3010公里，比1990年增长

91%；公路已形成了以乌鲁木齐为中心的四通八达的公路网，现有通车里程3.5万公里，比1990年增长37.8%；疆内外航线74线，航线总里程15.82万公里，比1990年增长3.04倍；2001年邮电业务总量56亿元，比1990年增长31倍。

三是产业结构调整取得的成效。把结构调整作为一项长期性、根本性的任务，在加强基础设施建设的同时，依托丰富的资源优势，大力发展特色经济，培育和发展第三产业，产业结构发生了明显变化，促进了经济运行质量的提高。在国内生产总值中，一、二、三产业的比重由1990年34.7：30.7：34.6调整为2001年的19.4：42.4：38.2。特色农业迅速发展，促进了农业经济的全面发展。棉花等经济作物生产规模扩大，棉花总产达到157万吨，成为全国最大的商品棉生产基地；番茄、红花等特色农作物和畜牧业及林果业已形成一定规模，成为农民增收的主要途径。工业结构调整步伐加快，实力增强，已建立起以石油及石油化工、纺织和食品工业三大优势产业为重点，包括钢铁、煤炭、电力、建材、轻工为主产业的工业生产体系，一批具有较强竞争能力的企业集团迅速崛起。2001年工业增加值达到450亿元，比1990年增长1.8倍。旅游、房地产、社区服务等第三产业发展较快。

四是改革开放成绩显著。自治区以建立社会主义市场经济体制框架为目标，不断深化各项改革，在国有企业、社会保障、市场体系培育、宏观经济调控等方面取得了重大进展，社会主义市场经济体制初步建立，有力地促进了经济和社会的全面发展。努力扩大对外开放，开放程度大大提高。对外贸易规模不断扩大，2001年全区进出口总额达到17.71亿美元，比1990年增长2.32倍。其中出口总额6.68亿美元，增长1倍。出口结构得到优化，在出口总额中工业制成品占到70%以上。利用外资取得成效，1991—2001年累计实际利用外资25.31亿美元。横向经济联合和经济技术合作成效显著。“九五”期间，引进外



省资金56.65亿元。

五是人民生活水平不断提高。改革开放以来，尤其是近十年来，新疆城乡人民生活水平显著提高，居民收入成倍增长。2001年，全区城市居民人均可支配收入6590元，比1990年增长3.86倍；农村居民人均纯收入1710元，增长近1倍。居民消费水平有很大提高。2001年，全区城市居民人均消费性支出为5060元，比1990年增长3.08倍；农村居民人均生活消费支出1350元，增长1.04倍。2001年，城市居民人均居住面积15.54平方米，比1990年增长58.73%；农村居民人均住房面积18.04平方米，增长28.49%。通过实施“八七”扶贫计划，1994—2000年共解决132万人的温饱问题，2001年又有42.4万人脱贫。加强农村改水防病工作，截至2001年底，全区共投入农村改水防病资金24.36亿元，其中国家和自治区投资13亿元，地方配套3.63亿元，群众自筹7.73亿元，共解决农村改水人口1085.96万人，使各族农民群众告别了涝坝水，喝上了清凉洁净的水。公民的整体素质和文明程度都提高到一个新的水平。

自治区党委和人民政府始终坚持各

民族平等、团结、互助的政策，大力推进民族团结。认真贯彻落实党的民族政策，根据党和国家赋予的权利，制定和颁布了一系列地方法律、法规和决定、决议，从法律上保障了少数民族充分行使自治权利。

四、展望未来

今后五到十年，是新疆实施西部大开发，抓住入世发展机遇，促进大开发、大开放和大发展的重要时期，是进行经济结构战略性调整的重要时期，是完善社会主义市场经济体制和扩大对外开放的重要时期，是加快提高人民生活水平，全面建设小康社会的重要时期。

2010年新疆经济发展的主要目标是：通过营造宽松发展环境，建立良性发展机制，实现综合国力增强，经济效益提高，财政状况好转和人民生活质量提高。前三年打基础，全区国内生产总值年均增长速度达到8%，后七年增长速度达到10%以上。到2010年，实现国内生产总值比2000年再翻一番以上，人民的小康生活比较宽裕，社会主义市场经济体制比较完善，为实现第三步战

略目标奠定坚实的基础。

大力发展特色农业。以市场为导向,以提高农民收入为中心,依靠科技进步,大力调整农业结构,努力提高农业综合生产能力和综合经济效益。积极发展特色农业、生态农业、效益农业、创汇农业,打“绿色牌、名优牌、特色牌”,提高农业产业化水平和市场占有份额,实现农业的突破性发展。在稳定粮食生产的基础上,巩固全国最大的优质棉基地,建设重要的畜产品基地、林果园艺基地。同时,继续稳步发展油料和甜菜生产。大力发展以番茄、红花、枸杞等为代表的红色种植业。因地制宜发展胡萝卜、啤酒花、大麦、中药材等特色农产品。到2005年,粮食总产900万吨;棉花生产能力保持在150万吨以上,力争高产优质棉区单产达到150公斤;畜牧业在农业总产值中的比重提高到30%以上,林果园艺种植面积占耕地总面积的比重达到12%以上,使畜牧、林果业成为新疆农村经济发展的重要增长点。

加强基础设施建设。加快主要河流

水资源的合理开发、有效利用和综合治理。把大规模发展节水灌溉作为一项革命性的措施抓紧抓好,继续加强以渠系防渗为主的水利设施配套建设,大力发展高标准新技术节水灌溉,因地制宜推广喷灌、滴灌、渗透灌等先进灌溉技术。到2005年,力争使水资源开发总量达到500亿立方米,节水灌溉农田面积达到1000万亩。交通运输以增加运能为重点,扩大网络,完善布局,加快交通运输主骨架及西部大通道运输干线的建设。健全以公路为主,铁路为骨干,航空和管道相配合的畅通、便捷、安全的立体交通综合运输网。加强信息基础设施建设,在国家干线传输网的基础上,引进竞争机制,鼓励和支持民间资本参与建设和运营新疆的电信骨干网、广播电视网和计算机网。

调整和优化工业结构。大力发展石油和石油天然气化工、纺织和食品等支柱和特色工业,积极发展高新技术产业,加大轻工、机械、冶金、建材、化工、医药等传统产业的技术改造,建设

我国西部重要的石油天然气化工基地和优质纱、优质布基地。到2005年,力争全区原油产量达到2400万吨,天然气产量180亿立方米。

加快发展服务业。要以市场化、产业化、社会化为方向,增加供给,优化结构,拓宽领域,扩大就业,提高服务水平,加快发展服务业。重点发展特色旅游、商贸流通业、社区服务业、中介咨询服务业、农村服务业、房地产业等,实现服务业资源的全面整合与优化配置。

进一步扩大对外开放。抓住我国加入世界贸易组织的机遇,发挥新疆地缘优势,加强与周边地区区域经济合作,依托国内市场,发挥边境口岸的作用,外引内联,东联西出,扩大对外贸易,积极利用外资,建设我国西部国际商贸中心,进一步推动全方位、多层次、宽领域的对外开放。2005年,进出口总额达到35亿美元。

乌鲁木齐石化公司全景

Urumqi General Petrochemical Company





兰新铁路 The Lanzhou-Urumqi Railway

1. Unique Environment

Located in the country's northwestern frontier, Xinjiang is the largest province covering an area of 1,664,900 square kilometers, about one sixth of the country's total area. It is situated in the center of the Euro-Asia continent and borders on eight countries around and also is an important passage of ancient "Silk Road". There are the Altay Mountain ranges in north, the Kunlun Mountain ranges in south and the Tianshan Mountain ranges running in the middle of it. It is a typical temperate-zone continental dry climate. Xinjiang is a multi-ethnic group inhabited area with Uygur being the main part of its population, and has 15 prefectures and cities under its jurisdiction. By 2001, it has a population of 18.7619 million in which the minority ethnic groups account for 59.36%.

2. Plentiful Resources

Xinjiang has an extremely unique natural ecological environment with rich resources of water, land, light and heat, and contains the resource of various species, which offers good conditions to develop distinguished agriculture and makes Xinjiang be a very special farm production area in the country.

Enjoying the plentiful resource of light energy, Xinjiang ranks the second in the country with Tibet being the first in terms of annual sunlight radiation. The great difference in temperature between the day and the night is useful to the cash crops such as sugar and melons and fruits growth. It also has stable water resource and the annual runoff of surface water is 88.4 billion m³, the amount of water developed and used only accounts for 41% of it.

Xinjiang covers an area of 49.66 million mu of the existing arable land as well as an area of 73 million mu of reclaimable wasteland. It also is one of the five largest animal raised regions in the country and covers an area of 720 million mu of grassland. There are rich mineral resources with various kinds of mines and wide distributions. At present, 138 kinds of mines have been found, accounting for 75.3% of the usable mines known in the country, ranking the second after Sichuan Province, and especially enjoying an important position for its petroleum and natural gas in the country. The colorful tourist resource in Xinjiang attracts more and more visitors at home and abroad.

3. Achievements in Construction

The strategy of the Autonomous Region to implement

the shifting of advanced resources and to focus on the White and the Black (White stands for cotton and Black for petroleum) is highly promoting the development of national economy in Xinjiang. The regional GDP in 2001, hit to 148.5 billion yuan, up 1.74 times from the 1990 number; the social fixed asset investment was 70.2 billion yuan, 7 times more than that of 1990.

The infrastructure has been improved in Xinjiang. The railway lines shaped like a letter "Y" running along the major economic areas in Xinjiang has been formed, in which North Xinjiang Railway line is an important integration connecting into the second Euro-Asia continental bridge; the traffic network of roads centering on the city of Urumqi is shaped; there are 59 flight lines flying in Xinjiang and to the other places all over the country, in which Urumqi and Kashi are opened to outside the world as the country's first-class air ports.

Progress was made in the readjustment of industrial structure. In the GDP of Xinjiang, the ration of primary, secondary and tertiary industry is 19.4:42.4:38.2 in 2001, while the ration in 1990 was 34.7:30.7:34.6. Speciality agriculture developed rapidly. We have built the largest quality cotton base of China. The production of speciality crops, fruits, horticulture and livestock-raising reached a certain scale. The industries in Xinjiang con-



centrating on petroleum and petro-chemical, textile industry and food industry, has been set up a system of iron and steel, coal, power electricity, chemicals, building materials, light industry and energy. The industrial added value in 2001 is 45 billion Yuan RMB, 2.8 times as much as what it was in 1990.

Great achievements have been made in reform and opening up. Great progress was made in the fostering of market system, social security and macro economic management, and socialist market system has been initially established. The opening up in economic fields was improved greatly and foreign trade expanded. Good results were made in the utilization of foreign capital and in the horizontal economic integration and cooperation. The volume of trade for import and export in 2001 reached 1.771 billion USD, up 2.32 times from what it was in 1990. The accumulated foreign investment used from 1991 to 2001 hit to 2.531 billion USD.

People's living standards continued to improve. With the economic development, the income of residents improved by times. In 2001, the per capita disposable income of urban residents reached 6590 Yuan RMB, rising 3.86 times from that of 1990; the per capita net income of rural dwellers reached 1710 Yuan RMB, increased by nearly 1 time over that of 1990. Through

implementation of the helping-the-poor project from 1994 to 2001(a poverty-relief project to help the 80 million people get food and shelter within 7 years up to 2000), we have helped 1.744 million people get adequate food and clothing. We strengthened the work for improving drinking water quality to prevent diseases in rural areas of Xinjiang, thus providing clear and clean drinking water for 10.8596 million people.

4. Prospecting the Future

The major objectives for the economic development of Xinjiang in 2001 are: to build up a favorable development environment, to set up a good development mechanism, to realize and enhance the regional comprehensive strength, to increase the economic efficiency, to better the regional financial situation and to improve the people's living standard. In the first 3 years, the foundation will be laid and the regional GDP will be increased at a rate of 8%; in the last 7 years at a speed of 10 % and by 2010, the regional GDP will be redoubled, the people's living standard will be at a comfortable level and the socialist market economic system will have been perfectly improved, which will lay a solid foundation to realize the third step of strategic objectives.

Developing the specialty agriculture with great efforts. We shall consolidate the country's largest production base of quality cotton and shall build an important production base of animal product and a base of fruit and horticulture on the basis of stabilizing grain production. Meanwhile, oil plants, sugar beet production will be developed continuously. The cultivation of red crops such as tomato, safflower and medlar will be developed. The plantation of carrot, hops, barley and Chinese traditional medicines can be sowed according to the specific conditions. By 2005, a cotton production capacity of above 1.5 million tons will have been maintained and a yield of 150 kilograms of per mu in high quality cotton areas will have been obtained; the proportion of livestock will have been raised to 30 % in the gross production value of agriculture, the area of horticulture will be up to 12 % of the total cultivated land and the livestock and horticulture will have become a major growth

point in rural economic development in Xinjiang.

Enhancing infrastructure construction. We will speed up the rational development, effective utilization and comprehensive control of the water resources in the major rivers and will develop a new technical water-efficient irrigation to increase the amount of water developed to 50 billion cubic meters and the area of the efficiently irrigated land to 10 million mu. We will build a comprehensive grade separation traffic network consisting of increased transportation capacity, highway, railway and civil aviation. We will also make great efforts to construct information infrastructure.

Adjusting and optimizing industrial structure. We will develop pillar industries and specialty industries such as petroleum and petro-gas-chemical, textile and food; high-tech industries; technical renovations of traditional industries such as light industries, machineries, metallurgy, building materials, chemicals and medicines; and will set up important bases of petro-gas-chemicals, and quality cotton and cloth. By 2005, the output of crude oil will be up to 24 million tons and the output of natural gas up to 18 billion m3.

Speeding up the development of service industry. In line with the orientation of market, industrialization and socialization, we shall speed up the development of service industry by increasing supply, optimizing structure, widening fields, creating more employment opportunities and improving service quality. We will also focus on developing specialty tourism service, commerce and trade circulation, community service industry, intermediary consulting service, rural service industry and real estate industry so as to reorganize and optimize service industry resources. Opening wider to the outside the world. Relying on the domestic market and bringing border ports into full play, we shall work actively to increase our foreign trade with the aim to build the Western International Commerce and Trade Center of our country through the way of introducing foreign investment and advanced technology while cooperating with the eastern provinces to export westward. By 2005, the gross volume of import and export will be up to 3.5 billion USD.



2002 年乌洽会 The 2002 Urumqi Foreign Economic Relations and Trade Fair