



资源高效利用——气候保护原则下的

新疆可持续发展

Resources efficient utilization:

Sustainable development in Xinjiang
under the principle of climate
protection

新疆环境保护厅副厅长 涂瑞和

Xinjiang Environmental Protection Department
Vice director Tu Ruihe



一、新疆的基本区情

1 Background knowledge of Xinjiang

新疆维吾尔自治区位于亚欧大陆中部，地处中国的西北，总面积166万平方公里，约占全中国总面积的六分之一。

Xinjiang Uygur Autonomous Regions locates in the northwest of China and the middle of Eurasia. It has a territory of 1,660,000 square meters, which accounts for about one sixth of the total area of China.

一、新疆的基本区情

1 Background knowledge of Xinjiang

□ 行政区划

新疆维吾尔自治区地级行政区划共14个（其中2个市、7个地区、5个自治州州）及4个直辖行政单位（石河子市、阿拉尔市、图木舒克市、五家渠市）。

□ Administrative divisions

Xinjiang Uygur Autonomous Region has 14 prefecture level divisions (i.e. 2 municipalities, 7 districts, 5 prefectures) and 4 administrative districts directly under jurisdiction (i.e. Shehezi, Alaer, Tumushuke, Wujiagu)

一、新疆的基本区情

1 Background knowledge of Xinjiang

□ 经济和社会发展

2008年新疆GDP4200亿元（人民币），年增长11%；人均接近3000美元，增长8.9%，略低于全国人均水平

□ Economic and social development

The GDP of Xinjiang is 420 billion RMB and per capita is around 3000 US dollars in 2008, with an annual growth rate of 11% and 8.9% respectively, which is slightly lower than the average level nationwide.

一、新疆的基本区情

1 Background knowledge of Xinjiang

□ 资源条件

水资源：新疆冰川资源丰富，有大小冰川约1.86万条，总面积2.30万平方公里，占全国冰川面积的42%；有大小河流570多条，湖泊众多，面积大于1平方公里的湖泊139个，新疆水能资源理论蕴藏量3355万千瓦。

□ Water Resources

Xinjiang has a rich resource of glaciers, which is about 18600 and covers 23000 square meters. It accounts for 42% of the total glacier area nationwide. Xinjiang has about 570 rivers and lakes, of which 139 have an area more than 1 square km. The theoretical water energy resource is 33,550,000 kW.

一、新疆的基本区情

1 Background knowledge of Xinjiang

□ 资源条件

能源：新疆目前已发现矿产138种，探明资源储量的117种，储量居全中国前10位的43种。天然气、石油、煤炭、光能、热能资源都是中国最丰富的地区。

□ Energy resources

138 kinds of minerals have been discovered in Xinjiang, of which 117 have been explored the reserves, and 43 are among the top 10 lists of ore reserves in China. It has rich resources of natural gas, oil, coal, solar energy and terrestrial heat.

一、新疆的基本区情

1 Background knowledge of Xinjiang

□ 资源条件

土地资源：新疆山地面积占总面积56%，盆地占44%。其中，农业用地占总面积的37.9%，牧草地总面积仅次于内蒙古，居全中国第二位，是以农牧业为主的省区。

□ Land resources

Xinjiang's hilly area accounts for 56% and basin 44% of the total territory. The agriculture land accounts for 37.9% while pasture land ranks at the 2nd nationwide, with Inner Mongolia the first. Agriculture and animal husbandry are of great importance to Xinjiang province.

一、新疆的基本区情

1 Background knowledge of Xinjiang

□ 资源条件

光热资源：新疆是中国日照时间最多的省区之一，年平均日照时数达2817.70小时，全年太阳能总辐射量仅次于青藏高原，光热资源开发前景十分广阔。

□ Photothermal resources

Xinjiang is among the provinces which has longest duration of sunshine in China, with the average hours 2817.70 annually. The annual total solar radiation is only lower than Qinghai-Tibet Plateau. The prospect of utilization of photothermal is promising.

一、新疆的基本区情

1 Background knowledge of Xinjiang

□ 环境状况

由于地处干旱区，新疆生态环境总体比较脆弱，绿洲环境持续缓慢改善。地表水环境质量是全中国最好的省区之一。新疆人口较为集中的区域中，北部城市空气质量总体优良，南部城市由于分布于塔克拉玛干沙漠边缘，浮尘天气比较普遍。

□ Environment situation

The ecological environment is relatively fragile in Xinjiang because of its geographic situation. The oasis environment has been improving in a steady and slow pace. The environmental quality of the surface water ranks among the best nationwide. Within the densely populated areas, air quality in the north part is generally better, while floating dust is relatively common in the south part due to its location at the edge of desert Takla Makan.

二、新疆近期的发展趋势和战略规划

2 the recent development trend and strategic plan in Xinjiang

□ 发展趋势

近五年来，由于中国中央政府对新疆的固定资产投资大幅度增加，新疆经济发展的活力明显增加，地方政府的财政收入、居民的可支配收入都有较大程度的增长。新疆在农业稳定发展的同时，基础设施建设和工业发展加速。

□ Development trend

In the past five years, due to the central government's vast scale increase of fixed asset investment in Xinjiang, the economic development has revitalized recently with massive growth in local government financial revenue and residential disposable income. Xinjiang has going though a stable development in agriculture and an accelerated infrastructure construction and industrial development.

二、新疆近期的发展趋势和战略规划

2 the recent development trend and strategic plan in Xinjiang

□ 西部开发

1999年，中国政府开始实施西部大开发的战略规划，依托亚欧大陆桥、长江水道、西南出海通道等交通干线，逐步形成我国西部有特色的跨行政区域的经济带。新疆是中国西部发展战略规划的重点区域，这一规划的实施，对新疆的发展起到了极大的促进作用。

□ Development plan of the west regions

China's government has adopted strategic planning for the development of the west regions since 1999, in the hope of promoting the formulation of a transregional economic zone with the support of main lines of communication, such as Euro-Asia continental bridge, Changjiang watercourse and southwest channel to the sea etc., the development in Xinjiang has benefit a lot through the implementation of this plan.

二、新疆近期的发展趋势和战略规划

2 the recent development trend and strategic plan in Xinjiang

□ 生态和基础设施建设

中国政府同时对新疆实施经济结构调整和可持续发展的生态与基础设施建设战略规划，进一步加快城市环境、水利、交通、能源、通信等基础设施建设，促进新疆的民生改善。

□ Ecological and infrastructure construction

China's central government has taken measures in economic structure adjustment and ecological and infrastructure construction strategic planning for sustainable development, with the purpose to improve the standard of living in Xinjiang and accelerate the infrastructure construction concerning urban environment, water conservancy, transportation, energy and telecommunication.

二、新疆近期的发展趋势和战略规划

2 the recent development trend and strategic plan in Xinjiang

□ 全国四大基地

中国政府在发展战略规划把新疆确定为：

- 棉花、粮食、特色林果和畜产品为主的特色农副产品生产加工基地；
- 石油、天然气、煤炭等能源接替区；
- 丝绸之路、民俗、自然景观等为主的旅游业；
- 发挥欧亚大陆桥和陆路口岸优势的商贸中心。

□ In the development strategic plan of the central government, Xinjiang is going to be

- A production and process base for cotton, cereals, special trees and fruits and domesticated animal products
 - A energy producing area of oil, natural gas and coal
 - A tourist district with silkroad, folk culture, natural sceneries
 - A business and trade center with the advantage of Euro-Asia continental bridge and overland port
-

二、新疆近期的发展趋势和战略规划

2 the recent development trend and strategic plan in Xinjiang

□ 乌鲁木齐-昌吉经济一体化

2004年12月，新疆维吾尔自治区党委、人民政府做出了在不涉及乌鲁木齐市、昌吉州行政区划调整的前提下，成立乌昌党委、加快推进乌昌经济一体化的重大战略决策。乌昌经济一体化的范围：包括乌鲁木齐市、昌吉州及阜康市、米泉市、五家渠市等五个地州、市。

- The party committee and people's government of Xinjiang Uygur Autonomous Regions made the important strategic decision to set up Ur-Chang party committee in order to promote the economic integration between Urumqi and Changji, with no adjustment to current administrative division of Urumqi and Changji. Ur-chang economic zone includes 5 prefectures and municipalities, i.e., Urumqi, Changji and Bukang, Miquan, Wujiaqu.

三、新疆发展中的制约因素

3 The restraining factors in the development of Xinjiang

新疆地处欧亚大陆腹地，是典型的内陆干旱荒漠性气候，植被稀少，生态脆弱，绿洲面积仅占4.2%左右，荒漠化土地面积占到47.7%，沙漠总面积占全国沙漠总面积近60%。水资源的时空分布不均衡，每平方公里的拥有量仅相当于全国平均水平的1/5。

Xinjiang locates in the central of Eurasia and has a typical inland arid desert climate. It has a thin vegetation and a fragile ecology. The oasis area only accounts for about 4.2% and the desertification area 47.7%. Xinjiang covers 60% of the total desert area nationwide. Water resources has a spatial and temporal misdistribution, with the owning amount per square kilometer one fifth of the national average.

三、新疆发展中的制约因素

3 The restraining factors in the development of Xinjiang

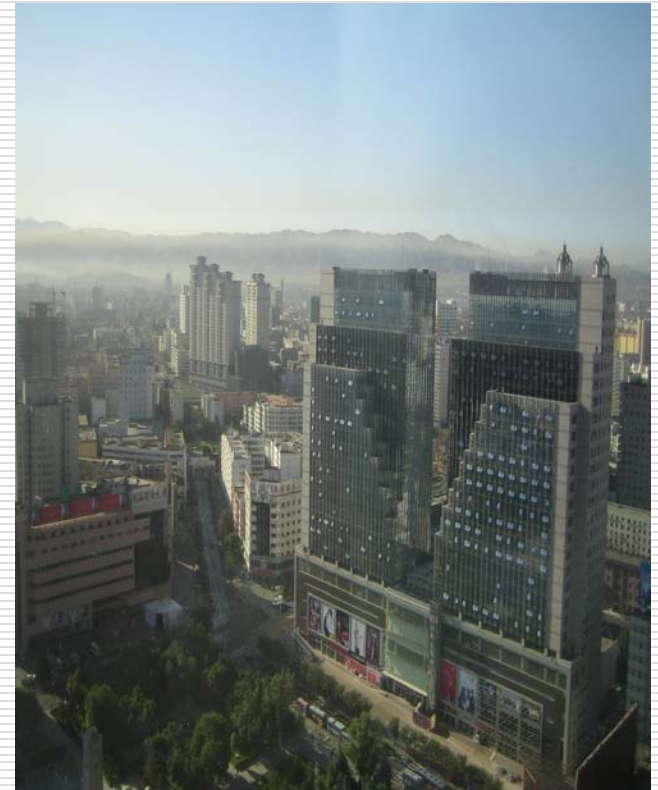
目前新疆经济总量水平低，处于工业化初期阶段，生产技术和生产装备相对落后，工业产业链较短，多以原料加工为主。

Currently, the economic aggregate in Xinjiang is at a low level and stands at an early phase of industrialization. The production technology and equipment are relatively backward. The industrial chain is comparatively short and mainly focus on raw material processing.

三、新疆发展中的制约因素

3 The restraining factors in the development of Xinjiang

- 加快推进新型工业化进程中资源利用水平对于气候保护的压​​力和对可持续发展的影响。
- To promote the efficient resource utilization and mitigate the climate protection pressure and its influence to sustainable development during the industrialization process



四、新疆的可持续发展需求什么

4 What Xinjiang demands for sustainable development?

- 新疆在上述发展背景下实现可持续发展，需求：
 - 气候保护原则下的先进理念和可借鉴的成功经验，避免发达国家曾经走过的“先污染、后治理”而付出沉重代价的道路。
- Upon the above-mentioned background, Xinjiang is in demand of the following elements in order to realize a sustainable development.
 - Advanced concepts and experiences to learn under the principle of climate protection.
Xinjiang tries to avoid the path taken and cost paid by developed countries, i.e. ‘first pollution, then control’.

四、新疆的可持续发展需求什么

4 What Xinjiang demands for sustainable development?

- 新疆在上述发展背景下实现可持续发展，需求：
 - 可以实施的战略规划和大量的高级技人才、具有专业技能的产业工人，以确定新疆发展的目标、布局、规模、途径，以及储备能够实施的人力资源。
 - Feasible strategic plan and large amount of senior experts, skilled workers, to make sure there is enough human resources in realizing the goals, arrangement, economic scale and development path to be realized
-

四、新疆的可持续发展需求什么

4 What Xinjiang demands for sustainable development?

- 新疆在上述发展背景下实现可持续发展，需求：
——先进的管理、技术装备和雄厚的投资保障，是新疆在发展中改变原有相对落后经济经营方式的硬件基础。
 - **Advanced management, technology equipment and abundant investment are the indispensable hardware foundation to guarantee a changeover of the original backward economic management in the development of Xinjiang.**
-

五、本研究项目能提供什么

5 What Urumqi project provides...

- 中德合作研究资源高效利用项目是双方学习、交流和相互借鉴的有效平台，应当能够展现：
——德国乃至欧洲等世界上先进的可持续发展理念和成功的经验。
- Through Urumqi project, a platform for mutual learning, communicating and referencing is set up, which facilitate the effective utilization of Sino-German research resources and provides...
-- the advanced sustainable concept and successful experiences from Germany and EU



五、本研究项目能提供什么

5 What Urumqi project provides...

- 中德合作研究资源高效利用项目是双方汇集高水平专家的场所，应当能够提出：
 - 对新疆现行发展规划的评估意见和建议和政策建议。
- Through Urumqi project, sino-german senior experts gather together. We are looking forward for them to provide...
 - evaluation of current development plan and policy consulting of Xinjiang



五、本研究项目能提供什么

5 What Urumqi project provides...

- 中德合作研究资源高效利用项目是双方培训、研讨和沟通的有效途径，应当能够开展：
——高层次专家培训和架构经贸联系的桥梁。
- Urumqi project will provide an effective channel for mutual training, workshop and communication and shall build up
 - A bridge to facilitate economic and trading communications and senior experts training programmes



六、本项目各专题研究组应当做什么

6 What we expect from Urumqi Project...

- 广泛的进行互访交流与专题研讨
- To facilitate extensively exchange visits, seminars and workshops



六、本项目各专题研究组应当做什么

6 What we expect from Urumqi Project...

- 对现行规划和既有政策提出改进建议
- To provide improvement suggestions concerning current planning and policies



六、本项目各专题研究组应当做什么

6 What we expect from Urumqi Project...

- 研究管理模型和建立示范样板
- To build up management models and demonstration projects



六、本项目各专题研究组应当做什么

6 What we expect from Urumqi Project...

- 培训高级专家和学者
- To train senior experts and scholars



六、本项目各专题研究组应当做什么

6 What we expect from Urumqi Project...

- 建立与经贸领域的联系渠道
- To build up channels and facilitate economic and trading communications



**THANKS
EVERYONE**

