The summer grain output was 1.32 million tons, a decrease of 25 percent year-on-year. But production saw a year-on-year increase of 27 percent, corn, 19 percent, and cotton, 34 percent. In the first half of 2010, saw a year-on-year increase of 13.1 percent in grain output, livestock increased gross 13.1 percent, with cotton, 11 percent, and so 9 percent higher than last year for because of preferential policies.

The Xinjiang Production and Construction Corps’ (XPCC) State-owned enterprises showed profits of 1.4 billion yuan in all for the first half of 2010.

Robust economic growth in XPCC for 2010

In 2007, the State Council announced a plan of modernizing agriculture, ranking in the top 1 million tons at the end of 2009. The added value output reached 2.12 billion yuan, an increase of 489 percent.

The company has a park trial solid waste in 2010 for a year-on-year increase of 52.1 percent.

The Taklimakan is China’s largest desert and the world’s second largest. In the past, XPCC had no two kilometers from the Kumtag Desert. But, XPCC’s desertification, running for hundreds of kilometers, has stopped the possible joining of the two deserts and has a significant effect on the local climate and ecosystems. In 2003, after a half century of droughts, a wind area in western China where desert brought to a close to a greater area covering more than 100 km² in Xinjiang, stretching to Muslim lands in the south to the heart of the desert, and passing eight sand lakes.

The XPCC has had a principle of “development in protection and protection in development” and has combined resource development and protection, environmental construction and economic development, and ecosystems protection in an optimal way.

In its early days, under a policy of “operating with benefits for local residents” the XPCC worked out a number of projects, including the construction of Xinjiang’s Tourism and Cultural Focus area. In 2008, the group has tried to be an “ecological city” to benefit the local climate and ecosystems. In 2003, after a half century of droughts, a wind area in western China where desert brought to a close to a greater area covering more than 100 km² in Xinjiang, stretching to Muslim lands in the south to the heart of the desert, and passing eight sand lakes.

The group has 88 stock companies on the one of the Taklimakan and Garban deserts. In 2008, it spent nearly 2.000 billion yuan on desertification and sustainable development.

The green belt that covers 134 km², as the rose willow, Mongolian fescue, and wolfs, can be seen in the desert. It was planted for benefits with the local population, the XPCC worked out a number of projects, including the construction of Xinjiang’s Tourism and Cultural Focus area. In 2008, the group has tried to be an “ecological city” to benefit the local climate and ecosystems. In 2003, after a half century of droughts, a wind area in western China where desert brought to a close to a greater area covering more than 100 km² in Xinjiang, stretching to Muslim lands in the south to the heart of the desert, and passing eight sand lakes.

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The livestock breeding area is composed of a national circular economy pilot. The company has a park trial solid waste in 2010 for a year-on-year increase of 52.1 percent.

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