Xinjiang on the New Silk Road: Kyrgyzstan's Energy and China's Manufacturing Foreign Trade

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Abstract. Located in the northwest of China, Xinjiang plays a key role as an important node of the New Silk Road. The purpose of this study is to explore the influence of Xinjiang's geographical position, economic development, infrastructure construction, cultural exchange and energy resources in this initiative. First of all, Xinjiang's geographical advantages make it a key link between China and Central Asia, Europe and other places, providing a convenient channel for promoting international trade and logistics. Secondly, large-scale infrastructure investment, such as high-speed railway, highway and port construction, has improved Xinjiang's trade and logistics capabilities, and also brought economic growth and employment opportunities. In addition, Xinjiang's multi-culture and ethnic characteristics promote cross-border cultural exchanges and create opportunities for understanding and cooperation between different cultures. Finally, Xinjiang's abundant energy resources are of strategic significance to China's energy economy and help to ensure the country's energy security. This study emphasizes the key position of Xinjiang in the Silk Road, and its positive role in regional economic integration and cooperation, which provides useful insights for further discussion on this issue.

Keywords: Xinjiang, The New Silk Road, the Silk Road.

1. Introduction

Xinjiang, as an important region in China, is of great importance to the development of China. Xinjiang is rich in natural resources, including oil, natural gas, coal, mineral resources and abundant farmland. These resources provide China with essential energy and raw materials and support the country's industrial and economic development. Xinjiang is located in the northwest of China, adjacent to Central Asia and Russian countries, and it is an important geopolitical place in China. The geographical location of Xinjiang is conducive to strengthening the economic and cultural exchanges between China and neighboring countries, as well as promoting China's foreign trade and the New Silk Road. Xinjiang is a multi-ethnic and multi-religious region with rich cultural traditions and resources. The government of China actively promotes the harmonious coexistence of all ethnic groups, which helps to maintain the social stability and unity of the country [1]. The development of Xinjiang also helps to reduce poverty and improve the living standards of residents. By investing in infrastructure construction, education and medical care, we can improve the level of economic development in Xinjiang and improve people's quality of life.

Xinjiang plays an important role in China's foreign trade and plays a positive role in China's economic growth and international trade. As an important hub of the New Silk Road, Xinjiang connects China with Eurasia and opens up a new channel for China's international trade. Xinjiang plays a key role in China's foreign trade. Through its strategic geographical position, abundant resources, multiculturalism and trade facilitation policies, it has provided important support for China's economic growth and international trade [2-3]. It not only helps China to expand its foreign trade, but also provides an important platform for the country's international cooperation and regional development.

As a multi-ethnic and multi-cultural place, Xinjiang provides a platform for cultural exchanges between different countries and regions. This has promoted various cultural and commercial exchanges, increased the interest of foreign enterprises and investors, and promoted the in-depth

development of international trade cooperation. China government actively promotes infrastructure construction in Xinjiang, including transportation, logistics and communication networks, which improves trade convenience [4]. At the same time, Xinjiang is also the core area of China's New Silk Road. Through the New Silk Road, China will cooperate more closely with countries along the Silk Road to promote economic integration and common prosperity. This will help to strengthen the economic ties between China and the countries along the Silk Road, promote international trade and cooperation, and make positive contributions to the prosperity and interconnection of the global economy.

2. Xinjiang has advantages in international trade

2.1. Geographical advantages of Xinjiang

Located in the northwest of China, Xinjiang has many geographical advantages, which are reflected in its geographical location, rich resources and ecological diversity (Figure 1). Xinjiang is located in the northwest border of China, bordering eight countries, including Kazakstan, Russian, Mongolian and Indian. This makes Xinjiang an important gateway for China to connect Central Asia and West Asia, and also makes it strategically important in the New Silk Road initiative [5-6]. This geographical location makes Xinjiang an important hub for economic and trade, cultural exchanges and personnel exchanges between China and its neighboring countries.

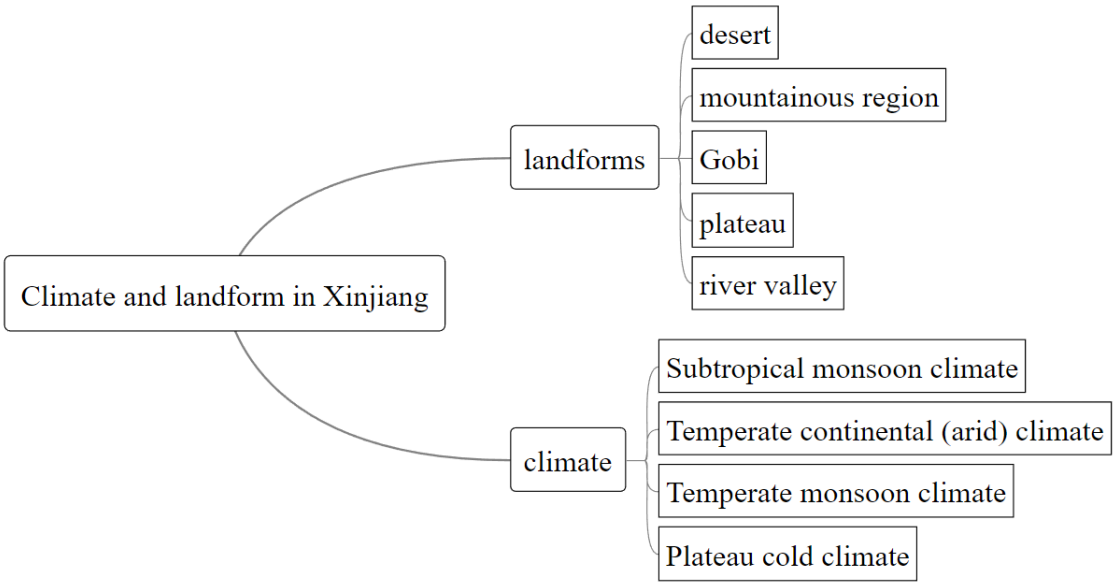


Figure 1 Climatic and Geomorphological Features of Xinjiang

Xinjiang is the largest provincial administrative region in China, with vast land, rich mineral resources and large-scale farmland. The region is rich in coal, natural gas, petroleum, uranium and other rich energy resources, which is of strategic significance to meet China's domestic demand and export to all parts of the world. In addition, Xinjiang is also the main grain and cotton producing area in China, which is conducive to food security and the development of textile industry.

The geographical advantages of Xinjiang are of great significance in promoting economic development, geopolitical relations and ecological protection. The multi-culture and rich resources in this region make it one of the important regions in China, and it is expected to continue to play an important role in the future.

2.2. Xinjiang has the advantage of establishing diplomatic relations with various countries

As the northwest border area of China, Xinjiang has the unique advantage of establishing diplomatic relations with neighboring countries. Xinjiang is adjacent to many countries, including Kazakstan, Russian Federation, Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan, Pakistan and India, and its geographical

position makes it an important contact point between China and these neighboring countries. This geographical proximity provides a unique convenience for establishing friendly neighboring relations and promoting economic cooperation. Xinjiang is China's ethnic minority settlement, with rich and colorful cultural traditions [7]. This cultural diversity makes Xinjiang have the unique advantage of cultural exchange in its contacts with neighboring countries. Through cultural exchanges, Xinjiang can promote cultural understanding and establish friendly relations, thus providing an important platform for international exchanges.

As the economic engine of western China, Xinjiang has abundant resources and huge economic potential. Establishing trade and economic cooperation with neighboring countries can strengthen economic ties in the region and achieve mutual benefit and win-win results. Xinjiang has become a key node of the New Silk Road, attracting investment from many countries and further enhancing its position as an important center for cooperation with neighboring countries.

Xinjiang has established an advanced transportation and logistics network, including infrastructure such as railways, highways, aviation and energy pipelines. These interconnection facilities not only help to strengthen ties with neighboring countries, but also provide convenient conditions for cross-border trade and personnel exchanges, thus promoting regional prosperity and development [8].

Xinjiang is geographically adjacent to many countries and has cultural diversity, economic cooperation potential and interconnection advantages, which makes it an important area for establishing diplomatic relations with neighboring countries and promoting regional stability and prosperity. Xinjiang has great potential in continuously expanding cooperation and friendly relations with neighboring countries, thus achieving common development and prosperity.

3. Xinjiang has established a three-dimensional transportation network in the economic strategy of the Silk Road in China

3.1. The land development in Xinjiang has promoted the economic and trade exchanges between the New Silk Road countries and regions

Xinjiang, located in the northwest of China, is an important hub of the New Silk Road economic belt, and its land development is of great significance for promoting economic and trade exchanges between the New Silk Road countries and regions.

First of all, Xinjiang's geographical location makes it an important connection point of the New Silk Road. Xinjiang is adjacent to Central Asian countries and Russia, and has close economic ties with Pakistan, Kazakhstan and other countries. Through the land transportation network in Xinjiang, the mainland of China and countries along the New Silk Road can be connected quickly and conveniently, and cross-border trade and logistics can be promoted [9].

Secondly, Xinjiang has made great development achievements in the past few years, especially in infrastructure construction. The continuous improvement of high-speed railways, highways, pipelines, ports and other facilities has made Xinjiang a center of logistics and trade, providing more opportunities for the New Silk Road countries and regions to trade at lower cost and higher efficiency.

Furthermore, as the gateway of China, Xinjiang has diversified cultures and people, which helps to promote cultural exchanges and personnel exchanges. This is very important for cultural exchanges and cooperation between the New Silk Road countries and regions, and it is helpful to enhance mutual understanding, strengthen cooperative relations and promote common development.

Generally speaking, the land development in Xinjiang provides a convenient channel for economic and trade exchanges between the New Silk Road countries and regions, and promotes cross-border trade, infrastructure construction and cultural exchanges. This will help strengthen cooperation among countries, jointly promote economic development and achieve a win-win situation. Therefore, Xinjiang plays an important role in the New Silk Road, and its land development has a positive impact on regional economic integration and prosperity.

3.2. The integration of Xinjiang aviation system has improved the efficiency of trade and transportation

From the demand of Xinjiang's economic and social development, the region is vast in territory and rich in tourism resources, and the development of civil aviation has unique advantages. Accelerating the construction of regional airports and general airports and establishing an airport layout that combines "hub, regional airports and general airports" will play an important role in promoting the economic and social development of the region, promoting social harmony and stability, improving the level of opening up, boosting the development of tourism, and promoting poverty alleviation. The main expected indicators of civil aviation development in Xinjiang are shown in Table 1:

Table 1 Main expected indicators of civil aviation development in Xinjiang

	index	2017 (calculation base)	2025	2030
Business scale	Annual passenger throughput/10,000 passengers	3016	6000	8000
	Annual mail throughput/10,000 tons	18.8	50	
	Annual takeoff and landing sorties/10,000 sorties	35.8	55	80
Airport support capability	Number of transport airports	21	33	40
	The 100-kilometer service radius of the transportation airport covers the proportion of county-level administrative regions in Xinjiang	≥75%	≥80%	≥95%
	Proportion of population covered by 100 km service radius of transportation airport in Xinjiang	≥85%	≥90%	100%
Transport service capacity	Number of base airlines	3	≥5	—
	Navigable city/month	97	150	200
	Navigation to international (regional) cities/cities	24	50	80
General aviation	General airports with grade A2 and above certification	1	65	89
	General aircraft	9	200	300
	General aviation flight volume/10,000 hours	3	8	12

By 2025, there will be more than 65 general airports with A2 class and above and more than 200 general aircraft. Achieve a total flight of 80,000 hours, focus on cultivating low-altitude tourism, short-distance transportation, emergency rescue and other formats, and consolidate and strengthen aviation education and training business. By 2030, there will be 89 general airports at A2 level and above and more than 300 general aircraft. Achieve a total flight of 120,000 hours, further enrich the general aviation format, and form a pattern of all-round development of "navigation+tourism", short-distance transportation, emergency rescue and aviation education and training.

By 2030, Xinjiang will make a new breakthrough in the construction of the Aerial Silk Road and realize the transformation from a "civil aviation region" to a "strong civil aviation region". With Urumqi International Airport as the core, the role of a modern comprehensive transportation hub that is open to the outside world is prominent. The "air bus" route network has been fully formed, and general aviation services such as short-distance transportation and low-altitude tourism have flourished, basically forming a modern civil aviation service system that is safe and convenient, with wide coverage and perfect functions.

Xinjiang's aviation system integration plays a significant role in improving the efficiency of trade and transportation. First of all, Xinjiang is located in the northwest of China, and its geographical position is very important for connecting China Mainland with the New Silk Road countries and regions such as Central Asia and Europe. As an efficient and fast mode of trade and transportation, air traffic has built a bridge connecting things in Xinjiang. The airport network in Xinjiang has been continuously expanded and improved, providing a wide range of international and domestic routes, making it easier for goods to enter and leave Xinjiang and promoting cross-border trade.

Secondly, air transport has great advantages in time sensitivity [10]. For some goods that need to be delivered quickly, such as high value-added products or fresh food, air transportation is the first

choice. Xinjiang's aviation network provides an efficient cargo transportation channel, which can deliver the goods to the destination in the shortest time, effectively improving the efficiency of trade and transportation.

Furthermore, the integration of Xinjiang's aviation system also helps to break the geographical limitations. Because Xinjiang is located in a remote area, there are some restrictions on land transportation, but air transportation can quickly cross long distances without geographical restrictions, thus promoting wider international trade cooperation.

The integration of Xinjiang's aviation system provides a fast and efficient solution for trade and transportation, which effectively promotes the trade cooperation between Xinjiang and other countries and regions. This not only improves the efficiency of trade and transportation, but also helps to promote the economic growth of Xinjiang and promote the implementation of the New Silk Road, thus achieving a mutually beneficial and win-win situation.

4. The neighboring countries in Xinjiang have a high demand for manufacturing

4.1. China's manufacturing industry can promote the development of the Silk Road countries and regions

China's manufacturing industry has played a key role in the development of the Silk Road countries and regions. China's manufacturing industry is one of the largest manufacturing bases in the world, with rich manufacturing experience and technology. This provides a valuable opportunity for the Silk Road countries and regions to establish cooperative relations with China and learn from its manufacturing best practices, technologies and management experience. This kind of cooperation is helpful to improve the production efficiency of these countries and regions and promote their industrialization and modernization.

China's manufacturing capacity is huge, which can provide rich supply chain resources for the Silk Road countries and regions. Through cooperation, these countries and regions can obtain cheap raw materials, spare parts and finished products from China, thus reducing production costs. This will help to enhance their international competitiveness, attract more foreign investment and accelerate economic development.

China's manufacturing industry also covers many fields, including high technology, green technology and intelligent manufacturing. The development of these fields can not only meet the domestic demand of the Silk Road countries and regions, but also provide innovative products and solutions, which will help promote industrial upgrading and sustainable development in these regions. Under the New Silk Road initiative, China's manufacturing industry actively expanded its market and promoted trade cooperation with the Silk Road countries and regions. By participating in this initiative, China's manufacturing industry can enter these markets more conveniently, and it also provides opportunities for these countries and regions to sell their products to China and the wider international market.

China's manufacturing industry has great potential for the development of the Silk Road countries and regions. Through cooperation, technology sharing and market expansion, China's manufacturing industry can bring more opportunities to these countries and regions, promote economic growth, employment opportunities and technological progress, and thus promote the prosperity and development of the whole region.

4.2. The energy resources of neighboring countries in Xinjiang are beneficial to China's energy economy

First of all, Xinjiang is located in the northwest of China, adjacent to Central Asian countries, such as Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan and Tajikistan, which are rich in energy resources, including oil, natural gas and coal. Through cooperation with these countries, China can obtain renewable energy supply,

help meet its growing energy demand and promote the stable development of domestic energy economy.

Secondly, the energy resources of these neighboring countries in Xinjiang help to diversify the energy supply channels of China. Diversified energy sources can improve national energy security, reduce dependence on single energy imports, and reduce risks in energy supply. This is crucial for maintaining the stability of the country's energy supply.

Moreover, the cooperation of energy and resources in neighboring countries of Xinjiang is helpful to promote regional economic integration. Through the joint development and utilization of energy resources, China has established close economic ties with neighboring countries, promoted cross-border trade and investment, and contributed to the economic growth of the whole region. This kind of cooperation will also help to narrow the economic development gap and improve the living standards of neighboring countries.

Finally, the cooperation of energy resources in neighboring countries of Xinjiang is helpful to strengthen international cooperation and diplomatic relations. The joint development and utilization of energy resources has promoted the cooperation between China and neighboring countries and deepened mutual trust and friendly relations. This will help maintain regional peace and stability and promote common development.

To sum up, the energy resources of neighboring countries in Xinjiang are beneficial to China's energy economy, which not only helps to meet domestic energy demand, but also helps to improve the diversity of energy supply, promote regional economic integration and strengthen international cooperation. This kind of energy and resources cooperation is a mutually beneficial and win-win situation, which is conducive to achieving common prosperity and development.

5. Conclusions

As the gateway to the west of China and an important hub along the New Silk Road, Xinjiang has irreplaceable advantages in geographical location. Its geographical proximity makes Xinjiang a key node of trade and logistics, which helps to strengthen the trade ties between China and Central Asia, Europe and other regions. The geographical location of Xinjiang provides a solid foundation for the successful implementation of the New Silk Road. Xinjiang's economic and infrastructure development has played an active role in the New Silk Road initiative. Xinjiang's energy resources are of strategic importance to meet China's growing energy demand. Xinjiang is rich in oil, natural gas and coal resources, which provide important energy supply for China and help to ensure the national energy security. Xinjiang plays an important role under the framework of countries, and its geographical location, economic development, infrastructure construction, cultural exchange and energy resources have all made positive contributions to the successful implementation of these two initiatives. By deepening cooperation, Xinjiang is expected to continue to be an important link between the East and the West and promote regional economic integration and common prosperity.

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