



# 中国与东南亚国家的海上互联互通建设 ——以马来西亚为例

Maritime Connectivity Development  
between China and ASEAN  
countries: with Malaysia as an  
Example

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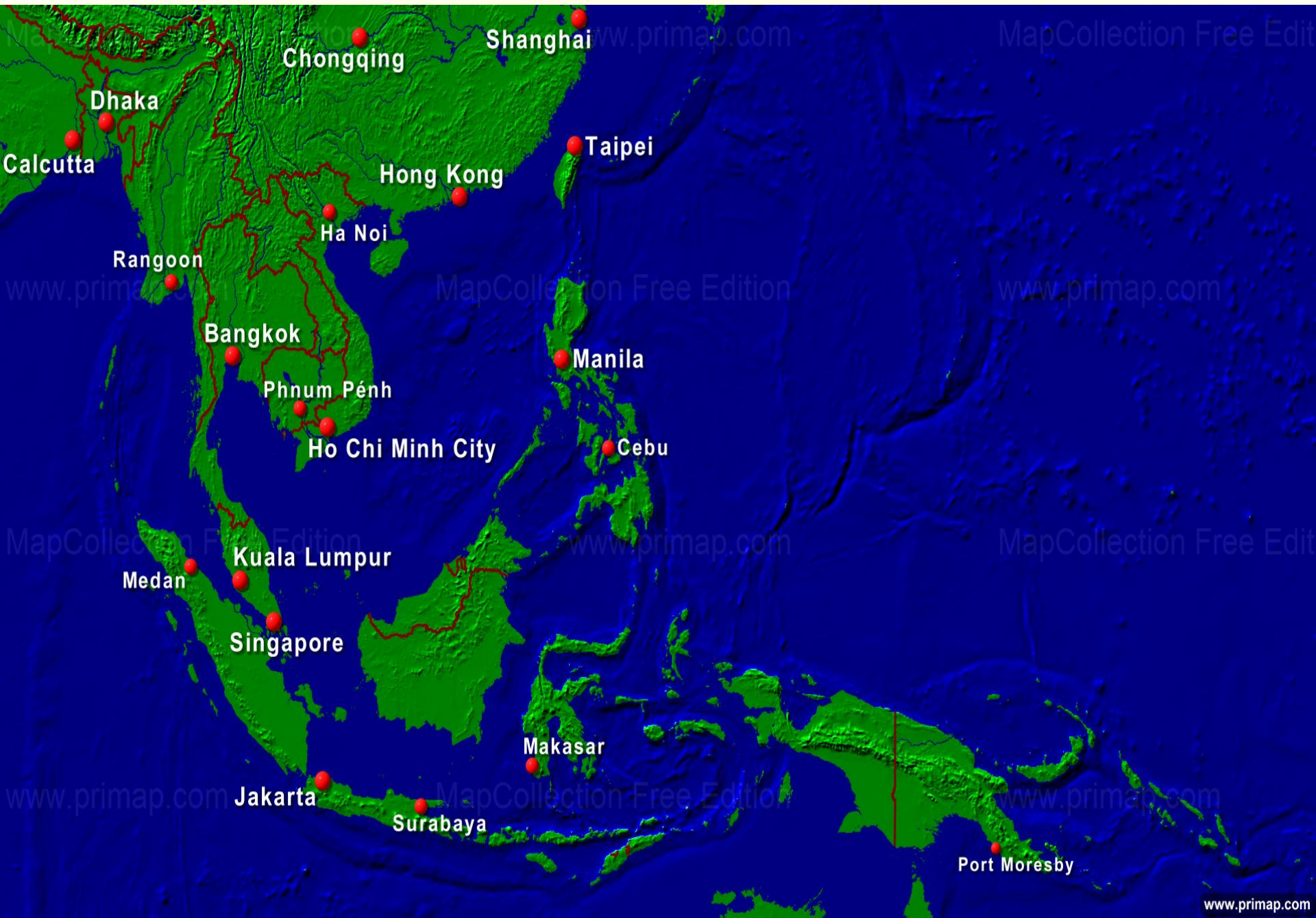
# 一、推动中国与东盟海上互联互通的基础

## The foundation of China - ASEAN maritime connectivity

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- \* 1. 加强海上互联互通符合中国-东盟的共同需求。
- \* 东盟10国，除老挝为内陆国家外，均为岛屿国家与半岛国家，加快港口、临港园区等基础设施建设，提升海上互联互通水平符合其发展需求。

most of Southeast Asian countries are island or peninsula countries, accelerating infrastructure construction (like ports and port-surrounding industrial parks) , improving maritime connectivity can meet the demands of their development.





South East Asia

- \* 对中国而言。海上互联互通是21世纪“海上丝绸之路”建设的重点领域,是决定21世纪“海上丝绸之路”建设能否顺利推进的关键。

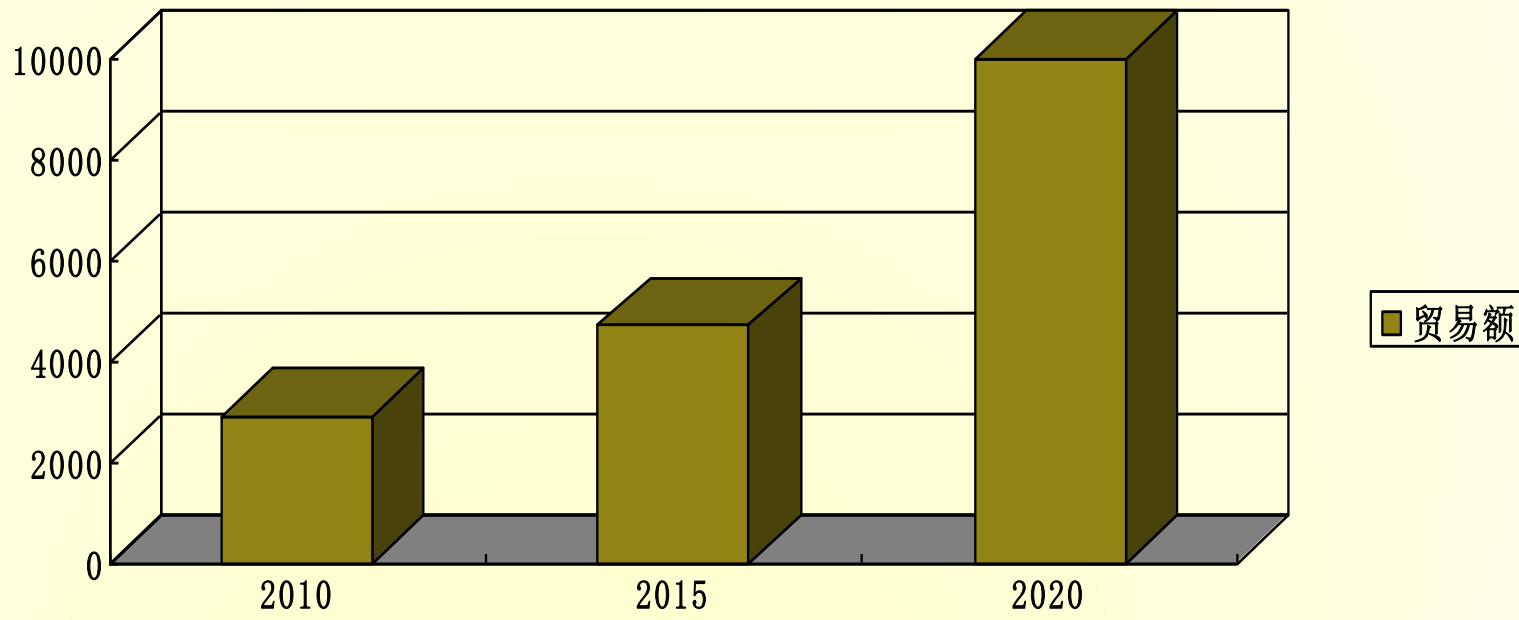
For China, Maritime connectivity is a key area of maritime silk road in the 21st century and is critical to its smooth building.

\* 中国80%的原油通过海上运输，其中约90%经过马六甲海峡。

80% of China's crude oil is transported by sea, about 90% of them through the Malacca Strait.



- \* 中国-东盟贸易额不断提升，2010年，2927亿美元。2015年，4721亿美元，并预计2020年达到1万亿美元。
- \* the trade volume between China and ASEAN has been on the increase, and reached \$472.1 billion in 2015, and is expected to reach \$1 trillion in 2020.





## 2. 中国-东盟已建立的合作机制和平台 Cooperation mechanisms and platforms established by China and ASEAN

### ◆ 东盟内部的合作机制：

#### Intra-ASEAN cooperation mechanisms:

- \* 1996年开始，东盟交通部长级会议（ATM）  
Transport Ministers Meeting (established in 1996)
- \* 2010年，东盟首脑会议通过《东盟互联互通总体规划》（AMPC）。

Master Plan on ASEAN Connectivity (passed by ASEAN Summit in 2010)

## ◆ 中国-东盟间的合作机制和平台：

- \* **China-ASEAN cooperation mechanism and platform**
- \* **中国-东盟领导人会议(China ASEAN leaders meeting)**
- \* **东亚峰会 (EAS)**
- \* **领导人会晤 (leaders' meeting)**

- \* 2002年开始，中国-东盟交通部长会议。  
ASEAN-China Transport Ministers' Meeting  
(established in 2002)
- \* 2013年，建立中国-东盟港口城市合作网络。  
China-ASEAN Port Cities Cooperation Network  
(established in 2013)
- \* 2012年起，中国-东盟互联互通合作委员会会议。  
China-ASEAN Committee on Connectivity  
Cooperation (established in 2012)
- \* 2010年起，中国-东盟海事磋商机制（ACMCM）。  
China-ASEAN Maritime Consultation Mechanism  
(established in 2010)

- \* 3. 资金支持 Financial support

- \* 400亿美元设立丝路基金

Silk Road Fund (\$40 billion)

- \* 亚洲基础设施投资银行 (AIIB)

- \* 30亿元人民币的中国-东盟海上合作基金

China-ASEAN Maritime Cooperation Fund

(¥ 3 billion )

- \* 中国-东盟投资合作基金二期30亿美元募集

raising 3 billion dollars for the second phase of the China-ASEAN Investment Cooperation Fund

- \* 中国国家开发银行设立的100亿美元中国—东盟基础设施专项贷款
- \* China Development Bank , 10 billion dollars for phase II of the China-ASEAN special infrastructure loan to finance relevant projects.
- \* 澜沧江-湄公河合作基金
- \* Lancang - Mekong River Cooperation Fund

## 二、中马海上互联互通建设的现状Status quo of China-Malaysia maritime connectivity

### 1. 合作扩建、新建港口。

building new ports and expanding existing ones

- \* 2016年10月，由中国电建集团企业EPC总承包的马六甲皇京港深水补给码头举行奠基仪式，中方还将为此项目提供贷款。

In October 2016, the foundation laying ceremony of Melacca Gateway Port was held in Melacca. A Chinese company was in charge with the construction work.

- \* 合作扩建当前马来西亚最大的港口--巴生港。  
also scheduled to expand Port Klang.



Malaysia

吉隆坡

皇京港

新加坡

Manjung  
Kampar  
Sitiawan  
Perak Tengah  
Teluk Intan

Lipis  
Kuala Lipis  
Jerantut

Kemaman  
Cukai  
Balok  
Kuantan

Selangor  
Rawang  
Gombak  
Shah Alam  
Subang Jaya

Negeri Sembilan  
Seremban  
Jempol

Termerloh  
Temerloh  
Pekan  
Muadzam Shah

Melaka  
Malacca  
Merlimau

Muar town  
Bakri  
Parit Jawa

Kluang  
Kluang  
Johor

Kota Tinggi  
Kulai  
Johor Bahru

Pasir Gudang  
Bedok  
Singapore Strait

Batam  
Kebun Raya Batam

Pekanbaru  
Bangkinang

- \* 2. 组建中马港口联盟。

the two countries are forming a “port alliance” to facilitate trade by reducing customs bottlenecks

- \* 大连、上海、钦州、厦门、海南等10个中国港口与巴生港、马六甲、关丹、柔佛等6个马来西亚港口组成港口联盟，以减少海关通关障碍，提升贸易效率。

10 Chinese ports – Dalian, Shanghai, Ningbo, Qinzhou, Guangzhou, Fuzhou, Xiamen, Shenzhen, Hainan will collaborate with six Malaysian ports – Port Klang, Malacca, Penang, Johor, Kuantan and Bintulu.



-  Airports
-  Ports
-  ECRL corridor
-  Expressway
-  Line Upgrade underway
-  Double tracking planned
-  KTM single Track Rail/ KTM Electrified double Track Rail
-  Tourism
-  Knowledge Park
-  Agriculture
-  Kertih Polymer Part
-  Kemaman heavy Ind. Park
-  Palm Oil Industrial Park
-  Malaysia-China Kuantan Industrial Park
-  Automotive Regional Distribution Centre
-  ECER ICT centre
-  Industrial base
-  Petroleum hub
-  ECER SEZ



### \* 3.建设陆海联运铁路

\* integrate railway and sea transportation

\* 马来西亚总理纳吉布今年访华期间，中马签署马来西亚东部沿海铁路项目合作，合同金额745亿元人民币。

bilateral cooperation in building railways in eastern Malaysia.

\* 该铁路经过八个重点城市，将巴生港、关丹港等港口连接，以降低东部和西部海岸间的运输成本。

\* This railway will connect Port Klang, Port Kuantan and other important ports to reduce the cost of transportation between the eastern and the western coasts of Malaysia.

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## \* 4.建设临港合作园区

build port-surrounding industrial parks

- \* 依托中国钦州产业园区和马来西亚关丹产业园区，通过“两国双园”模式，打造海上丝绸之路合作的示范项目。

including China's Qinzhou Industrial Park and Malaysia's Kuantan Industrial Park. Such parks will help build demonstrative projects for the maritime silk road cooperation.



# 三、中马海上互联互通建设的特点

## Features of China-Malaysia maritime

### connectivity

- \* 1. *综合性港口建设* *Building comprehensive ports*
- \* 港口建设和产业发展、技术标准对接相结合，建设涵盖物流中心、住宅地产、商业、旅游、通关便利化等项目，使巴生港、关丹港成为区域性枢纽港。
- \* Port construction is combined with industrial development and technical standard integration, covering construction of logistics center, residential estate, commercial estate, tourism facilities and customs clearance facilitation, making Port Klang and Port Kuantan into regional hubs.

\* 2. 依托港口的“两国双园”模式。

Relying on the port to build industrial parks

- \* 开创了两国在对方国家互设产业园区的国际合作新模式，为两国推动产能合作、建立产业链和产业分工体系提供了平台。

set up industrial parks in each other's territory to facilitate capacity cooperation, build industry chain and promote industrial labour division.

- \* 3. 连接港口的陆海联运铁路。

*Connecting ports with railways*

- \* 东盟的互联互通规划包括公路-铁路网构成的陆路，以及由海上航运航线构成的海路。
- \* 陆路与海路由支点港口串联和连接，形成东南亚地区特有的海上与陆上互联互通紧密结合的特点。

ASEAN connectivity is composed of highway-railway network and maritime shipping routes. Connecting land and sea at pivotal ports will form a unique feature of Southeast Asia.



- \* 陆海联运减少物流运输时间和成本，促进陆、港联动一体化发展，减少地区经济发展差异，带动区域经济的发展。
- \* Multimodal transportation reduces time and cost, promotes the development of the land and port integration, and gives impetus to the development of regional economy.

# 四、中马海上互联互通建设的意义与启示

## Significance and implications

- \* 1. 推动马经济发展，提升中马合作水平。
- \* Promote economic development and enhance the level of China-Malaysia cooperation.
- \* 基础设施建设对经济发展短期、长期均可产生带动作用。
- \* 将中国技术和成本优势同马需求相对接，带动马基础设施、旅游等相关产业。
- \* Infrastructure can drive the economic growth both short – term and long-term.
- \* China's technical and cost advantages, once integrated with Malaysian construction demands, will promote the development of Malaysian infrastructure, tourism and other industries.

- \* 自2009-2015年，中国都是马最大的贸易伙伴。2008年以来，马是中国在东盟的最大贸易伙伴。
- \* 2015年，中马双边贸易额973亿美元。互联互通建设将助推双边贸易额达到预定的2017年1600亿美元的目标。
- \* From 2009 to 2015, China is Malaysia's largest trading partner. In 2015, bilateral trade volume reached \$97.3 billion. Interconnectivity will raise the bilateral trade volume to a predetermined target of \$160 billion in 2017.

- \* 2.提升东南亚的整体互联互通水平，带动泛南海区域的共同发展。

Improve the whole level of connectivity of Southeast Asia and promote common development of the South China Sea region.

促进东盟内部的互联互通，有利于整合扩大东盟市场规模，推动中国-东盟自贸区升级版建设。

promote intra-ASEAN connectivity, expand the scale of the ASEAN market, promote the upgrading of China-ASEAN free trade zone.

- \* 3. *减少中国对马六甲新加坡港的依赖。*
- \* Reduce dependence on Malacca and Singaporean ports
- \* 可能造成货物分流，影响新加坡中转港的地位，减少中国对新加坡港的依赖，马来西亚与新加坡将产生一定的竞争。

- \* 马来西亚与新加坡港口的协同或协调发展可否实现，有待两个港口的差异化以及港口的联动等。

Cooperation or coordination between Malaysian and Singaporean ports is dependent on their difference and interaction.

- \* 中国可依托港口，进行海上搜救、人道主义救援、打击海盗等行动，维护海上通道安全。

China can rely on ports for maritime search and rescue, humanitarian assistance, combating piracy, and maintaining security of sea channels.

- \* 4. 为其他21世纪“海上丝绸之路”倡议项目起到示范作用。

Play an exemplary role for other projects of the maritime silk road initiative.

- \* 中马合作的顺利推进和模式创新，将为其他中国-东南亚海上互联互通项目建设起到示范作用。

Smooth China-Malaysia cooperation and model innovation will play an exemplary role for implementing other maritime connectivity projects between China and Southeast Asia.

**NHSCS**

*谢谢！*

*Thank you for your attention.*