

学校编码: 10384

分类号 _____ 密级 _____

学 号: 26020056605326

UDC _____

厦 门 大 学

硕 士 学 位 论 文

在大湄公河次区域框架下中国和老挝
的经济关系

“The Economic Relationship Between China and Lao PDR
In The
Framework of the Greater Mekong Sub-Region”

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专业名称: 国际关系

论文提交日期: 2009 年 5 月

论文答辩时间: 2009 年 6 月

学位授予日期: 2009 年 月

答辩委员会主席: _____

评 阅 人: _____

2009 年 6 月

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摘要

东南亚国家联盟是亚洲的一个地区性经济合作组织。它不仅是一个经济发展模式，也是大湄公河次区域经济合作的运行方式。大湄公河次区域经济合作机制是亚洲发展银行于 1992 年提出的经济合作模式，目前已成为湄公河谷地区规模最大的、最有效的综合发展机制之一。大湄公河次区域经济合作组织包括以下成员国：柬埔寨、老挝、缅甸、泰国、越南和中国云南省，其任务是加强成员国之间的经济交流，促进当地的经济发展和进步。目前大湄公河次区域经济合作组织已在以下九个领域开展工作：交通、能源、通讯、环境保护、农业、人力资源、旅游、实物贸易和投资。大湄公河次区域经济合作组织成员国间的经济发展计划分两步走：一部分包括中国西南、泰国和越南，这些地区经济较为发达，具有较强的人力和技术潜力；另一部分包括柬埔寨、老挝和缅甸这些次发达国家。分两步走的计划未必能够使次发达国家从根本上受益，因此难以实现成员国之间真正平等的经济合作。

本文共分四章：

第一章

介绍大湄公河次区域经济合作机制的背景。以万象为例，介绍其 2008-2012 年的工作计划及执行情况，指出其他成员国所面临的挑战。在经济领域，大湄公河次区域经济合作组织成员国已采取了三项战略，积极参与这一计划讨论大湄公河次区域经济增长走廊，将对南北走廊、东西走廊和南方走廊进行地理条件和区域特点方面的对比，指出各种模式的发展优势，并对各成员国的特点和发展前景进行分析，也将介绍各成员国已取得的成就。本章将着重探讨南北经济走廊备忘录和跨境贸易协定的执行给老挝带来的经济和社会发展，这些变化将进一步促进东盟成员国之间的经济合作。

第二章

介绍中国和大湄公河次区域经济合作组织其它五个成员国的经济和贸易关系，以阐明 GMS 合作发展的进展。

第三章

中国和老挝经济合作案例调查，调查地点为处在南北经济走廊上的老挝北部

省份琅南塔省和中国云南省，目的是考察在大湄公河次区域经济合作机制背景下中老之间的经济合作深度，内容包括双边关系、两省贸易和投资分析、贸易平衡和冲突问题以及交通、基础设施建设、建筑业和旅游开发等方面的发展。本章将集中讨论中老两省的贸易赤字问题，特别关注老挝琅南塔省未来的经济和社会发展规划，也将简要介绍老挝政府的引进外资管理政策和投资法。

第四章

介绍湄公河地区丰富的自然和人文资源，包括农业资源、水力资源、矿业资源、土地资源、人力资源和旅游资源，以上资源是经济和社会发展的强大后盾。然而，要合理地利用资源、挖掘潜力还面临着传统习俗、政治和经济体制等方面的严重挑战。本章将讨论老挝取得大湄公河合作组织成员国资格的途径，要实现这一目标，需要在交通、能源、通讯、环境保护、农业、人力资源、旅游、实物贸易和投资九个领域争取新的突破。

最后一章将整合和总结以上内容，讨论大湄公河次区域经济合作的前景。这一计划的有效实施不仅会加强这一地区的国际合作和区域组织的建立，而且将促成各成员国之间的合理分工、形成科学的工业发展战略、从而进一步促进大湄公河次区域的对外经济交流。

关键词：大湄公河次区域经济合作，中国老挝经济关系，边境贸易。

ABSTRACT

In Southeast Asia, there is a large and diverse form of Sub-regional cooperation model known as the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN). Not only it is formed as an economic development model, but it is also a part of the mechanisms of cooperation for the “Greater Mekong Sub-region Economic Cooperation (GMS). GMS is a comprehensive development mechanism which was launched by the Asian Development Bank in 1992. As one of the largest and most effective cooperative mechanisms promoting sub-regional cooperation in the Mekong River Basin, GMS consists of six countries namely: Cambodia, Lao People’s Democratic Republic, Myanmar, Vietnam, Thailand and Yunnan Province of China. It aims to strengthen of economic link among member states to promote regional economic and social development. Presently, GMS cooperation covers nine fields such as: transportation, energy, telecommunications, environment, agriculture, human resource development, tourism, trade facilitation and investment. Economic development among the GMS member states comprises two different levels. The first group is composed of China, Thailand and Vietnam which have more developed economies and stronger technical and resource potentials. The second group includes Cambodia, Lao People’s Democratic Republic, and Myanmar. The difference in levels of development of the member countries is not always advantageous aside from being assisted by the more economically developed neighbors; this makes real equal cooperation extremely difficult. This paper is divided into four chapters in detail:

In chapter one introduces the background of Greater Mekong Sub-region; gives the Vientiane plan of action from 2008-2012; its role and implementation; and the challenges of GMS members as a whole. The GMS countries have shown active participation by implementing three strategies in the context of the economic corridors approach. The geography and location of each economic corridor like the North-South Economic Corridor, East-West Economic Corridor and Southern Economic Corridor and its benefits is mentioned. All these are geared towards future cooperation among GMS member states, generally and the economic and social development of Lao PDR, in particular.

In chapter two, the economic and trade relations between China and the other five GMS countries have been presented in order to see the progress of the GMS

cooperation development.

In chapter three investigates the economic cooperation between China and Lao PDR in the context of NSEC cooperation by taking LuangNamtha Province North of Lao PDR and Yunnan Province of China as a case study. This is done to observe the deep economic cooperation between the two countries, especially the two provinces in the framework of the GMS cooperation. Also mentioned are the bilateral relations between the two countries, analysis of trade and investment in the two provinces, the struggles, and the balance of trade between the two provinces. There is also focus on trade deficit in the two provinces and see advantages and disadvantages, the problems found and the solution made of the social development in the field of environment, public health, tourism and community development is mentioned here, follow by the discussion of the future plan in development economy and society in LuangNamtha Province. Besides, the Law on the Promotion of Foreign Investment in Lao PDR is added to address Lao's Investment Law.

In chapter four, the rich biodiversity resources, agricultural resources, water resources, mineral resources, land resources, human resources, and tourism resources of the Greater Mekong River Basin are covered. Its great economic potential and value to development was made obvious. However, it is also noted that the realization of this development potential was challenged by differences in social, political and economic systems in the basin. Ways and means for Lao PDR to gain from its 15 year membership in GMS and improve its development opportunities are also mentioned in this chapter. Finally, further challenges to GMS programs in nine key fields including transportation, energy, telecommunication, trade, investment, human resource development, environment, agriculture and tourism are also presented.

Finally, conclusions are drawn from the study and recommendations advanced in order to reap more benefits and achieve sustainable development under the principle of the Greater Mekong Sub-region development. These are intended not only to strengthen international cooperation and organizational building but also for the demarcation of the main functions of the district, formulation of strategies for industrial development; and strengthening the Greater Mekong River Basin's external exchanges.

Key words: Greater Mekong Sub-region Economic Cooperation, China and Lao PDR Economic Relationship, Border trade.

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