

**Deepening Cooperation Between
China(Yunnan) & Bangladesh
in the International Region Development
在国际区域发展中深化中国（云南）
与孟加拉国的合作**

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一、深化合作的大背景

A. Background For Deepening Cooperation

1、21世纪是中国与印度洋世纪吗？

1. The 21st Century, China and Indian Ocean Century?

2、中国向南亚地区开放是历史的必然

2. China's opening to South Asian countries is a historical necessity.

3、推动国际区域合作是中孟合作的重要领域

3. Promoting international and regional cooperation is an important part of China –Bangladesh cooperation.

4、走出经济危机的阴影是共同的目标

4. Getting out of the shadow of crisis is a common goal.

- In 2010, Yunnan's GRP: *RMB* 722 billion, 12% up in 2011 likely and close to \$ 3000.
- In 2010, International trade volume
 - YN-ASEAN: \$ 4.58 billion, accounting for 34.2% of the province's international trade.
- YN-Vietnam: \$ 0.95 billion,
- YN-Myanmar: \$ 1.76 billion,
- YN- Laos: \$ 200 million
- YN- Thailand: \$ 460 million.

- YN-South Asian countries: \$ 930 million, accounting for 7% of the province's international trade.
- with India, Pakistan, Sri Lanka reached \$ 680 million, \$ 80 million and \$ 40 million respectively.
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- From January to November 2011, the bilateral trade volume between Yunnan and Bangladesh reached \$ 140 million, an increase of 35.6%.
- There are great potential and complementary possibility in trade, investment, tourism, etc.

二、加快推动国际区域合作条件逐步成熟

B. Accelerating to Provide Conditions for International and Regional Economic Cooperation Step by Step.

1、国际区域合作的基本条件

1. Basic conditions for international and regional cooperation. Including:

- ----突出的地理区位优势与构筑交通运输通道的条件
- ---- Prominent geographic location and conditions for the transport channel development;
- ----资源等自然禀赋比较优势与产业互补性
- ---- Natural resource endowments advantage and industrial complementarities;
- ----各方有支持参与国际区域合作的意愿和行动，合作能够给参与方带来净收益
- --- All parties involved in international and regional cooperation will support and act, and cooperation can bring net income to the participants;
- ----通过探讨和磋商，能够形成完善的净收益受损补偿机制的可能性-
- ---- Possibility to establish a perfect mechanism of compensation for net income loss through a discussion and consultation;
- ----各方愿意而且能够做出相互让步和妥协
- ---- All parties are willing and able to make mutual concessions and compromises.

2、中国周边相关地区国际区域合作基本格局

2. Basic patterns of international and regional cooperation around China.

3、促进8+1合作是一条有效的共同发展途径

3. Promoting “SAARC Plus One” is an effective way.

- Well-operated organizations are: the Northeast Asia Forum, China-Japan-South Korea Cooperation Forum, APEC, China-ASEAN Free Trade Zone, GMS, China-Japan -South Korea - ASEAN Cooperation, the SCO, the Boao Forum for Asia, "Bangkok Agreement", South Asian Countries Union, the OECD Bay of Bengal, the Gulf Cooperation Organization, the Indian Ocean Rim Association for Regional Cooperation, India-ASEAN Free Trade Agreement. Since 1999, Yunnan has mainly promoted three Forums with the South Asian countries: BCIM, CSABF and K2K. The YDRC-BIPSS Dialogue was initiated in 2009.



“China’s Look Southwest”






Surpported by other provinces

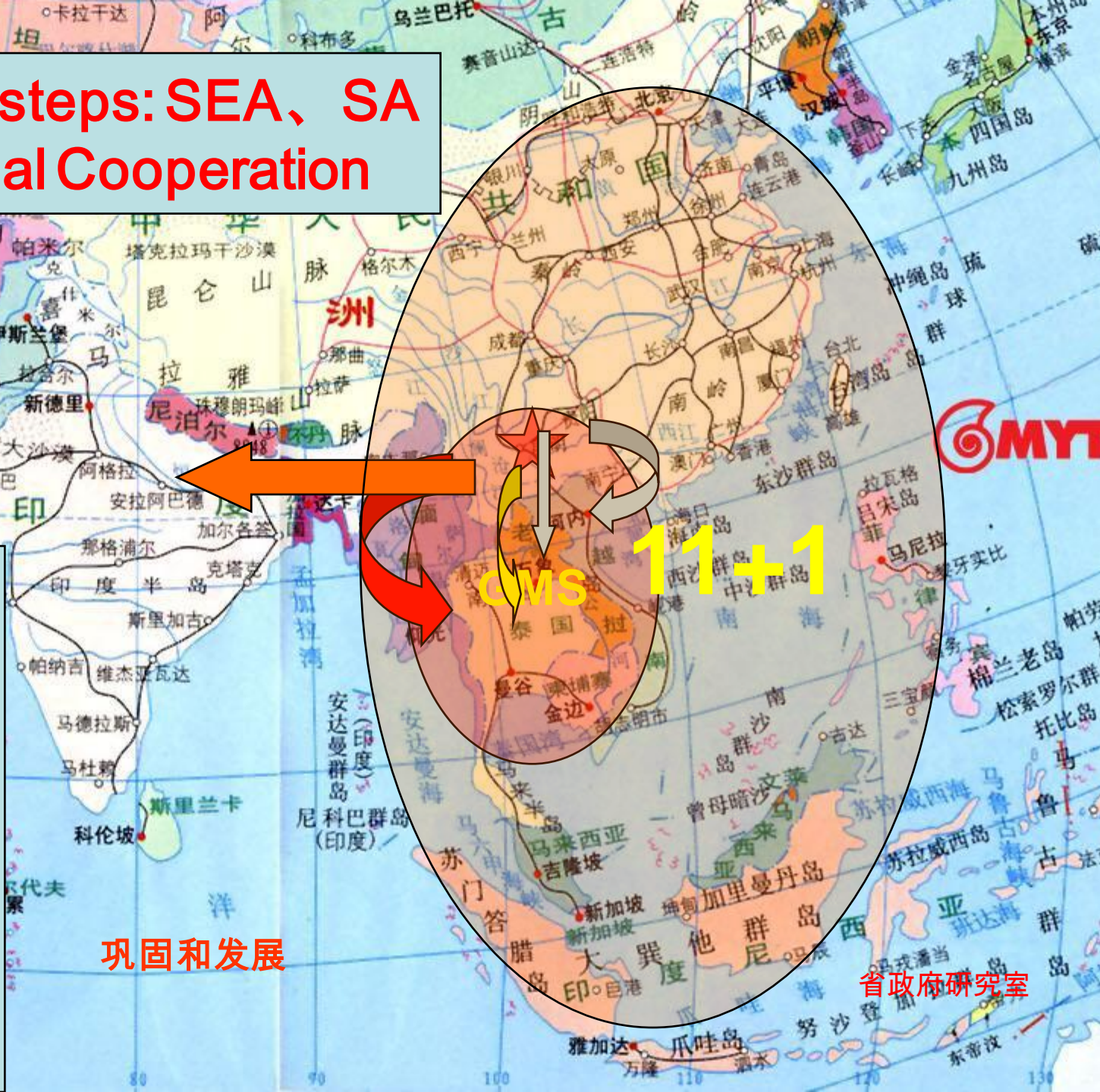
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20 years & 2 steps: SEA, SA Sub-Regional Cooperation

-  YN-V(NORTH)
-  YN-L(NORTH)
-  YN-T(NORTH)
-  CH-M(W&L)ROUTE
-  TO--SA
(BCIM.K2K.CSABF)

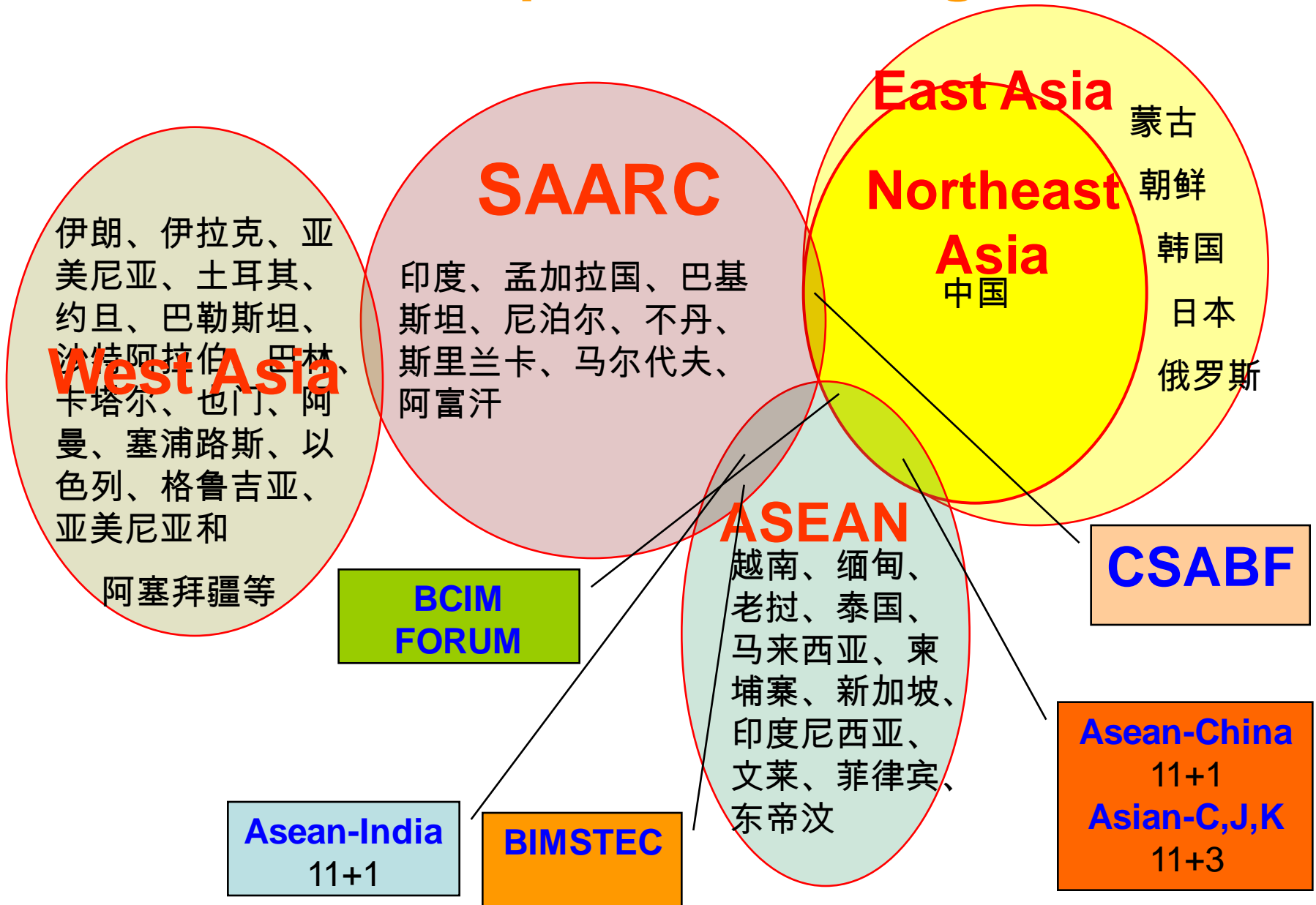


巩固和发展

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International Cooperation of Region in Asia



推动合作发展的步骤：



近期：用1至2年时间，
推动BCIM合作实现升轨。

中远期：用3-5年时间，
第一步：推动建立
BCIM国家间合作组织
——昆明合作组织，

第二步：将合作范围
扩展到“11+1+8”。

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三、交通通道建设的合作

C. Cooperation In Land Connectivity

----2005年《中孟联合公报》就提到建立昆明到吉大港的陆上联系。

It was mentioned in the “China-Bangladesh Joint Communiqué 2005”

----BCIM也提出开展公路汽车赛，但目前路况还不清楚，尤其是缅甸到孟加拉国的路段。

The K2K Car Rally was also proposed in the BCIM Forum.

----问题：技术？经济？其他？

Problems: technical, economic or other?



达卡
DHAKA

吉大港

代铬纳夫

孟都

提林

曼德勒

密铁拉

安村

LJ

- Asian Highway planning.
-
- **AH14:** Haiphong – Hanoi (Vietnam) - *Kunming - Ruili-Muse-Lashio - Mandalay.*
- **AH1:** Tokyo - Fukuoka - ferry - Pusan - Beijing - Guangzhou (- Shenzhen) - Nanning - Friendship Gate - Hanoi - Ho Chi Minh City - Phnom Penh - Bangkok - Yangon - *Mandalay - Tamu-Moreh (India) -Imphal-Kohima - Dumas Boolean-Nagaon- -Guwahati - Shillong -Tamabil-Sylhet (B)-Katchpur-Dhaka - Jessore-Kolkata- Kanpur - Agra - Delhi - Lahore - Rawalpindi (Islamabad) - Kabul - Tehran - Ankara - Istanbul-Kapikule-Bulgarian border.*

- **AH2:** Denpasar - Jakarta - Mo Lake (Peacock Port) - Singapore - Kuala Lumpur - Bangkok - Chiang Rai - Mandalay - Tamu-Moreh-Imphal-Kohima - Dimapur -Nagaong—Guwahati-Shillong-Tamabil-Sylhet-Katchpur-Dhaka-Hatikamrul-
- Banglabandha-Siliguri-Kakarbhatta-Pathlaiya-Narayanghat-Kohalpur-Mahendra -Siegel-Bramhadev--Mandi-Lan Buer - New Delhi-Attari-Wahgah-Lahore - Tehran - Khosravi.
- **AH41:** Myanmar border - Teknaf- Cox's Bazar - Chittagong - Kutch Boolean - Dhaka-Hatikamrul-Jessore - Mengla

Bright future
of the cooperation
Between China(yunnan)
ang Bangladesh!



谢谢！

**THANKS FOR YOUR KIND
ATTENTION**

21世纪 亚洲的崛起： 中国与印度洋地区发展

印度洋沿岸33个国家，陆地总面积2120多万平方公里
总人口23.4亿，GDP总量4.7万亿美元。（中国2.59万
亿美元。）（2006年数据）

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北纬 16° 42' 16.28" 东经 79° 21' 56.80" 高度 171 英尺

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