

## 中緬經濟走廊（CMEC）協定與緬甸的未來

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緬甸政府是中國一帶一路政策的支持者，由於和中國有著最長的國境線，他們自始就沒有其他選擇。最初，緬甸參與一帶一路的過程未得到民眾的全力支持，肇因於緬甸人民在軍政府時代和中國商人、公司行號打交道的經驗。然而，緬甸正面臨經濟，社會和政治等方面巨大挑戰。國內的政治衝突，基礎建設匱乏，能源供應短缺，教育和衛生的投資不足，在在限制著它的發展前景。緬甸相信透過加入中國主持的一帶一路，有助於興建基礎建設，發達經濟，進而恢復國家的安定。

中緬經濟走廊（China-Myanmar Economic Corridor, CMEC）協定已於2018年5月簽訂，並在2018年7月6日同意15點共同備忘錄。「走廊」將從中國雲南省通往緬甸中部的曼德勒，東至仰光，西至皎漂經濟特區（Kyaukphyu Special Economic Zone）。根據共同備忘錄，兩國政府將在許多方面通力合作，皎漂項目也包含在中緬經濟走廊的規劃中。

對緬甸而言，中國也已成爲該國最大的邊境貿易和交易伙伴，更在緬甸邁向安定的進程中扮演重要角色。緬甸人民看似越來越有興趣與中國合作，以造就國家和平及發展，這也是緬甸的終極目標。

### **The China-Myanmar Economic Corridor (CMEC) and the Future of Myanmar**

Kye Myint, member of Myanmar ISIS

Myanmar Governments have supported the P.R. China's Belt and Road Initiative (BRI) from the very beginning. In fact, Myanmar has no other alternatives. Myanmar shares

the longest land border with the P.R. China.

Initially, Myanmar's participation in the BRI did not come smoothly. Myanmar people in general did not give support wholeheartedly. This is due to bitter experiences Myanmar people had in their business dealings with the Chinese business people and companies during the time of the previous Myanmar military government.

However, Myanmar is encountering immense economic, social, and political challenges. The continuing internal conflicts and the absence of essential infrastructure, power shortages, and inadequate investment in education and health are constraining immediate growth prospects. Myanmar sincerely believes that participating in the BRI initiated by the P.R. China, would help Myanmar build infrastructure, strengthen economy and restore peace all over the country.

The agreement for the establishment of the China-Myanmar Economic Corridor (CMEC) reached in May 2018, and on 6 July 2018, a 15-point Memorandum of Understanding on building the CMEC was agreed. The Corridor will run from China's Yunnan Province to Mandalay in central Myanmar, and then east to Yangon and west to the Kyaukphyu Special Economic Zone (SEZ). Under the MoU, the Governments agree to collaborate on many sectors and the Corridor will also implement the Kyaukphyu Project.

For Myanmar, China has also become the country's largest border trade partner and major trading partner as well as the number one investor. Most importantly, it is the key player in Myanmar's peace process. The mood of Myanmar people seems to become more and more interested to work together with China for attainment of peace and development of the country, which are the ultimate objectives of Myanmar people.

## 主講人簡介：

吉敏（Kye Myint），緬甸籍，現任緬甸國際事務與戰略合作研究院（Myanmar ISIS）研究員。吉教授係仰光大學文學學士，自1972年起長期服務於緬甸外交部，曾派駐於柏林、伯恩、日內瓦、波昂、倫敦等城市。2003-2006年擔任緬甸外交部東南亞國協（ASEAN）事務部副部長。本年獲得漢學研究中心獎助，來臺灣研究主題為「China, B&R Initiative and Its Relations with Neighboring Countries with Particular Reference to Myanmar」。