

● 中国南方大港的希望

Hope of Large Port in Southern China

# 湛江

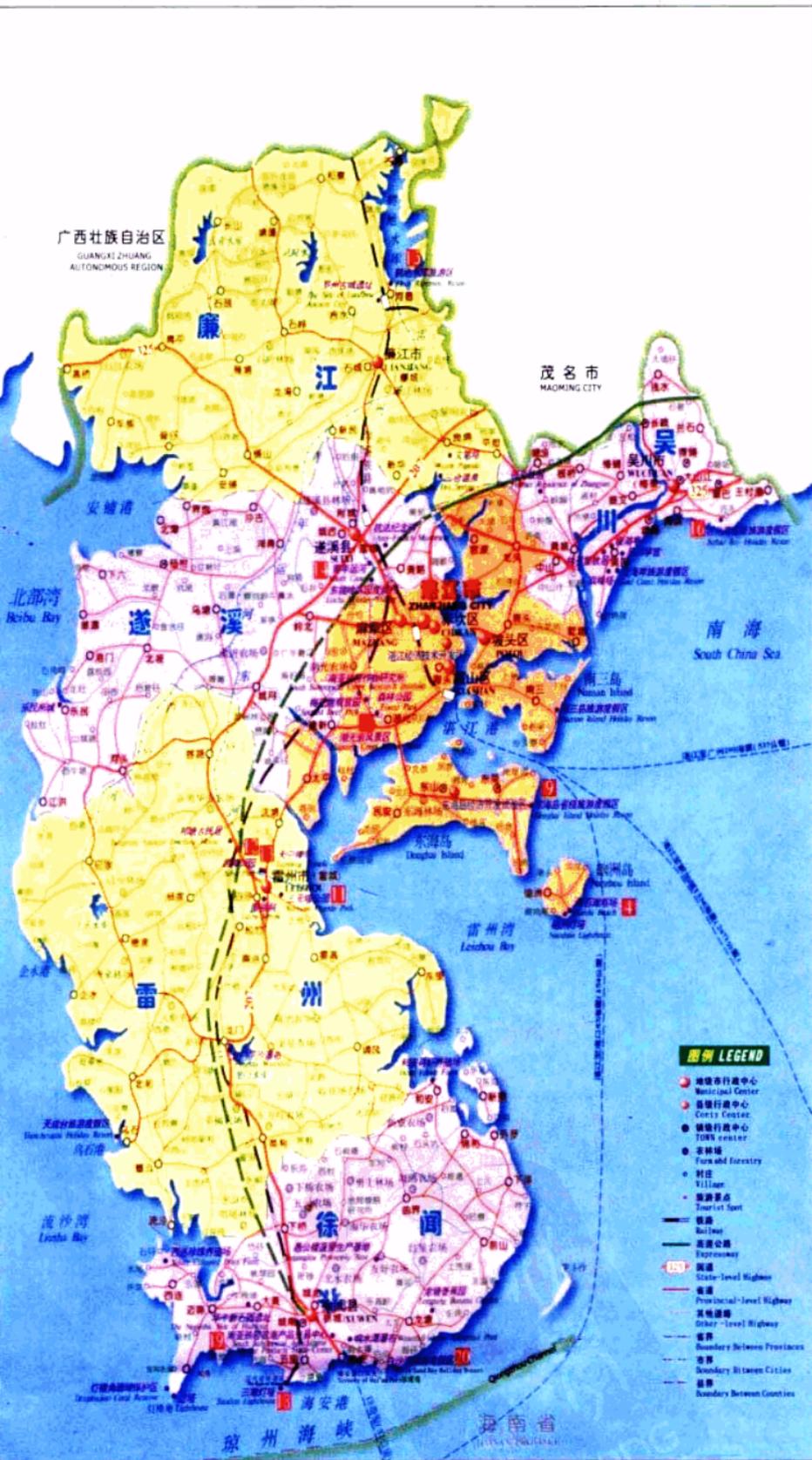
Z H A N J I A N G





**热忱欢迎海内外朋友  
到湛江投资兴业共谋发展**

**Warmly Welcome Friends from Home and  
Abroad to Invest and Seeking for Development  
Jointly in Zhanjiang**



**图例 LEGEND**

- 地级市行政中心  
Municipal Center
- 省级行政中心  
Provincial Center
- 县级行政中心  
County Center
- 乡级行政中心  
Town Center
- 森林  
Forest
- 村庄  
Village
- 旅游景点  
Tourist Spot
- 铁路  
Railway
- 高速公路  
Expressway
- 国道  
State-level Highway
- 省道  
Provincial-level Highway
- 其他道路  
Other-level Highway
- 省界  
Boundary Between Provinces
- 市界  
Boundary Between Cities
- 县界  
Boundary Between Counties



# 湛江

ZHANJIANG



湛江市花——紫荆花

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# 中国南方大港湛江

A Port City in South China — Zhanjiang

全国综合实力50强城市  
全国投资硬环境40优城市  
中国优秀旅游城市  
中国内地最佳商业城市  
中国特色魅力200强城市  
全国绿化达标城市  
全国双拥模范城市  
广东省卫生城市  
广东省文明城市

One of the Top 50 cities of China in terms of Comprehensive Strength  
One of the Top 40 cities of China in terms of Investment Infrastructure  
National Outstanding Tourist City  
One of the Prominent Commercial City of Mainland China  
One of the Top 200 Fascinating Cities with Chinese Characteristics  
National Virescence City that meets the National Standard  
National Model City of Two Supports  
Guangdong Hygiene City  
Guangdong Civilized City



②我国第一座30万吨级陆岸油码头

## 一、湛江概况

### General Information About Zhanjiang

湛江市位于中国大陆最南端、广东省西南部，坐落在雷州半岛，处在粤桂琼三省(区)交汇处。全市面积1.3万平方公里，人口710万人，是广东人口第二大市。现辖雷州、吴川、廉江三市，徐闻、遂溪二县和赤坎、霞山、坡头、麻章四区，拥有1个国家级经济技术开发区和5个省级经济开发试验区。湛江是我国首批对外开放的沿海城市，国家一类大市，全国综合实力50强城市。1999年以来，先后获得“全国双拥模范城市”、“全国绿化达标城市”、“广东省卫生城

① 湛江港集装箱码头



市”、“广东省文明城市”、“中国优秀旅游城市”等荣誉称号。

今湛江辖地远在5000-6000年前的新石器时代中晚期(约夏、商之间),已有人类居住。秦始皇统一中国时,今湛江辖地归属象郡。汉代,设徐闻县辖整个雷州半岛,并为合浦郡治。徐闻港为我国对外贸易航线——“海上丝绸之路”最早的始发港之一,当时流传“欲拔贫、诣徐闻”的谚语。唐宋以后,雷州半岛逐步开始较大规模的开发。1899年,今市区范围为法国租借,时名“广州湾”,对外贸易一度相当繁盛。1943年,广州湾为日军占领。1945年抗战胜利,广州湾回归,以原范围设市治,定名“湛江市”。

新中国成立后,湛江开始了大规模的经济建设。在50年代中期,

陆续建成了湛江港、黎湛铁路、湛江民航机场，使湛江成为海陆空交通齐全的我国南方重要港口城市、大西南地区的主要出海口，并获得“花园城市”的美誉。改革开放以来，湛江发展加快。特别是近年来，在中央和省委、省政府的关怀、支持下，湛江大力实施“工业立市、以港兴市”战略，经济发展势头强劲，城市建设日新月异，湛江正逐步成为充满生机活力的现代化新兴港口工业城市。

Located in the southernmost part of Mainland China, Leizhou peninsula of Southwest of Guangdong and lies in the center of Guangdong, Guangxi Zhuang Autonomous Region and Hainan provinces, Zhanjiang possesses the total area of 13,000 km<sup>2</sup> and a population of 7.10 million. Zhanjiang is the second largest city in Guangdong Province with three county level cities, two counties and four districts under its jurisdiction. Zhanjiang has set up one state-level Economic and Technological Development Zone and five provincial-level Economic Development Test Zones. Zhanjiang is one of the coastal cities firstly open to the outside world, also among the list of top 50 cities in terms of comprehensive strength. Since 1999, Zhanjiang has been awarded with honorable titles of National Model City of Two Supports, National Afforestation City and Guangdong Hygiene City, Guangdong Civilized City and National Outstanding Tourist city etc. Successively.

Inhabitation of human being has long been appeared in the current precinct of Zhanjiang in the mid or late New Stone Age 5000-6000 years ago (approximately between Xia and Shang dynasties). When Emperor Qingshihuang unified China, the present precinct of



Zhanjiang is under jurisdiction of Xiang county. In Han Dynasty, Xunwen county was set up to rule the whole Leizhou peninsula. Xunwen port is the starting port of the ancient foreign trade sea route---Silk Road over sea. There was an old saying goes that if you want to remove poverty, go to Xunwen. After Tang and Song dynasty, Leizhou peninsula had been developed in large scale. In 1899, the nowadays urban area was leased by France, it was named "Canton Bay" at that time. Foreign trading had been flourished for some time. Canton bay was occupied by Japanese army in 1943. The war against Japan achieved victory in 1945, so that Canton bay could be returned. Then the original precinct was defined as municipalities, named Zhanjiang City.

After the founding of new China, Zhanjiang has started large scale economic construction. In the mid 1950s, Zhanjiang port, Li-Zhan railway, Zhanjiang Civil Aviation Airport has been constructed, which enable Zhanjiang become an important port city in South China with well-developed transportation system as well as a key outlet to sea for the large South-west of China. The city was awarded with honorable titles as Garden City. Since the opening and reform of China, Zhanjiang has been in accelerating development, especially in recent years, with the support of the Central government and provincial government, Zhanjiang has implemented a strategy of Building the city by industries, Developing the city by taking advantage of port. Economic development is booming. The city is changing quickly. Zhanjiang is becoming a modernized coastal industrial city full of vital forces.

美丽的港城——湛江



## 二、湛江投资环境的五大优势

### Five advantages of Zhanjiang Investment Environment

(一) 湛江是华南地区地处半岛的沿海城市，深水港口条件得天独厚。湛江地处我国三大半岛之一的雷州半岛，港口与岸线是最重要的优势资源。湛江港湾众多，建港条件优越。全市现有港口码头16个，年吞吐能力7000多万吨，已形成以湛江港为中心、环雷州半岛中小港口相互配套的港口群。湛江港是粤西、环北部湾地区唯一的国家级主枢纽港，也是该区域最大的天然深水良港，有万吨级以至5万吨



级泊位20多个，与100多个国家和地区直接通航。近年已建成全国第一座30万吨级

陆岸油码头、华南第一座20万吨级铁矿石码头，正在建设的25万吨级航道2005年底竣工后，将成为华南沿海最深的航道，为货主使用大型重吨位的船舶，大大减低运输成本创造有利的条件。湛江港发展潜力巨大，港内岸线长241公里，是世界第一大港荷兰鹿特丹港的3倍，其中深水岸线97公里，航道水深负40米，超过世界10大港口负23至负28米的码头前沿水深，可通行30万吨级货轮和50万吨级油



轮，可建设第五、第六代集装箱码头，在我国粤西及北部湾地区独具建设亿吨级以上国际大港的条件。深水航道和特大型原油、矿石等专业化码头，加上与国际重要能源、铁矿石产区海运距离最短，是湛江

港相对于其它港口所独有的、最具竞争力的优势，是重化工业布点的最佳选择。湛江港已成为中国南方重要的石油进口大通道及油品储备、交易中心，成为华南地区最大的铁矿石和大型粮食、化肥中转基地。2005年至2008年，湛江港将投入100多亿元进行大型项目建设，到2008年吞吐量超过8000万吨，2010年吞吐量将超过1亿吨，初具国际一流深水大港规模，成为真正意义上的南方大港。

1) Zhanjiang is a coastal city located at Leizhou peninsula, one of the three largest peninsulas in China with advantaged deepwater port. Port and coastline are the most important resources for Zhanjiang. Bayous scatter along the coast of Zhanjiang, which create superior conditions for port construction. The city now possess 16 transportation port with annual throughput over 70 millions tons. With Zhanjiang port now as the central, together with other medium or small-scale ports around Leizhou Peninsula, they form into a port group. Zhanjiang port is the only key state-level port hub as well as the largest natural deepwater port in the west of Guangdong and the surrounding regions of Beibu Gulf. It possesses over 20 berths allowing the passage of ships of



10,000-50,000 tonnage. Zhanjiang port has been opened to navigation to more than 100 countries and regions worldwide. The first onshore oil terminal for 300,000 DWT tanker of China and the first iron ore terminal for 200,000 DWT vessel of South China have been built in Zhanjiang in recent years. Currently, the dredging of 250,000-ton channel is under construction, which will be the deepest deep water channel along

the coast of South China after the project is finished by the end of 2005. This will create favourable conditions for the passage of heavy tonnage vessel and benefit shippers by saving transportation costs. Zhanjiang port has great potentials for development, inner

port's coastline measures 241 kilometers, which is 3 times that of the world's largest port Rotterdam. The port has 97 kilometers deep water coastline with 40 meters depths of channel which is deeper than that of the top ten ports of the world where depths are ranging from 23-28 meters. It allows for the passage of over 300,000 DWT cargo vessels and 500,000 DWT tanker, suitable for the construction of 5<sup>th</sup> or 6<sup>th</sup> stage's container berth. Zhanjiang has the unique conditions for the construction of large international port of over 100 millions tonnage in the west of Guangdong China and Beibu Gulf regions. Deepwater channel, extra-large oil terminal, ore terminal as well as the shortest sea voyage to production base of international energy and iron ore are the unique and most competitive advantage of Zhanjiang port compared with other ports. It is the optimal location for heavy chemical. Zhanjiang has become a vital passage of oil import and trade center of oil products, the largest transferring base of iron ore, grain and fertilizer. More than 10 billions yuan in RMB will be invested for the construction of large-scale project of Zhanjiang port between year 2005 and 2008. The annual cargo-handling capacity of Zhanjiang port up to 2008 will exceed 80,000,000 tons and over 100,000,000 tons in 2010, which makes Zhanjiang port the genuine large port in South China.

**(二) 湛江是区域性中心城市，拥有承东启西、连南接北的区位优势。**湛江是中国南大门，东接珠三角，西临北部湾，背靠大西南，面向东南亚，内联“三南”，外通“五洲”，处于承东启西、沟通南北、连接海内外的重要战略位置。从广东看，湛江是粤西区域性中心城市；从全国看，湛江是大西南的主要进出海大通道和华南地区重要的门户城市；从中国南疆周边地区看，湛江是环北部湾中国段的大城市，是中国东盟自由贸易区最佳的海上“桥头堡”；从全球看，湛江是中国大陆通往东南亚、非洲、欧洲和大洋洲航程最短的口岸。有专家学者形象地比喻：如果把粤西及环北部湾沿海岸线喻为弓弦，大西南南下东盟、走向世界喻为一支蓄势待发的弓箭，那么，湛江就是这支弓箭上的箭头。湛江以其处于亚太经济圈枢纽位置的地缘、海缘优势，完全有条件成为中国东、中、西部与东盟海洋运输的重要节



湛江机场

点和中转贸易中心。目前，湛江拥有海港、铁路、公路、航空、管道等综合运输体系，是全国海上运输枢纽港、全国45个公路枢纽城市之一和广东4大铁路枢纽之一。广湛高速公路2004年底全线通车，湛江与大珠三角4小时经济圈已经形成；渝湛高速公路2005年底开通，湛（江）徐（闻）高速公路即将开工建设；黔桂铁路技改工程已全面动工，黎湛铁路复线湛江段、洛湛铁路茂名至湛江段即将动工。凭借发达的立体交通优势，湛江的经济腹地正在巩固大西南的同时，将扩大到中部地区。

**2) Zhanjiang is a regional central city. Zhanjiang plays an important role as a linkage between East and West, South and North China.** It is an entrance to China at the south of China, which connects Pearl River Delta in the East, adjacent to Beibu Gulf in the west, back on southwest of China and face South-east Asia. Zhanjiang has important strategic position in the Beibu Gulf regions, Southeast Asia Economic Rim and Asia Pacific Economic Rim as well. From the view of Guangdong, Zhanjiang is the regional central city in the West of Guangdong. From the view of the country, it is an important passage to sea for the Southwest China and critical entrance in South China. From the view of borderland of South China, Zhanjiang is a large city in the surrounding regions of Beibu Gulf within the boundaries of China, the best "bridgehead" for

Chinese -ASEAN free markets. From the view of the world, the shortest sea voyages to Africa, Middle East, Europe, Southeast Asia and Oceania start from Zhanjiang port. Some experts and scholars have made an visual figure of speech: If the coastline of West Guangdong and Beibu Gulf surrounding regions is likened to a bowstring and the opening of Southwest of China to ASEAN and the



world is likened to a powerful bow ready for launching, then Zhanjiang is the arrow on the bow. Zhanjiang is completely potential to be a vital link for sea transportation and transaction trade center for East, Central and West of China with ASEAN due to its advantaged location in Asia-Pacific Economic Rim. At present, a comprehensive transportation system of port, railway, highway, aviation and piping has been established in Zhanjiang. Zhanjiang has become the port hub of sea transportation of the country, one of the 45 highways hub city in China and one of the 4 largest railway hub in Guangdong. Guangzhou-Zhanjiang Expressway was fully opened to traffic at the end of year 2004. Economic Rim of Zhanjiang and Greater Pearl River Delta has been set up where cities inside the Rim can be reached each other within 4 hours; Chongqing-Zhanjiang Expressway will be opened to traffic by the end of year 2005 and the construction of Zhanjiang-Xuwen expressway is being launched soon. Qian-Gui railway is under technical transformation. The construction of Zhanjiang section of double track of Li-Zhan railway and Mao-Zhan section of Luo-Zhan Railway are being launched. With well-developed transportation system, the economic hinterland of Zhanjiang will be expanded to central region while strengthening the Southwest.

**（三）湛江是热带滨海城市，拥有丰富的自然资源。**一是热带农业资源。湛江四季植物青翠、水果飘香。已建成热作、水果、水产、畜牧、林业等5大类21个农业商品基地，是全国4大糖蔗基地之一，全国最大的桉树、剑麻、红树林基地和著名的菠萝、芒果、红橙之乡，外运菜面积、产量和产值居全国五大南菜北运基地首位；湛江农垦是国家级农业现代化示范区。二是海产资源。湛江三面临海，海岸线长达1556公里，人均海岸线与海洋大国日本相当。水产品产量连续多年居广东省首位，海养珍珠产量占全国的2/3，对虾产量占广东省的40%，已建成中国最大的对虾交易市场和加工出口基地。三是矿产及海洋油气资源。湛江的高岭土、硅藻土、膨润土和泥炭土等非金属矿产，储量和品位均居全省前列。濒临湛江的南海北部大陆架是世界4大海洋油气聚集区之一，年产油气当量达1500万立方米。四是滨海旅游资源。湛江拥有碧海、银沙、蓝天、白云，拥有全国唯一的玛珥湖和火山峡谷群，拥有我国面积最大、品种最多的国家级红树林自然保护区和近海保存最完好、面积最大的珊瑚自然繁殖区。滨海景观、绿色生态、红土文化构成了一幅“彩色的湛江”。



丰富的土地资源

3) Zhanjiang is a tropical Coastal City with abundant natural resources, which can be concluded into 4 categories.

**Tropical Agricultural resources:** Evergreen plants and many varieties of fruits are available all the year round. The city now has 21 agricultural trading bases subordinate to five categories of tropical crops, fruit, aquatic products, livestock and forestry. The city is one of the 4<sup>th</sup> largest sugarcane bases of China, also the largest eucalyptus plantation base, the largest sisal and mangrove production base in China and the famous origin place for pineapple, mango and orange. The area of plantation, production output and value of vegetables rank top among the five largest vegetable plantation bases in south China.

Zhanjiang Nongken Farm is a modernized state-level agricultural demonstration farm.

**Marine Resources:**

The city faces the sea on three sides. It

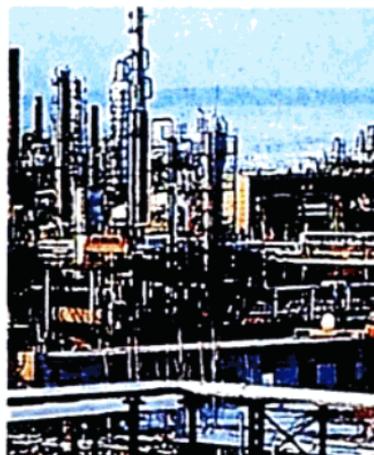


南国佳果——红江橙

owns 1556km-long coastline, per capita coastline equal to that of Japan. The output of marine products stands first in the province for many years. The yield of sea pearl accounts for two-thirds of the country's total. Prawn output consist 40% of the province's total. The biggest prawn transaction market, processing and export base in China had been built in Zhanjiang.

**Mineral Resources, Petroleum and**

**Natural Gas Resources:** Reserves and quality grades of nonmetallic resource such as kaolin, diatomite, communalize



bentonite, peat soil rank top of Guangdong Province. The continental shelf in the northern part of the South China Sea is one of the 4 largest petroleum and natural gas reservoirs of the world. It is predicted to have annual output of natural gas of 15 million cubic meters.

**Tourism Resources:** Zhanjiang is a city with beautiful sea view, white sand, blue sky and white cloud. The only Maar Lake of China and volcanic gorge are located in Zhanjiang. Zhanjiang Natural Mangrove Protection Area is the largest one in Mainland China with the greatest varieties of mangrove. Zhanjiang also has a largest well-protected natural coral reproduction area in the offshore area of China. Coastal scenery, green ecological agriculture and traditional culture makes up of a colourful Zhanjiang

**(四) 湛江是粤西和环北部湾地区唯一的大城市，具有明显的产业优势。**湛江第二产业占GDP的比重已达47%，进入了工业化中期阶段。海洋产业总产值仅次于广州、深圳，居广东省第三位。已初步形成临港石化、近海油气开发、电力、造纸、农海产品加工、饲料、纺织、电器机械八大支柱产业和南方石化、农海产品加工出口、高级纸业、小家电制造业四大基地。目前，湛江东兴500万吨炼油项目已建成投产，正扩建至年产700万吨、120万千瓦奥里油电厂等项目正在施工，70万吨木浆项目已经国务院批准立项，石油储备基地、大型钢铁厂等项目前期工作正在抓紧推进。随着一批龙头型、基地型项目陆续建成，湛江将形成1000万吨以上的炼油能力、1000万吨以上的石油储

