

ADB's New Resident Representative

in the PRC Named

亚行任命新的驻华首席代表



The Asian Development Bank (ADB) named Toru Shibuichi as the Resident Representative of its People's Republic of China Resident Mission (PRCM) on 4

November 2004. His main responsibilities include project portfolio management; country programming; economic and sector work; assistance in project processing; and aid coordination.

Before this appointment, Mr. Shibuichi was Country Director of the Bangladesh Resident Mission, and he is assuming office in Beijing on 20 December 2004.

Bruce Murray, former PRCM Resident Representative, was transferred to ADB's headquarters in the Philippines in October 2004 as Director General, Operations Evaluation Department. Mr. Murray was appointed as the first Resident Representative of PRCM, a position he assumed in June 2000.

亚洲开发银行于 2004 年 11 月 4 日任命涩市彻先生接任亚行驻中国代表处首席代表。其主要职责包括项目管理、业务规划、经济分析, 以及行业研究、协助项目准备和协调各援助机构间的合作。

此前, 涩市彻先生任亚行驻孟加拉国首席代表。他将于 12 月 20 日正式在北京上任。

原首席代表布鲁斯·莫利先生已于 2004 年 10 月返回亚行菲律宾总部, 就任业务评估局局长。莫利先生于 2000 年 6 月被任命为亚行驻中国代表处的第一任首席代表。

Emerging Challenges in Poverty Reduction in the PRC

中国扶贫事业面临的新挑战

The Government of the People's Republic of China (PRC) recognizes a continuing need to address existing and emerging poverty reduction challenges despite success in reducing the number of absolute poor in rural areas.

The challenges include (i) core poor living in areas with a degraded environment; (ii) non-income dimensions of poverty related to health, education, and the environment; (iii) rising urban poverty associated with enterprise reform and labor retrenchment; (iv) new concerns posed by an aging population and the need for social security reform; (v) rural migration to cities due to a lack of rural income opportunities; (vi) growing inequality between the western and eastern regions of the country and between urban and rural areas; (vii) poverty issues related to minority groups, elderly, women, and children; and (viii) need to increase poverty program effectiveness through participatory approaches, involving the poor themselves and nongovernment organizations.

In the 2nd Session of the 10th National People's Congress in March 2004, the Government vowed to pursue the following pro-poor measures: (i) reducing the agricultural tax rate by more than 1% per year on average, and rescinding it within 5 years; (ii) ensuring basic education and eliminating adult illiteracy by 2007; (iii) making efforts to create 9 million new jobs and reemploy 5 million laid-off workers in 2004; (iv) establishing within 3 years a fully functioning system for disease prevention and control and emergency medical aid for rural and urban



Reducing the number of absolute poor in rural areas is Government's major goal
减少赤贫人口是政府的主要发展目标

areas; and (v) taking measures to ensure that rural residents working in cities are paid on time and in full, and solving problems of default on construction costs and wage arrears for migrant rural workers in the construction industry within 3 years.

Since economic reforms began in 1978, the PRC has succeeded in increasing life expectancy, decreasing infant mortality rates, and improving literacy rates. This success reflects the strong government commitment to achieving equitable and inclusive development; mainstreaming efforts of a wide variety of players, programs, and funding channels; and allocating significant budget for programs initiating self-help among the poor.

The PRC has achieved the target of halving poverty from the 1990 level. The number of

people living on less than \$1 a day dropped from 374.8 million (33% of the population) in 1990 to 211.6 million (16.6% of the population) in 2001. According to official statistics, the rural population living in absolute poverty declined from 85 million in 1990 to 29 million in 2003.

In May 2001, the Government adopted a new 10-year poverty reduction strategy featuring a "key county" system for poverty reduction and development to assist 30 million rural people with incomes under the Government's official poverty line of ¥625 (\$75 equivalent) per capita annual income. Priority is given to remote and mountainous areas, minority areas, and pockets of severe poverty. The focus of the new strategy is on poor households and village activities.



International seminar on old age protection models in 2001 under ADB-funded technical assistance project
使用亚行技术援助赠款于2001年举办的养老保险模式比较国际研讨会

Meanwhile, the western region development strategy, embodied in the 10th 5-Year Plan, is using geographic targeting to promote pro-poor economic growth.

尽管农村地区的赤贫人口数量已经大为减少，中国政府仍需要应对扶贫工作中的各种挑战。

这些挑战包括：(1) 环境退化地区的贫困问题；(2) 医疗、教育和环境等非收入性贫困问题；(3) 企业改革及下岗造成的城市穷困问题；(4) 人口老龄化和社会保障体系改革带来的新问题；(5) 农村收入机会短缺而造成农村人口向城市流动的问题；(6) 东西部地区、城乡地区的不均衡发展问题；(7) 少数民族、老年人、妇女和儿童的贫困问题；(8) 加大贫困群体和非政府组织的参与程度，提高扶贫开发规划的实施效果。

在2004年3月召开的第十届全国人大二次会议上，中国政府表示将坚决推行以下各项扶贫措施：(1) 按每年超过1%的比例逐年减少农业税率，并在5年内完全取消农业税；(2) 到2007年实现全面普及基础教育和消除成人文盲；(3) 争取在2004年新增900万个就业机会，解决500万下岗职工的再就业问题；(4) 在3年内建立一个充分有效的疾病预防和控制体系，具备向城乡地区提供紧急医疗救助的能力；(5) 采取措施确保进城农民工工资

的及时全额支付，在3年内解决建筑行业拖欠建筑工程款和农民工工资的问题。

自1978年开始实行经济体制改革以来，中国已经成功地提高了人均寿命，降低了婴儿出生死亡率，并且降低了文盲占总人口的比率。这反映了中国政府在实现全社会均衡发展、广泛动员各方力量和资金，以及为贫困人口自助规划提供大规模资金支持坚定信心。

中国已经实现了在1990年的基础上将贫困人口数量减半的目标。日生活费不足1美元的贫困人口数量已经从1990年的3亿7480万人(占总人口的33%)下降到2001年的2亿1160万(占总人口的16.6%)。根据官方的统计数字，农村赤贫人口数量已经从1990年的8500万人减少到2003年的2900万人。

2001年5月，中国政府采纳了新的扶贫战略《十年扶贫开发纲要》。该战略计划建立一个针对“重点工作县”的扶贫开发体系，向人均年收入在625元(相当于75美元)的官方贫困线以下的3000万农村人口提供帮助。偏远地区、山区、少数民族地区以及赤贫地区可以优先获得扶持。新战略的重点将放在贫困家庭和农村工作。

同时，已列入“十五”计划的西部大开发战略，正在通过地区定点扶持的政策促进益贫式经济增长。

ADB's Assistance to Reduce Poverty in the PRC

亚行对中国扶贫事业的支持

To support the Government's efforts to address growing income disparities between urban and rural areas and between inland provinces and coastal areas, ADB signed a Poverty Partnership Agreement with the Government in 2003. Under the agreement, ADB will assist the Government in promoting economic growth to reduce poverty in the inland provinces. ADB will shift its lending programs to the less-developed inland provinces where most of the country's poor live. About 75% of the projects in ADB operations (1997-2003) were located in central and western provinces, compared with 40% during the 1987-1996 period. According to the PRC's Country Strategy and Program Update (CSPU), more than 80% of the lending program is earmarked

for projects in the central and western regions, home to the majority of the PRC's poor and ethnic minorities.

ADB uses loan projects to help the PRC reduce poverty by (i) promoting equitable and inclusive growth; (ii) making markets work better; (iii) fostering regional cooperation; and (iv) promoting environmental sustainability. The sectors include infrastructure, energy, water (water supply, wastewater treatment, water resource management), environment, and private sector. For example, local road connections in ADB-financed transportation projects allow farmers to deliver their products to markets and to access social services such as health care.

In the CSPU, the transport sector will



Signing ceremony of the Poverty Partnership Agreement in 2003
2003年《扶贫合作协议》签字仪式

continue to dominate ADB operations in the PRC, accounting for 59% of total lending. The share of lending for environmental sustainability, such as projects for improving water supply and sanitation, will increase from 5.7% in 2004 to

24.4% in 2007.

ADB also supports the PRC in poverty reduction through its technical assistance (TA) projects. These TAs aim at (i) developing the framework for the policy and institutional directions of its poverty reduction strategy for the next 2 decades; (ii) strengthening the legal and regulatory framework and judicial system for private sector development; (iii) addressing environmental problems and initiating pro-poor solutions such as combating land degradation and natural resource management; (iv) stimulating economic growth and cross-border trade with neighboring countries; (v) supporting the urban and rural poor through social security reform; and (vi) creating a sound environment for operations of nongovernment organizations (NGOs) in poverty reduction. ADB planned an annual TA program of about \$11.4 million from 2005-2007 to support the lending program, mainly policy work related to building an enabling environment for the private sector, improving governance, and reducing poverty.

For details on ADB's loan and technical assistance projects in the PRC with poverty reduction impact, visit http://www.adb.org/PRCM/Working_reduce_poverty.pdf.

为支持中国政府解决日渐加剧的城乡差别和东西部差距问题,亚行于2003年同中国政府签署了《扶贫合作协议》。根据该协议,亚行将支持中国政府加速内陆省份



ADB staff members visiting Xinjiang Uygur Autonomous Region for Global Environment Facility project in 2004
2004年亚行职员为全球环境基金项目到新疆维吾尔自治区考察

的经济发展,减少贫困。亚行的贷款规划将向贫困人口相对集中的内陆欠发达省份倾斜。1997-2003年间,约75%的亚行在华贷款项目集中在中西部省份,而在1987-1996年间,这一比例仅为40%。根据亚行《中国国别战略与规划更新版》,今后80%以上的贷款规划将投向贫困人口和少数民族人口相对集中的中西部欠发达地区。

亚行将重点向以下领域的项目提供贷款,以支持中国的扶贫事业:(1)促进公平与均衡的经济增长;(2)改善市场运作机制;(3)推动区域合作;(4)促进环境可持续发展。亚行贷款业务涉及的行业包括基础设施建设、能源、水(供水、废水处理和水资源管理)、环境以及私营部门。例如,亚行在贷款建设交通主干道的同时,要求政府配套建设地方道路连接线,

从而打通了农民销售农产品,享受医疗卫生等社会服务的渠道。

根据亚行《中国国别战略与规划更新版》,交通项目依然是亚行在华业务的重点,占贷款总额的59%。环境可持续性方面的贷款项目,所占的比例将从2004年的5.7%提高到2007年的24.4%,如改善供水条件和卫生设施等基本社会服务项目。

亚行还通过提供技术援助项目来支持中国的扶贫事业。亚行技术援助的目标包括:(1)制订未来二十年扶贫战略的政策方向;(2)强化私营部门发展所需的法律和监管框架以及司法制度;(3)应对环境问题,着手实施相应的益贫式解决方案,如防止土地退化和自然资源管理;(4)刺激经济增长以及同周边国家的边境贸易;(5)通过社会保障体系改革为城乡贫困人口提供支持;(6)为非政府组织参与扶贫事业创造良好的环境。亚行计划在2005-2007年间每年向中国提供大约1140万美元的技术援助赠款,用于支持贷款项目。这些技术援助项目主要是政策方面的研究,涉及为私营部门创造环境水平,改善治理和扶贫等内容。

如需了解亚行在华贷款和技术援助项目及其扶贫影响的详细资料,请参阅http://www.adb.org/PRCM/Working_reduce_poverty.pdf。

Highlights of ADB Actions to Reduce Poverty in the PRC 亚行在中国的主要扶贫工作

Developed ways to reduce poverty for counties and villages under the technical assistance (TA) on Preparing a Methodology for Development Planning in Poverty Blocks

“中国农村扶贫方式研究”技援项目探索了在县乡减少贫困的途径;

Conducted two studies related to strengthening the social safety net in the rural areas: old-age pension and health protection system

两项有关在农村地区强化社会安全保障体系的研究,即养老金制度和医疗保险制度;

Urged the Government to formulate policies for urban poverty issues through the TA Urban Poverty Study

“城市贫困研究”技援项目敦促中国政府制订应对城市贫困问题的政策;

Provided charitable trusts in Trust Law for pro-poor legal development and helped the Government establish the social insurance system and benefit the urban poor through the social security law

在《信托法》中加入了有关公益信托的条款,这有利于制订益贫性质的法律。此外还通过协助制订《社会保障法》来支持中国政府建立社会保障制度,为城市贫困家庭提供援助;

Provided access to legal services and judicial justice for the poor

扩大贫困人口享受司法和法律服务的机会;

Created a sound environment for nongovernment organization (NGO) operations through the TA on NGO's Role in Development and Their Legal Framework in the PRC to help draft the Regulations on Foundation Management

通过“中国非政府组织在发展的角色及其法律框架”的技援项目,协助制订基金会管理条例,为非政府组织的运营创造良好的环境;

Coordinated with the Global Environment Facility (GEF) to grant the PRC \$150 million to sharpen the poverty focus of environmental work

与全球环境基金组织(GEF)协调,为中国争取到其1.5亿美元的赠款,用于加强以扶贫为重点的环境工作。

Understanding Rural Poverty at the Guizhou Workshop

贵州研讨会有效增进各方对农村贫困的认识

A workshop to understand rural poverty, exchange lessons learned from existing poverty reduction activities, and explore effective ways for rural poverty reduction was held on 23-24 September in Guiyang, capital of Guizhou Province in the PRC.



The Guizhou Rural Poverty Reduction Models Workshop was organized by the Guizhou Provincial Poverty Alleviation and Development Office, and cofinanced by the Asian Development Bank (ADB) and Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA). About 80 participants attended the workshop, including local representatives from all key poverty reduction counties, cities, or prefectures. Other participants came from related provincial departments in Guizhou, related national government departments, funding agencies, and academic institutions.

The workshop was an opportunity to discuss successful rural poverty reduction models in Guizhou, including ADB's pilot Participatory Community Development Project, JICA's Poverty Reduction and Reproductive Health Project, World Bank's Southwest Poverty Reduction Project, and the Government's poverty reduction projects. The workshop participants agreed on the following about the prospects of reducing poverty in Guizhou.



Water supply under construction - part of ADB's pilot participatory community development project
施工中的供水工程 - 亚行参与式社区开发试点项目

- (i) Guizhou faces serious challenges in reducing poverty due to (a) concentrated distribution of the poor in the province; (b) inadequate funding for poverty reduction, as proposed in the Outline for Rural Poverty Reduction and Development (2001-2010); and (c) ineffective management of funds for poverty reduction.
- (ii) Development intervention targeting village participation, particularly for infrastructure and public services, is an effective approach to rural poverty reduction.
- (iii) Integrated development is useful in addressing constraints faced by poor farmers and communities.
- (iv) Capacity development is an important and effective component for rural poverty reduction.
- (v) Soft input (such as skills training) and hard investment (i.e., infrastructure) are of equal importance in rural poverty reduction.

2004年9月23 - 24日, 亚行在贵州省省会贵阳协办了新时期贵州农村扶贫模式研讨会。此次会议加深了参会人员农村贫困现状的认识, 交换了扶贫工作中积累的经验教训, 并且探讨了农村扶贫的有效途径。

研讨会由贵州省政府扶贫开发办主办, 亚行和日本国际协力事业团提供经费支持。约80名代表参加了本次研讨会, 分别来自各重点扶贫县市、贵州省政府部门、中央部委、捐资机构、以及学术机构。

研讨会讨论了贵州省的一些成功的农村扶贫模式, 包括亚行的参与式社区开发试点项目, 日本国际协力事业团的扶贫与生育健康项目, 世界银行的西南扶贫项目, 以及中国政府的一些扶贫项目。对于贵州省扶贫工作的前景, 与会代表达成了以下共识:

贵州省的扶贫工作任重道远, 原因主要包括(a)贫困人口分布集中;(b)《农村扶贫开发纲要(2001 - 2010)》中规划的扶贫资金不足;(c)扶贫资金的管理不善。

参与式扶贫方式是开展农村扶贫工作的一个有效途径, 特别是对于基础设施建设和公共服务的项目。

综合开发扶贫方式有利于解决贫困农民和贫困社区面临的各种限制条件。

能力建设是农村扶贫项目的一个重要和有效的组成部分。

农村扶贫工作中的软件(如技能培训)和硬件(如基础设施)建设同等重要。

Poor Students Take First Trip to Beijing

贫困学生的第一次北京之旅

Five poor students and their teacher from Nayong County, Guizhou Province, finished a one-week visit to Beijing in July - their first time to leave their villages. This trip was sponsored on a personal basis through a nongovernment education support program, organized by staff of the Asian

Development Bank (ADB) People's Republic of China Resident Mission (PRCM), China Agriculture University, and former Leading Group on Poverty.

The children had an eye-opening experience. They went through comprehensive

physical, eye, and dental examinations (the latter donated by the Ministry of Finance) for the first time in their lives.

They took the train, subway, boat, cable car, and bus, and visited major tourist sites in Beijing, including the Great Wall, Tian'anmen,



Guizhou students from poor villages visiting Beijing Zoo in July 2004
2004年7月贵州贫困学生参观北京动物园

and Forbidden City. They were taken to amusement parks, which they had only dreamed of before. They enjoyed all types of new dishes such as Beijing duck, lamb hot pot, Cantonese dim sum, and western food. They appreciated the donated clothing, bags, and other gifts, which they planned to share with other needy children in their village.

PRCM staff welcomed the children in the office and presented an appreciation certificate to the teacher for helping organize the education support program in the village. By interacting with the children, PRCM staff learned about rural life and showed interest to "serve the people".

The children and their teacher also visited the Leading Group on Poverty and met with the Guizhou Province representative officials in Beijing.

About 25 PRCM and ADB headquarters staff currently provide educational and other support to 35 poor students. This is part of the PRCM's Community Outreach Program since 2001.

今年7月，贵州省纳雍县的5名贫困学生和他们的老师第一次走出大山，来到了祖国首都北京旅行。他们此行由亚行代表处、中国农业大学和原扶贫领导小组的工作人员组织，全部费用由个人捐助。

孩子们生平第一次接触外面的世界，眼界大开。财政部的工作人员也为孩子们慷慨解囊，资助他们接受了全面的身体、眼科和牙科检查。对于这些孩子，这是第一次经历。

在这次旅行中，孩子们乘坐了火车、地铁、船、缆车和公共汽车等多种现代化交通工具，参观了北京的主要旅游景点，游历了梦想中的游乐园，品尝了各种美食，包括北京烤鸭、涮羊肉、广东早茶和西餐。临别前，他们惊喜地收到了衣服书

包，和其他礼物，他们说一定把礼物带回老家和村里其他小伙伴们分享。

亚行职员们在办公室热情接待了孩子们，并向他们的老师颁发了荣誉证书，以表彰她在协助组织教育资助活动付出的努力。在同孩子们的交流中，代表处员工增进了对农村生活的了解，进一步领会了“为人民服务”的精神。

孩子们还拜访了国务院扶贫开发领导小组办公室，并同贵州省驻京办事处的工作人员见面。

目前，代表处和总部的25名员工共资助了35名贫困学生，解决了这些困难家庭孩子上学难的问题。这也是代表处自2001年开始的社区交流活动的一部分。



Enjoying their first trip outside their villages
享受第一次走出大山的喜悦

ADB to Help Improve the PRC's Country Portfolio Performance 亚行着手改善项目绩效管理

Ways to improve portfolio performance and other sector-specific issues were tackled at the recent People's Republic of China (PRC) country portfolio review mission (CPRM) 2004.

The CPRM produced a Memorandum of Understanding (MOU), including an agreed Joint Government-ADB Action Plan to improve portfolio performance. The MOU was signed on 3 August.

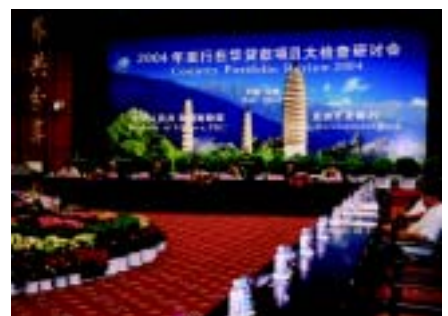
Held from 30 June to 3 July in Dali, Yunnan Province, the mission was led by staff members from the Asian Development Bank (ADB) headquarters and the People's Republic of China Resident Mission (PRCM).

The mission focused particularly on implementing the action plans under previous CPRMs and recommendations under various portfolio studies undertaken by PRCM.

The 2004 CPRM also covered ADB initiatives and measures for improving portfolio performance and implementation issues, evaluation, ADB's Project Performance Management System, Anticorruption Policy, Results-Based Management approach, and government actions for improving portfolio performance.

Liang Ziqian, Deputy Director General of the International Department of the Ministry of Finance (MOF), opened the review. Satish Rao, Deputy Director General of ADB's East and Central Asia Department, attended the wrap-up session and delivered the closing remarks.

More than 90 participants representing MOF, National Development and Reform Commission, China National Audit Office, line ministries, provincial financial bureaus, provincial development and reform commissions, and executing agencies participated in the review.



在近期结束的2004年度国别项目大检查研讨会中，亚行进一步探讨了如何改善项目绩效和解决部分行业项目存在的问题。

主要参会代表于8月3日签署了谅解备忘录，其中包括中国政府与亚行达成的联合行动计划，该计划旨在改善项目绩效管理。

本次国别项目大检查研讨会于6月30日到7月3日在云南省大理州举行。亚行

总部和代表处的工作人员参加了本次大检查。

检查的重点是回顾历次国别项目检查期间制订的行动计划实施情况，以及各项目管理案例研究中制定的建议方案的实施情况。

2004年国别项目大检查的内容还包括

亚行为改善项目绩效和实施情况所采取的各项行动和措施、项目评估情况、亚行的项目执行情况管理体系、反腐败政策、绩效管理方法，以及政府为改善项目绩效所采取的行动等。

财政部国际司副司长梁子谦主持了开幕式。亚行中东亚局副局长罗塞提先生

(Satish Rao) 参加了总结会并致闭幕词。

财政部、国家发展和改革委员会、国家审计署、相关行业部委、部分省级财政厅、省级发改委和各执行机构的90余名代表参加了本次会议。

Other ADB Events in the PRC

亚行在中国的其它活动

Between May and June, PRCM helped organize a series of workshops on Financial Governance and Management of Investment Projects in Beijing, Lanzhou, Kunming, and Shanghai. A total of 116 participants from executive agencies, provincial and municipal finance bureaus, and provincial audit offices attended the workshops.



5、6月间，亚行在北京、兰州、昆明和上海组织了投资项目财务治理和管理系列研讨会。来自执行机构、省(市)级财政部门 and 审计部门的共计116名代表参加了研讨会。

On 16 July, the Ministry of Finance (MOF), the State Forestry Administration, and ADB jointly organized the Inception Meeting for Project I—Capacity Building to Combat Land Degradation under PRC-Global Environment Facility Partnership on Land Degradation in Dryland Ecosystems. Vice governors from Gansu, Qinghai, and Shaanxi; and vice chairmen from Xinjiang Uygur, Ningxia Hui, and Inner Mongolia Autonomous Regions attended this meeting.

7月16日，财政部、国家林业局和亚行共同组织了防治土地退化能力建设项目的启动会议。该项目是中国/全球环境基

金旱地生态系统土地退化合作项目中的一个子项目。甘肃、青海和陕西省的主管副省长以及新疆维吾尔自治区、宁夏回族自治区和内蒙古自治区的副主席参加了本次会议。

In the third week of July, a delegation from MOF, headed by Director General Zhao Xiaoyu, discussed with ADB staff a proposed \$20 million grant funding facility for poverty reduction and regional cooperation. The PRC delegation and ADB signed the general principles guiding the establishment of the facility.



7月下旬，财政部国际司司长赵晓宇率代表团与亚行就设立2000万美元的扶贫与区域合作基金进行了磋商。代表团与亚行签署了设立该基金的原则性协议。

On 29-30 July, the first Task Force Meeting for the Preparation of the 2nd Greater Mekong Subregion (GMS) Program Summit was held in Beijing. ADB sent a team led by Kazu Sakai, then Deputy Director of ADB's Mekong Department (now Director General, Strategy and Policy Department). Government participants were from the PRC, Cambodia, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Myanmar, Thailand, and Viet Nam. In the meeting, participants agreed on activities to be scheduled

tentatively before the 2nd GMS Summit on 4-5 July 2005 in Kunming, Yunnan Province.

7月29 - 30日，第二届大湄公河次区域(GMS)经济合作峰会筹备组第一次工作小组会议在北京举行。亚行代表团由原亚行湄公局副局长坂井和(现任战略与政策局局长)率团。来自中国、柬埔寨、老挝、缅甸、泰国和越南政府的代表参加了会议。在会谈中，各方代表就会前的各项准备工作达成了一致意见。第二届峰会定于2005年7月4 - 5日在云南省昆明市举行。

On 3 August, a delegation from Nanning, capital of Guangxi Province, headed by Mayor Lin Guoqiang, met with staff from ADB's East and Central Asia Department, and presented proposals for urban development and transport projects for ADB's consideration.



8月3日，广西壮族自治区南宁市市长林国强率代表团与亚行中东亚局的官员举行了会谈。会谈期间，林市长还提交了部分市政发展和交通项目建议书供亚行考虑。

On 5 August, ADB Vice-President (Finance and Administration) Khempheng Pholsena delivered opening remarks at the Seminar on Asian Bond Market Initiative in Shanghai. Co-

hosted by ADB and the PRC Government, the seminar discussed benefits and challenges on local currency bond issuance by foreign multinational institutions, country case studies, borrowing strategies in Asia, and ways to foster investment.

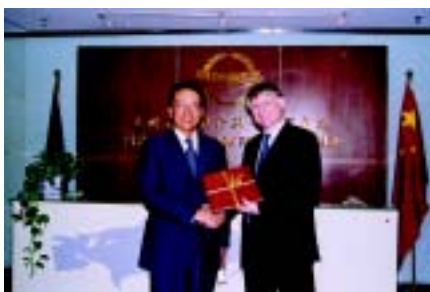


8月5日,亚行负责财务和行政的副行长沃瑟纳女士(Khempheng Pholsena)参加了在上海举行的亚洲债券市场发展研讨会并致开幕词。本次研讨会由亚行和中国政府联合主办,主题是探讨由国际机构发行本币债券的优势和挑战,介绍其他国家的相关案例、亚洲的借款战略,以及促进投资的途径。

From 2 to 6 September, PRCM participated in the 11th Beijing International Book Fair (see <http://www.adb.org/Publications/default.asp> for more information).

在9月2 - 6日,亚行代表处参加了第11届北京国际图书博览会(详细情况,请点击 <http://www.adb.org/Publications/default.asp>)。

On 13 September, Bruce Murray, ADB Resident Representative in the PRC, met with Zheng Hui, President of the Agricultural Development Bank of China. Strategic cooperation on the PRC's rural finance development was discussed.



9月13日,亚行驻中国代表处首席代表布鲁斯·莫利同中国农业发展银行行长郑晖举行了会谈。双方就中国农村金融发展方面的战略合作进行了磋商。

On 16 September, PRCM invited some street musicians to the office as a part of its community outreach program. PRCM staff briefed them on ADB operations. The musicians introduced themselves and performed pop music.



9月16日,一些街头乐手应邀到代表处做客。这是代表处举办的一项社区交流活动。代表处员工向他们简要介绍了亚行的业务情况。乐手们则介绍了他们的生活境况,并表演了一些自编曲目。

Three postgraduate students from overseas universities were selected for PRCM's student internship program this summer. In August, Sosuke Sean Yokota from Columbia University finished his study on Roads and Electricity's Impact on Education and Gender in the PRC. Jacob Young from Johns Hopkins University completed his research "Credit Guarantee Companies for Small and Medium Enterprises" in September. Jason Chai from Bond University is doing his research on Improving the Policy, Laws, and Regulations for Land Degradation Component I. So far, PRCM has established ties to promote an internship program with 18 domestic and overseas universities and hosted 12 interns.



Sosuke Sean Yokota 横田草介



Jacob Young 杨嘉谷



Jason Chai 蔡昶澔

今年夏季,三名国外大学的研究生在代表处实习。8月份,美国哥伦比亚大学的横田草介(Sosuke Sean Yokota)完成了公路建设和电力供应对中国教育和妇女问题的影响。9月份,美国约翰·霍普金斯大学的杨嘉谷(Jacob Young)完成了中国中小企业信用担保公司的研究。目前,澳大利亚邦德大学的蔡昶澔(Jason Chai)正在研究如何改善同中国土地退化治理的相关政策、法律和法规。到目前为止,亚行代表处的实习生项目与18所国内外名校建立了联系,并已安排了12名学生的实习活动。

On 22 September, PRCM held a press conference to launch the *Asian Development Outlook 2004 Update*. Bruce Murray, PRCM Resident Representative, and PRCM senior economists presented the latest analysis of the PRC economy and the forecast for 2004 and 2005. Major international and domestic media participated. Their questions focused on (i) PRC's macroeconomic tightening measures; (ii) PRC's banking reform; (iii) ADB's policy recommendations for the PRC's interest rates liberalization; (iv) PRC's heavy reliance on energy; and (v) the impact of higher oil price.



9月22日,亚行代表处举办了《2004年亚洲发展展望更新版》的新闻发布会。首席代表布鲁斯·莫利和代表处的高级经济学家们分析介绍了中国经济的最新走势,以及亚行对2004年和2005年中国经济走势的预测。国内外主要媒体均派记者参会。记者们针对以下热点领域提出了诸多问题:(1)中国的宏观经济调

控措施；(2)中国的银行业改革；(3)亚行对中国利率市场化的政策建议；(4)中国对能源的严重依赖；(5)石油价格上涨对经济的影响。

On 22 September, ADB and the Ministry of Construction (MOC) held a Seminar on China Water Sector Policy Reform. The seminar was aimed to review the working paper on Major Issues Faced by Private Investor in Participation in China Water Sector under the ADB-funded Policy Reform Support TA, and discussing how the Government can further support public-private partnership in the water sector. The participants included TA consultants, representatives from ADB, MOC, National Development and Reform Commission, Anhui Provincial Construction Commission and Finance Bureau, and international and domestic experts who were invited as resource persons.



9月22日，亚行同建设部联合举办了中国水资源行业政策改革研讨会。研讨会旨在审议题为《私人投资者进入中国水资源行业所面临的主要问题》的报告，该报告是亚行资助的政策改革技术援助项目的研究成果。会议还讨论了中国政府应当如何进一步为水资源行业的公私合作提供政策支持。与会人员包括该技

援项目的咨询专家、亚行、建设部、国家发展和改革委员会和改革委员会、安徽省建委和安徽省财政厅的代表，以及应邀参会的国内外专家。

On 29 September, ADB's Board of Directors endorsed the Country Strategy and Program Update for the PRC for 2005-2007 (see <http://www.adb.org/Documents/CSPs/PRC/2004/default.asp>). More than 80% of \$1.5 billion planned annual lending will focus on projects in the poor central and western regions.

9月29日，亚行董事会批准了《中国国别战略与规划更新版(2005 - 2007)》(<http://www.adb.org/Documents/CSPs/PRC/2004/default.asp>)。根据更新后的规划，亚行每年预计15亿美元贷款中80%以上的项目将投向中西部欠发达地区。

On 15 October, a delegation from MOF and the National Development and Reform Commission concluded in ADB headquarters in the Philippines a Country Program Midterm Review to discuss strategic issues and update the 2005-2007 lending and TA pipeline.

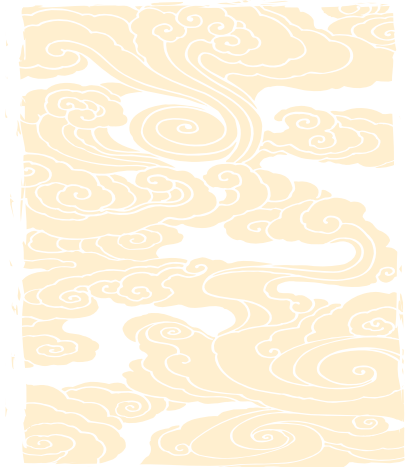


10月15日，财政部和国家发展和改革委员会的代表团结束了在亚行菲律宾总部举行的中国国别规划中期检查。双方更新了列入2005 - 2007年规划的贷款和技术援助项目，并讨论了相关的战略事宜。

On 1-2 November, an international workshop on integrated ecosystem management (IEM) took place in Beijing. The workshop aimed to promote a common understanding of IEM to combat land degradation within the PRC among line government agencies and provincial governments (see <http://www.adb.org/Documents/Events/2004/Eco-Management/default.asp>).



11月1 - 2日，综合生态系统管理国际研讨会在北京举行。研讨会旨在提高中国相关部委和省级政府部门对综合生态系统管理的认识，防治土地退化 (<http://www.adb.org/Documents/Events/2004/Eco-Management/default.asp>)。



The quarterly newsletter of the Asian Development Bank (ADB) People's Republic of China Resident Mission (PRCM) aims to enhance communications between ADB and its client groups. News from PRC disseminates information on ADB activities and provides a forum on development issues in the People's Republic of China. Articles in the newsletter, however, do not necessarily reflect the official ADB view. We welcome readers' comments and suggestions.

亚行驻中国代表处每季发布的《简报》旨在加强亚行与客户之间的交流。《亚行中国简报》报道亚行在中国的活动，并提供一个讨论中国发展事务的平台。但《简报》中的文章并不完全反映亚行的官方立场。我们欢迎广大读者的评论和建议。

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In this publication, “\$” refers to US dollars.
此刊中，“\$”表示美元。