

ADB

NEWS

from

PRC

Issue 5, July 2003

亚行简报

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

“Two out of three people in the world will face water shortages by 2025. But the burden of water-related problems falls most heavily on the poor. Globally, 1.1 billion poor people currently lack access to a safe water supply and 2.4 billion lack basic sanitation.” (ADB President Tadao Chino, *ADB Review*, January - February 2003, page 3)

“到2025年，全世界将有近七成的人口面临缺水问题，而这一问题对贫困人口影响最为严重。目前，全球仍有11亿贫困人口无法获得安全用水，24亿人缺乏基本卫生保障。”(摘自亚行行长千野忠男讲话，详见 *ADB Review* 2003年1-2月刊第三页) ■

Water Resource in the People's Republic of China 中国水资源状况

Access to clean water is a basic human need. However, the shortage of fresh water resources is a fundamental problem for a large part of the country. The average volume per capita of fresh water is only about one fourth of the world average, making the People's Republic of China (PRC) one of the world's most water-deficient countries. In northern PRC, water shortages limit economic development. Per capita water availability ranges from 360 to 750 cubic meters (m³) per person, much lower than the international definition of water scarcity of 1,000 m³/person. Despite fresh water shortages, consumption is increasing with the country's rapid economic growth and urbanization. The Government has classified more than 400 of the 669 cities as having water shortages, with a combined shortage of over 16 million m³ per day.

Water resource shortages are worsened because untreated or partially treated industrial and domestic sewage and wastewater are discharged into surface and ground water. More than 40% of the water in the country's 7 major river basins does not meet the Grade III national quality standard, the minimum standard for urban

water supply. The pollution of aquifers has worsened over the last 20 years. Ground water has been overexploited, undermining the soil beneath cities, industrial zones, and mining areas.

Wastewater generation is increasing. Growth in domestic wastewater generation, accounting for about 65% of the total, outweighs the reduction achieved in industrial wastewater, representing for about 35% of the total, as enterprises improve their wastewater management practices. Municipal wastewater management in many cities is still at an early stage—only 35% of urban wastewater was treated in 2000. The Government is paying increasing attention to water resource management and pollution control and is increasing investment to



*Pumping water from a well in Chengdu
成都地区的村民正用泵打井水*

address water supply shortages and wastewater treatment. Water allocation and conservation are given high priority by all levels of the Government.

The Tenth Five-Year Plan places priority on addressing water and wastewater issues. The capacity of centralized urban wastewater treatment will increase by 26 million m³, thereby raising the treatment rate of municipal wastewater to 45%. The use of recycled water by industries will increase from 50% in 2000 to 60% in 2005. Market forces will also be used to provide incentives to rationalize the use of scarce water resources and to generate funds for increased investment in water supply and wastewater treatment. Water tariffs will be increased to achieve commercial cost recovery and charges for wastewater treatment will be introduced.

清洁的水资源是人类赖以生存的基本条件。然而水资源短缺已成为中国大部分地区面临的现实问题，尤其在中国北方地区，水资源短缺已成为制约经济发展的因素。中国人均水资源占有量仅 360 至 750 立方米，低于国际通行人均 1000 立方米的水资源匮乏线。随着中国经济的快速发展和城镇化进程的加速，水资源的需求量与日俱增。全国 669 个城市中有 400 个供水不足，日缺水量约为 1600 万立方米。

由于未经处理或处理不充分的工业和民用污水大量排入地表和地下水系，更加剧了水资源短缺状况。全国 7 大流域中 40% 的水资源达不到国家三级质量标准，即城镇供水最低标准。此外，过去 20 年中，由于对地下水的过度开采，导致城区、工业区和矿区地下土质遭到破坏，地下含水层也不断下降。

目前，污水排量还在不断增加，其中，生活和工业污水比例分别为 65% 和 35%。

随着企业污水处理能力不断提高，工业污水已明显减少，但生活污水却在增加，且增长幅度超过了工业污水的减少幅度。许多城市的污水处理尚处于起步阶段，2000 年，仅 35% 的城市污水被回收处理。为此，政府正在加强水资源管理和污染治理，并加大供水和污水处理的投资力度。中国国内各级政府都十分重视水资源合理配置和保护工作。

在“十五”计划中，中国政府提出将优先考虑上述问题，并计划增加城市污水集中处理量 2600 万立方米，此举可将城市污水处理率提高至 45%。中国政府还计划将工业循环水的利用率从 2000 年的 50% 增加到 2005 年的 60%。同时将运用市场机制，促进水资源的合理利用，并不断加大供水和污水处理行业的投资。政府还计划通过提高水价及征收污水处理费等方式，实现商业化成本回收。■

ADB and PRC Partnership in Water Supply and Wastewater Treatment 亚行与中国在供水和污水处理领域的合作

ADB-Supported Water Supply and Wastewater Treatment Projects 亚行支持的供水和污水处理项目

Lending from the Asian Development Bank (ADB) to the water supply and wastewater treatment sector began in 1993, focusing on the urban areas. Since then, 11 loans totaling \$1.147 billion have been approved. These loans have financed 4 million m³/day of capacity to supply clean drinking water and 2 million m³/day of wastewater treatment. A total of 14 cities are benefiting from ADB's assistance. These loans were complemented by 25 technical assistance projects totaling about \$15.3 million.

ADB experience in the water supply and



The Suzhou Creek before (left) and after rehabilitation (right)
苏州河治理前(左)后(右)

wastewater sectors indicates that projects are well-implemented and are able to achieve their objectives. Water and

wastewater tariffs are increased as required. For example, under the wastewater treatment component of the



ADB water supply and wastewater treatment projects in the PRC
 亚行供水和污水处理项目在中国 (红标为项目地点)

Anhui Environmental Improvement Project, designed to help clean up Lake Chao, initial concern about cost recovery was mitigated through policy dialogue on tariff increases and the introduction of commercial management principles. A survey has found that consumers are willing to pay higher prices for water and are willing to pay for wastewater treatment. This was observed in Dalian, where tariffs have increased more than 11 times since ADB's initial involvement in the project in 1993.

亚行早在 1993 年就开始为中国城镇地区的供水和污水处理项目提供贷款。截止目前，亚行共为 11 个项目提供了贷款，贷款额度达 11.47 亿美元。这些项目的投入使用，使 14 座城市从中受益，共增加日清洁饮用水供水能力 4 百万立方米和日污水处理能力 2 百万立方米。此外，亚行还为 25 个技术援助项目提供了赠款，总金额约 1530 万美元。

亚行在供水和污水处理领域的经验表明，中国具备良好的项目实施能力，各项目均能实现预期的目标，同时能够保持水价和污水处理费上调适度。例如，在安徽环境改善项目的巢湖污水治理子项目中，起初对收回成本的担忧均因上调水价和采用市场运作机制而消除。此外，一项调查报告表明，消费者也能够承受水价上调幅度，并在一定程度上愿意承担污水处理费，这在大连污水处理项目中已得到了充分的证明。自亚行 1993 年参与该项目以来，大连水价已经上调了 11 倍多。■

ADB's Plans for Improving Water Supply and Wastewater Treatment 亚行供水和污水处理项目规划

The Asian Development Bank (ADB) plans to provide financing for another eight projects in the public sector during 2003-2006 totaling \$833 million, subject to the approval of the Board of Directors. As of June 2003, two of the eight projects have been approved. New projects will include supporting medium- and small-sized cities. ADB will also finance a study on rural water supply and sanitation to determine how ADB can provide more assistance in the rural areas, where the majority of the poor who are most vulnerable to water shortages live. ADB will provide technical

assistance grants to finance studies on policy, environmental tariffs, and capacity building. Apart from the public sector operations, ADB will continue to promote private sector investment in the water and wastewater sector.

See tables of ADB-supported loan and technical assistance projects at http://www.adb.org/PRCM/PRC_Partnership_Water.pdf

2003 至 2006 年间，亚行计划向其董事会提交审议八个公用行业贷款项目，总额为 8.33 亿美元。截止 2003 年 6 月末，亚行董事会已批准了其中的两个项目。新项

目将支持中小城市的公用行业项目。由于多数农村人口最容易受到水资源紧缺的影响，亚行将为农村供水和卫生项目提供资金支持，并将深入研究亚行通过那种方式为农村地区提供更多援助。此外，亚行还将提供技术援助赠款，主要用于政策、环境、收费和机构能力建设方面的研究课题。除了在公共行业的贷款业务，亚行也将一如既往地鼓励供水和污水处理行业的民营资本投资。

如需了解亚行贷款项目和技术援助一览表，请登录以下网址：http://www.adb.org/PRCM/PRC_Partnership_Water.pdf

ADB's Policy Partnership in the Water Sector

亚行和中国在与水相关行业的政策合作

The Asian Development Bank (ADB) focuses on improving the efficiency of water supply and distribution systems and reducing water pollution by investing in physical infrastructure. These investments are complemented by ADB's policy dialogue with the Government which covers the following areas: (i) improved cost recovery by strengthening tariff systems; (ii) watershed management; (iii) upstream pollution prevention and control; (iv) market-based instruments for wastewater management; (v) clean production technologies; (vi) legal framework, regulatory enforcement, and monitoring; (vii) water conservation; (viii) corporate governance and enterprise reform; (ix) wastewater management; and (x) promotion of private sector involvement.

Cost Recovery and Tariff Reform: Historically, water tariffs in the PRC were low. Although tariffs increased by 18% per annum from 1986 to 1998, they are still not high enough to ensure the financial viability of water companies. ADB-financed wastewater and water supply projects are designed to be financially sustainable. Appropriate tariff mechanisms are a critical factor to finance needed investment, end the dependence of water supply companies on government subsidies, and provide incentives to conserve water.

Two ADB-financed water tariff studies contributed significantly to water tariff reform. The first study, approved in 1997, examined water tariffs and developed a tariff mechanism based on the principal of full-cost recovery. A major output was the preparation of the National Guidelines on Water Tariffs (NGWT), which was promulgated by the State Development Planning Commission (SDPC) and the Ministry of Construction (MOC) in September 1998. These regulations

required public hearings to determine whether municipalities wanted to increase water tariffs.

The second water tariff study centered on developing institutional capacities to implement the NGWT. Support was provided for preparing the local implementing regulations of the NGWT for Zhangjiakou, Fuzhou, and Chengdu.

Wastewater Management: The focus of wastewater management policy dialogue is on integrating the management of industrial and domestic wastewater. Some ADB-financed projects are designed to help clean up polluted inland waterways by improving and expanding centralized municipal wastewater collection and treatment, strengthening water quality monitoring, increasing the efficiency of industrial waste water treatment through process audits, adopting recommendations on clean technology, providing advice on pretreatment systems, and using funds available from the pollution levy fund. To promote the use of clean technologies, ADB supported the drafting of the 2002 Clean Production Law.

ADB provided a technical assistance grant to help develop NGWT to improve urban wastewater management and encourage investment in wastewater infrastructure. The draft NGWT was submitted in April



Anhui Environmental Improvement Project - A technician checking water quality at the Hefei chemical plant
安徽环保项目 -- 技术员检测合肥化工厂的水质

2003 and discussed with the Government in a workshop. Tangshan, one of four cities in the case study conducted under the technical assistance, has the potential to pilot test the draft NGWT during initial implementation.

Legal Framework and Regulatory Enforcement and Monitoring for Environmental Management: To help strengthen the legal framework, ADB supported drafting the 1996 amendments to the 1984 Water Pollution Prevention and Control Law. ADB also helped upgrade the knowledge and skills of provincial legislative drafters in reviewing, amending, and formulating local legislation on protecting and conserving the environment and natural resources, and on preventing water pollution.

Because of weaknesses in the legal, regulatory, and institutional framework, addressing transjurisdiction issues is a major challenge to cleaning up PRC's polluted rivers. ADB is helping strengthen Transjurisdiction Environment Management. The main objectives of this work are to:

(i) assist the Government in operationalizing transjurisdiction provisions of the Water Pollution Prevention and Control Law using the Yellow River Basin as a case study; (ii) strengthen environmental management of the Yellow River Basin by developing transjurisdiction administration, environmental standards and regulations, and environmental monitoring and enforcement mechanisms; (iii) develop local legislation, rules, and regulations for implementing the transjurisdiction provisions of the Water Pollution Prevention and Control Law; (iv) examine the need for a national law to integrate various dimensions of river basin

environmental management; and (v) disseminate the findings and recommendations for potential application in other river basins.

Because of the significance of the Yellow River Basin and of water resource management, the Ministry of Water Resources is drafting the Yellow River Law to promote more integrated river basin management. ADB is supporting this effort by financing strategic studies relating to integrated water resource management of the Yellow River Basin and research for legal countermeasures for outstanding problems in the Yellow River Basin.

Water Conservation: Water conservation



Houses in a village in Henan damaged by the Yellow River flood
河南农村被黄河洪水不断吞噬的房屋

is an important part of the Government's and ADB's agenda in the water sector. The water conservation policies that have been pursued in conjunction with ADB-financed projects are aimed at minimizing system losses through efficient commercial operations, improved lining of water delivery channels, leakage detection, and repair; and promoting market-based incentives to reduce water use through adequate pricing of water and wastewater tariffs.

Private Sector Participation: ADB played a lead role in promoting private sector involvement in the water sector. ADB provided technical assistance to help the Government prepare the first build-operate-transfer (BOT) water supply project to be awarded on the basis of a transparent international competitive

bidding by providing assistance in the bidding and negotiation process. The resulting Chengdu No. 6 Water Supply Plant, a joint venture of Vivendi and Mitsubishi, partly financed by ADB, started commercial operation in February 2002.

In 2002, ADB partnered with the China Water Utilities Group to mobilize private capital for small-scale water supply and wastewater treatment projects.

亚行的投资目的是提高供水和水分配系统的效率, 以及通过加大基础设施投资减少水污染。亚行在污水和水资源领域的政策也决定了这些投资的意向, 其内容主要包括: (1) 通过改善收费系统提高成本回收效率; (2) 加强流域管理; (3) 预防和控制上游污染; (4) 在污水处理行业中引入市场机制; (5) 推广清洁生产技术; (6) 建立法律框架, 推动规章制度执行和监控; (7) 加强水资源保护; (8) 引进公司治理机制和进行企业改革; (9) 加强污水管理; (10) 促进民营企业参与。

成本回收和费率改革: 长期以来, 中国的水价一直处于较低的水平。虽然水价在1986到1998年间每年上升18%, 但目前水价仍难以维持自来水公司的运营。亚行在污水处理和供水项目的设计阶段均考虑项目的财务可行性, 重视水价在吸引项目投资方面的重要作用, 这样将有利于结束自来水公司长期以来依靠政府补贴的状况, 并提高消费者保护水资源的意识。

亚行资助的两项水价研究项目对中国的水价改革起到了重要作用。第一项研究于1997年批准, 主要研究水价问题, 并根据全面收回投资的原则开发了一套指导方针。该研究课题的主要成果之一是起草了《国家关于水价的指导意见》, 征求了群众



The opening ceremony for the Chengdu No. 6 Water Supply Plant
成都第六水厂运营典礼

的意见后, 于1998年9月由国家发展计划委员会和建设部发布执行。

另一项技术援助的重点是加强实施《国家关于水价的指导意见》的机构能力建设。该技术援助协助张家口、福州和成都根据《国家关于水价的指导意见》的精神起草了实施细则。

污水管理: 污水管理领域的政策研究重点为工业和民用污水的综合处理。部分亚行贷款项目的预期目标即通过提高城市污水集中收集和治理能力、加强水质监测、改进工业污水处理能力等治理内陆水道污染。而改进工业污水处理能力的主要途径包括开展工艺调研、采纳清洁生产技术、改善预处理系统, 以及合理利用排污费等。为促进清洁技术的推广和使用, 亚行协助起草了2002年公布的《中华人民共和国清洁生产促进法》。

为改善城市污水处理和保障污水处理基础设施的投资, 亚行开展了另一项技术援助, 旨在编制《国家关于污水处理价格的指导意见》。该文件的初稿于2003年4月提交, 政府对此召开研讨会进行了审议。该《指导意见》的实施阶段将在开展该项目的四座城市中的唐山市试行。

法律框架和环境管理制度的执行和监督: 为加强法律体系建设, 亚行于1996年协助全国人大起草了《中华人民共和国水污染防治法》修订案。此外, 亚行还协助培训各省的法规编制人员, 提高了他们在环保、自然资源保护和污染防治领域的业务水平。

由于法规、监管及机构设置方面的问题, 中国在解决跨辖区江河污染问题中面

面临着严峻考验。因此，亚行积极支持跨辖区环境保护工作。这项工作的主要目标包括：(1) 以黄河流域为试点，实施《水污染防治法》中有关跨辖区污染的管理条例；(2) 通过改善跨辖区管理水平、环境保护标准和法规、以及监测和执行机制，从而提升黄河流域的跨辖区环保水平；(3) 根据当地实际情况，制定《水污染防治法》中有关跨辖区污染管理条例的实施细则；(4) 研究是否有必要将各流域的环境保护管理办法综合纳入国家级法律框架中；(5) 将试点地区的结论和建议推广至其它流域。

水利部高度重视黄河流域管理及其水资源的管理工作，并起草了《黄河法》以促进综合性流域管理。亚行为这项战略研究提供了资金支持，研究的主要内容是黄河流域水利资源的综合管理，以及解决黄河流域遗留问题的法律手段。

水资源保护：水资源保护是中国政府和亚行在水资源领域的重要合作内容。亚行资助项目中采纳了多项保护水资源的措施来减少水资源的损失，其中包括提高商业运营效率、改进输水渠布线、探测管道泄漏和维修管线等。此外，还通过合理定价和收取污水处理费的途径鼓励节约用水。

民营企业参与：亚行在促进民营企业投资供水项目方面发挥了主导作用。亚行曾通过一项技援项目，协助准备中国国内首次采取国际竞争性招标的建设-运营-转让(BOT)供水项目。成都第六水厂项目即该技援的成果，于2002年2月开始商业运营，项目中标的投资单位是法国威望迪集团与日本丸红集团的合资公司。亚行也为该项目提供了部分投资。

2002年，亚行与中国水务集团合作建立基金，吸引民营资本投资建设小型供水和污水处理项目。■

Addressing the Severe Acute Respiratory Syndrome (SARS) Outbreak 阐述非典型性肺炎疫情及其影响



The Bo'ao seminar on "SARS and Asia's Economy"
博鳌亚洲论坛“非典”与亚洲经济：影响和对策”研讨会

Addressing the health, social, and economic issues related to the severe acute respiratory syndrome (SARS) has been a major challenge. As of June 2003, a total of 26 of 31 provinces/autonomous regions in the People's Republic of China (PRC) had been affected by SARS. Reported SARS cases reached 5,326

nationwide, 63% of the total SARS cases worldwide. After acknowledging the SARS problem on 20 April, the Government took measures and devoted financial and human resources to bring SARS under control. These efforts were effective in controlling the spread of SARS. By the end of June, the World Health Organization

(WHO) had removed the PRC from its list of SARS-affected areas and had lifted its SARS-related travel advisory.

In addition to human costs, SARS had an economic impact, particularly on the travel and tourism industry, as well as small and medium enterprises in the service sector. The Asian Development Bank (ADB) forecast that SARS would have only a temporary impact on the PRC's economy. ADB lowered its earlier economic growth forecast for 2003 from 7.5% to between 7.0% and 7.3%, but noting that the PRC will continue to be one of the fastest-growing economies in the world. At the Bo'ao Forum, ADB co-sponsored a seminar on the impact of and policy recommendations for SARS in Beijing on 13-14 May. The main conclusions were that (i) SARS would not seriously affect the fundamental strength of the economy; (ii) regional cooperation is important in containing the spread of SARS; (iii) the health sector needs to be strengthened, particularly preventive health and overall coverage in rural areas, where the majority of the PRC's poor live; (iv) information

campaigns based on accurate and transparent information are crucial in emergencies; and (v) targeted assistance is vital in mitigating the impact of SARS on the hardest hit businesses. More than 100 people attended this event. ADB President Tadao Chino and Chief Economist Ifzal Ali participated via pre-recorded speeches.

ADB initiated an action plan to help its developing member countries address the consequences of SARS. As part of this action plan, ADB provided a \$2 million technical assistance grant to help the PRC combat SARS in Western Region. In close coordination with WHO, this assistance will complement other assistance from the donor community, and will flexibly address the threat of further SARS outbreaks while also building broader preventive health capacities.

The PRC Resident Mission (PRCM) adopted some precautionary practices at the height of the SARS epidemic to ensure the safety and welfare of its staff. These actions include minimizing activities in and out of PRCM; engaging a medical doctor to screen visitors and monitor PRCM staff daily; taking measures so that staff could avoid using public transportation; providing hygienic materials to staff; scheduling a work-at-home rotation; and developing a contingency plan for emergencies. PRCM staff commented, "We appreciate ADB's concern for staff during this difficult time."

For more information on SARS analysis and Action Plan, please visit: <http://www.adb.org/SARS/>

应对由“非典”疫情引发的卫生、社会和经济等问题已成为中国面临的一项严峻挑战。截止2003年6月，中国内地31个省(区、市)中有26个省(区、市)发现了“非典”疫情。全国共报告“非典”病例5326宗，占全世界“非典”病例总数



PRCM staff wearing masks as a preventative measure
作为防护措施之一，亚行代表处员工戴上了口罩

的63%。4月20日公布“非典”疫情之后，中国政府采取了一系列积极举措，并为防控“非典”投入了专门的经费和人力物力。截止6月底，防止疫情扩散的工作取得了显著的成效，世界卫生组织(WHO)也把中国从疫区名单中删除，并解除了针对中国的旅游警告。

“非典”疫情的爆发不仅消耗了巨大的人力成本，而且对经济发展造成了冲击，尤其是差旅活动和旅游业，以及服务行业的中小型企业等。亚行预期，“非典”对中国经济的影响只是暂时的。亚行对中国2003年的经济增长预测从“非典”前的7.5%下调至7.0%和7.3%之间，但仍认为中国将继续成为全世界增长最快的经济体之一。亚行与博鳌亚洲论坛于5月13-14日在北京联合举办了主题为“非典”与亚洲经济：影响和对策”的研讨会。本次会议的主要结论包括：(1)“非典”不会严重影响经济活力；(2)开展区域合作是防止“非典”疫情扩散的重要途径；(3)加强卫生医疗部门建设，尤其是加强贫困人口较为集中的农村地区的卫生医疗部门建设和疾病预防措施；(4)在发生紧急事件时需要依据准确、透明的信息开展信息发布活动；(5)开展针对性地援助工作，减少“非典”对受其影响较严重企业的损失。出席本次会议的代表共100余名。亚行行长千

野忠男和亚行首席经济学家I·阿里以录像的形式发表了演讲。

亚行采取积极行动支持其发展中成员体应对“非典”带来的各种冲击。作为该行动计划的一项内容，亚行为中国提供了2百万美元的技术援助赠款，支持西部地区抗击“非典”疫情。经过与世界卫生组织的紧密协商，该援助经费将与其他捐资机构的援助协调开展，以便在加强疾病防控能力的同时，灵活应对“非典”再次爆发的威胁。

亚行驻中国代表处在“非典”疫情高峰期采取了一系列有效的预防措施，以保证员工的健康。具体措施包括：最大限度地减少代表处内外部组织的活动、聘请专职医生每日排查来访者并监测员工的健康状况、安排通勤车辆避免员工使用公共交通工具、提供清洁卫生消毒用品、安排员工轮班制度、以及制定突发事件的应急方案等。亚行员工表示：“我们感谢亚行在特殊时期给予员工的多方关照。”■

如需了解亚行对“非典”的分析和行动计划等详细资料，请登录亚行网站 <http://www.adb.org/SARS/>

Seminars and Events in the PRC

研讨会及交流活动

- ADB President Tadao Chino visited Beijing to participate in the China Development Forum on 23-24 March and to meet Prime Minister Wen Jiabao and several new ministers of the PRC, including the Governor of the People's Bank of China, Finance Minister, Chairman of the National Council of the Social Security Fund, Minister of Communication, Vice Minister of the State Development and Reform Commission, and Vice Finance Minister.



ADB President Tadao Chino
亚行行长千野忠男



Finance Minister of the PRC Jin Renqing
中国财政部长金人庆

3月23-24日,亚行行长千野忠男出席了在京举办的中国发展高层论坛,并与国务院总理温家宝会见。千野先生在京期间,还分别与几位新当选的部长举行了会谈,其中包括中国人民银行行长、财政部部长、全国社保基金理事会主席、交通部部长、国家发展与改革委员会常务副主任、财政部副部长等。

- On 5 March, Muhammad E. Tusneem assumed his post as Director General of the East and Central Asia Department. During his first visit to the PRC in his new capacity, he met with senior government officials from the Ministry of Finance, State Development and Reform Commission, State Environmental Protection Administration, and Ministry of Water Resources. He also visited the Tianjin Wastewater Treatment Project.



Muhammad Tusneem (fourth from left) visiting the Tianjin Wastewater Treatment Project
杜世民博士(左四)实地考察天津污水处理项目

3月,亚行东中亚局新任局长杜世民博士任职后首次到访中国。此次在华停留期间,他分别与财政部、国家发展与改革委员会、国家环保总局、水利部的数位高层官员举行了会谈。此外,杜世民博士还对天津污水处理项目进行了实地考察。杜世民博士于3月5日正式就任亚行东中亚局局长。

- In March, ADB organized a workshop on the PRC Private Sector Assessment.



2003年3月,亚行组织召开了主题为“中国民营企业评估”的研讨会。

- In May 2003, Bruce Murray, PRC Country Director, gave presentations on “PRC in the World Economy: Domestic Policy Challenges” in Rome and Frankfurt that were organized by the European Representative Office and on “Combating Land Degradation and Desertification in PRC” in Rome that was organized by the UN Convention to Combat Desertification.

2003年5月,亚行驻中国代表处首席代表布鲁斯·莫利先生分别在罗马和

法兰克福出席了由亚行欧洲代表处举办的亚洲论坛,并发表了题为“世界经济舞台上的中国:国内政策挑战”的演讲。莫利先生在罗马期间,还出席了联合国防治沙漠化公约(UNCCD)举办的研讨会,并发表了题为“中国土地退化和沙漠化治理”的演讲。

- In March 2003, Tammy Ginggaing Liu, an intern from the Massachusetts Institute of Technology completed her 3-month internship program at PRCM on Vehicle Emission Effects of Expressway Projects in the PRC. In February 2003, Wang Jian, an intern from University of Bremen, Germany completed his 5-month internship program at PRCM, focusing on nongovernment organizations.



Wang Jian
王健



Tammy Ginggaing Liu
刘菁菁

2003年3月,美国麻省理工学院的实习生刘菁菁在亚行驻中国代表处结束了三个月的实习项目。她实习期间的研究课题为《中国境内高速公路行驶车辆尾气排放对环境的影响》。另一名来自德国不来梅大学实习生王健于2003年2月完成了五个月的实习项目。他研究的课题重点是非政府组织。■

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