

Research on Japan's ODA to China and Its Contribution to China's Development*

Zhigang Wu
Liaoning University of Technology

Abstract

For a variety of reasons many Chinese people don't know much about Japan's ODA to China. However since 1979, over the past 30 years, Japan's ODA to China has played a very important role in China's reform and open as well as in the social and economic development. From that time to the present China has altogether obtained approximately 3.4 trillion (3,400,000,000,000) Japanese Yen loans (approximately 224,800,000,000 Renminbi Yuan) as well as other types of technical cooperation assistance and grant aid etc.. Over the past 30 years Japan is the largest donor country to China, China is also the largest recipient country to Japan. Japan's official assistance to China stands for over 60% of all bilateral aid provided to China in all donor countries. Many large-scale construction projects that have been built or being built from Japan's Yen loans or grant aid can be found in China's provinces, autonomous regions and municipalities. There is no doubt that Japan's ODA to China has made a great contribution for China's social and economic development as well as people's living level improvement. The paper will start researching the question from this point, namely what is ODA, and how about Japan ODA's history in postwar, and then studies the related background about Japan's ODA to China, its characteristics as well as its great achievements during the course of China's development in economy and people's living condition improvement etc., and in the end the article draws a conclusion that Japan's ODA to China has made great contribution to China's Development.

Key words: ODA Japan's ODA to China grant aid technical cooperation Japanese Yen loans contribution

* This paper was presented at the 9th Workshop held by the Project on the Chinese Economy, ORC, Kyoto Sangyo University, on March 21, 2008. I wish to express my appreciation for giving me the opportunity of presentation at the Workshop.

1 What is ODA?

1.1 The definition of ODA

ODA is an English Abbreviation for Official Development Assistance. According to DAC's definition ODA means that the official departments or agencies of developed countries implements a kind of grant aid or loan aid to the developing countries, for the help of their economic development and improvement in people's living conditions, inclusive of over 25% grant element. As stated, we may see three critical characteristics of the definition. Firstly, the financial aid funds provided to the developing countries are from the developed countries official departments, including the central and local administrations or their executive agencies; secondly, the main purpose of ODA is to make contribution for economic and social development of developing countries; and thirdly, ODA is a special assistance for the developing countries, at least inclusive of over 25% grant element.

1.2 The types of ODA

Most of Documents show that ODA should include three parts: grant aid, technical cooperation and loan aid. Therefore this research paper will state hereinafter.

Grant Aid

Grant aid is financial assistance that is extended to recipient countries without imposing an obligation of repayment.

Technical Cooperation

Technical cooperation involves the technologies being provided to recipient countries to spread the use of technology among people in developing countries and improve technical levels.

Loan Aid

Loan aid involves the provision of loans under relaxed conditions (low interest, long repayment period) to recipient countries.(these are in principle untied loans)

2 Brief Introduction about Japan ODA's History in Postwar

In October, 1954 Japan joined in "Colombo Plan" with a view to implement aid to the South Asia and South-east Asia. In 1955 Japan government appropriated 38.4 million Japanese Yen from the budget for assistance plan, and officially started to send experts to overseas and accepted researchers from the other countries. It was the first time for Japan to provide technical cooperation assistance after the World War Two. In October, 1958 Japan government signed an agreement with India government, promising to provide Yen loans to India from 1958 to 1961. This Yen loans are regarded as the beginning of Japanese Yen loans to developing countries. From 1960 to 1963 Japan government separately took part in the multiple-lateral assistance plan activities, and provided the related aid to Pakistan, Nigeria and Columbia. These activities were organized by World Bank. In April, 1964 Japan officially joined OECD, and for the first time in a developed country state started to provide official assistance to developing countries. In 1968 Japan became the assistance centre of Asia. In 1969 DAC officially defined the economic assistance

organized mainly by governments as official development assistance (ODA). During the 1970s Japan's ODA started to adapt new international environments. Under influence of energy crisis Japan's ODA made some new adjustments, and this period Japan provided aid mainly to the Middle East and the Gulf countries. It was from then that ODA's contents started to have the meaning of safety guard and strategic aid significance. After the 1980s Japan's ODA developed very fast. In 1989 the total amount of Japan's ODA surpassed the U.S. for the first time, and became the largest aid-giving country. From 1991 to 1995 Japan's ODA keeps the No.1 position

3 Reason on Japan's ODA to China and It's time division

3.1 Reason for Japan's ODA to China

3.1.1 Related history background about Japan's ODA to China

In relation to Japan, China normalized its diplomatic relations with Japan in September 1972 by the "Joint Declaration" issued during the visit of then-Prime Minister Tanaka to China. In August 1978, the "Japan-China Peace and Friendship Treaty" was signed. In November 1978 Chinese leader Deng Xiaoping visited Japan, marking the establishment of the structure of Japan-China economic cooperation. In December 1979, during the visit of then-Prime Minister to China, the Prime Minister(大平正芳) formally spoke to Deng Xiaoping about the idea of Japan's ODA to China. In April 1980 the two countries, for the first time, signed the agreement of Japanese Yen Loans to China. It was the first time for Japan to promise a package of long period's ODA to a foreign country. For China it's also the first time to obtain ODA from the member country of DAC of OECD. In 1981 Japan started to provide grant aid to China. Since then, the two countries expanded their political, economic and cultural exchange and deepened their interdependence.

3.1.2 Reason Analysis about Japan's ODA to China

Firstly, we may analyse the reason for Japan's ODA to China from the geopolitics (geographical politics) strategy aspect. The international environment in the 1970s urged Japan put priority for the development to the Chinese friendly relations. As a result of the Chinese and American relations improvement, Japan's major obstacle factor that Japan government desired to develop good relations with China was removed. In 1972 Japan and China's friendly relations got normalized. Chinese government declared, for China and Japan people's friendship, China will give up Japan's war reparations. Hence, many Japanese that experienced invasion of China war were moved deeply. They thought the Japanese economy had developed, should provide the economic cooperation to China. In August 1978, the "Japan-China Peace and Friendship Treaty" was signed. In the same year China government also established the Open and Reform Policy. The Chinese and Japanese intergovernmental fund cooperation condition was mature gradually. Moreover, under at that time world trade macroenvironment, Japanese and American economic friction was aggravating. Japan gradually realized to follow US's malpractice in the diplomacy, and considered it's very necessary for Japan to enlarge diplomatic space. But at that time Japan's relations with former Soviet Union, owing to influence on historical accumulated grievances, territory conflict and safety threat, their relations didn't get improve. In the multiple factor impetus, Japan was willing to develop the good relations with China. Secondly, we may consider the reason from the foreign economical strategic aspect. In the 1970s two petroleum crises caused Japan of the major energy dependence import's country to be under the enormous impact. Japan

started to seek for multiplication of energy import origin to guarantee “the economic security” and “the synthesis security”. Therefore Japan paid more attention to energy trade with China. At the same time Japan also took interest in the brand new and vast market potentiality in China. Thirdly, we may see from Japan’s bilateral policies to China. Japan ODA’s policies to China were established on the overall evaluation of politics and economy. In terms of politics, Japan took the ODA achievements as concrete manifestation of Chinese and Japanese friendly relations as well as the method of supporting China Reform and Open Policy. In terms of economy, Japan hoped the ODA can promote China’s energy development and change China transportation condition. One side for Japan the energy import can expand, and the other side the economic and trade relations between two countries can also be improved.

3. 2 Time division of Japan’s ODA to China

Japan’s ODA to China may divide approximately into following three times.

3.2.1 Development time (1979~1989)

This time may be considered as the closet time since China and Japan established diplomatic relations. For Japan, besides consideration of promoting the Chinese and Japanese economy relations, they also assisted China’s reform and open policy positively. Simultaneously quite coordinated China’s demand. Therefore this time aid has the suitable result. Moreover, in the grant aid aspect, we may see the symbolic achievements in Chinese and Japanese friendly time—“the Chinese and Japanese Youth Exchange Center”as well as the famous “China-Japan Friendly Hospital”and so on.

3.2.2 Adjustment time (1990~2000)

Although this time’s Yen loans still coordinated China’s development plan (the Eighth Five-year Plan and the Ninth Five-year Plan) and also provided the huge aid, after 1996, the fourth Japanese Yen loan’s way had the change. Originally five to six years as unit’s loan way took three years as the foundation. The two parties agreed that above three years plan can extend two years to deal with, that means can adapt the way of “three years plus two years”. Simultaneously the projects provided, except those prior infrastructure construction contents like transportation and electric power etc., also were increased some new items, such as environmental protection, inland development contents and so on. Especially in 1999, the environmental protection project occupies 14 items in entire 19 projects. In 2000 there are 20 items in entire 23 environmental items. Moreover this time relations between the two countries no longer like on last century 80’s are so smooth, for example, the politics problem, military as well as national defense cause Japan no longer unconditionally to help China.

3.2.3 Conversion time (2000~till now)

Along with the Japanese domestic finance environment worsening, Japan’s entire ODA budget has also encountered the contraction. Moreover, some domestic people in Japan raised complaint about Japan’s ODA to China. The amount of Japanese Yen loans starts to decrease sharply after reaching the peak in fiscal 2000~2001. Provision methods of Japanese Yen loans adjusted a new way, that means the single year amount of Yen loans will be provided according to the long list. In addition, before the 2008 Beijing Olympic Sports will be held, Japanese Yen Loans of new projects will be stopped. Main projects during this period belong to the aspects of environmental protection and education. In terms of grant aid, on account of the influence of entire circumstances, the amount of grant aid decreased a little, but for all the recipient countries, China is still on the

front line.

4 The contents of Japan's ODA to China and Its characteristics

4.1 The contents of Japan's ODA to China

Japan's ODA to China mainly includes three parts: Japanese Yen loan, grant aid and technical assistance. Japanese Yen loan is the main part. China calls it the capital and fund cooperation between China-Japan governments, whereas Japan names it "Japan's Economic Assistance to China". As Yen loan and Grant aid are listed into the item contents of ODA's financial expenses by Japan government, therefore Japan often calls Yen Loan Aid "ODA to China".

Japanese Yen Loan belongs to repayment loan aid. It supports the large-scale financial projects during the course of China's economic development and social development. It involves the provision of loans under relaxed conditions (low interest, long repayment period) to China. (These are in principle untied loans). For example, Yen loans in 2001, annual interest rate is 0.75%~2.2%; Yen loans in 2004 is 0.75%~1.75%, but the repayment period is 30~40 years long, including 10 years valid period. From 1980 to 2000, Japan's Official provided four times Yen loans to China. This kind of loan is suitable for building large-scale projects with long working period, furthermore the loan can be adapted for the orbit of national economy fifth plan to use. This is a special treatment for China. Many large-scale, long-building period infrastructure projects in all over the country are done, or being built, these projects money are from Yen Loans. For example, through Japanese loan aid, Beijing Capital International Airport and Beijing Subway Building Project; Chongqing city, Dalian city, as well as Guiyang city's environmental construction item; Hunan province, Hubei province as well as Jiangxi province's flood-proof construction; Inner Mongolia, Ningxia, Guizhou, Xinjiang, Gansu as well as Qinghai's telephone extension items, etc., these items financial aid are from Japanese Yen loan aid. ODA to China began in 1979 and from that time to the end of 2004, approximately 31,331 trillion Yen in loan aid has been implemented, accounting for more than half of the other countries loan total value. By the end of 2006 Japanese Yen Loans to China is 623 trillion Yen, playing a significant role in the realization of China's current economic growth.

Japanese Grant aid refers to a kind of aid fund which provides to the Chinese government by Japanese government for some specific project, and this fund doesn't need to repay. The purpose of grant aid is to support cultural development and the higher education promotion, and simultaneously promote Japan-China's cultural exchange as well as understanding mutually. The contents of grant aid includes: to provide the equipment, the facility and the supplementary related software. The aid object is higher education, culture, sports, cultural relics preservation, including university, research institute, library, sports facilities, ruins, museum etc.

Technical aid means that Chinese government dispatches the personnel to go to Japan to do research work. All expenses concerned are paid by Japanese government. Or the Japanese side dispatches the expert to go to China to lecture, teaching related technology or providing the equipment. The aim of technical aid is to help China foster the talent, enable them to grasp the technical know-how so as to support China's development and construction.

The Chinese Affairs Agency of JICA is in charge of the technical aid and grant aid to China. The grant aid and technical aid all do not need the Chinese government to pay expenses. It belongs to

the category which grants.

4.2 Characteristics of Japan's ODA to China

As special relations between China and Japan, Japan's ODA to China presents different characteristics with Japan's ODA to other countries.

First, the grant element contents of ODA increase unceasingly. In the 1980s the grant part of Japan's ODA to China only accounts for 20% (the lowest year only accounts for 10%). In the 1990s the grant part increases to 30%. After 2001, the grant part has already continuously increased to 40%. In 2003 the grant part almost occupies one half of net payment amount of ODA. Second, the amount of Japanese Yen loans to China is quite huge. Although the most developed countries, like Germany, England, France and so on, also provide the economic aid to China, but Japan is China's largest donor country (chart 1, as stated). For example, the amount provided by Japan's ODA to China in 2000 accounts for 61.2% of the total amounts provided by various countries ODA to China.

Illustration 1: Japan is the largest donor country(bilateral)

Illustration One: development assistance achievements illustration by various countries governments to China

(member countries of DAC of OECD)

(Net payment amount, unit: million USD, in 2000) total amount: \$1,257.5 million dollars, Japan accounts for 61.2%.



Japan (日本) 769.2 Germany (德国) 212.8 England (英国) 83.4 France (法国) 46.0 Spain (西班牙) 32.0 other countries (其他国家) 114.1

chart-1 Economic Achievements about Various Governments' ODA to China

DAC's statistics Net payment amount Unit: Million USD

Year	First Position	Second Position	Third Position	Four Position	Fifth Position	Japan	Toatl Amount
2000	Japan 769.2	Germany 212.8	England 83.4	France 46.0	Spain 32.0	769.2	1,257.5
2001	Japan 686.1	Germany 163.8	England 50.7	France 42.8	Austrilia 27.9	686.1	1,079.8
2002	Japan 828.7	Germany 149.9	France 77.2	England 36.1	Canada 28.7	828.7	1,211.5
2003	Japan 759.7	Germany 152.2	France 74.3	England 47.4	Austrilia 31.8	759.7	1,139.5
2004	Japan 964.7	Germany 260.5	France 102.8	England 72.2	Austrilia 37.5	964.7	1,585.4

source: OECD/DAC

Third, In order to coordinate with China's economic construction the provision methods of Japanese Yen loans use the multi-years plan to aid China's Development Plan (Sixth Five-year Plan,etc.) before 1999. (Later according to situations change the methods are adjusted as " single year provision"). This is the special treatment to China. In 1980s, Japanese Yen loans are mainly used to develop the eastern part, costal area of China. Whereas nowadays the Yen loans are chiefly used to develop the inland, undeveloped middle part and west area in China. In a word, the use of Japanese Yen loans coordinates closely with the Chinese important economic development contents . Fourth, at the beginning the Japanese Yen loans are mainly used to build the infrastruture construction aspects, such as airport, harbor, railroad, electric power, communication etc. Afterwards more used at the urban construction (for instance running water, sewage treatment, subway and so on) as well as the fields of environmental protection, personnel training etc. Fifth, Japan's ODA to China always is one of core contents of Japanese policy towards China. In order to express friendship to China, the cabinet of then-Prime Minister (大平正芳), for construction of China and Japan's Friendly Hospital, rendered 16,430,000,000 Japanese Yen asistance gratis about equipment facilities. Sixth, the politics affairs between two countriesoften influence Japan's ODA to China. For example, Japan weighed some factors as the development aid standard, such as China military expenditure, the human rights, the democratization, the market economy and so on.

5 Japan ODA's Outline and Related Contents Adjustment to China

In 1992 Japan government formulated the outline of ODA. The outline stipulated the Japanese ODA's goal, the significance, the basic idea and the aid policy and so on. In 1999, Japan government worked out ODA' s midium policy, determined later 5 year's aid policy. In August 2003 the Japanese Cabinet conference passed the outline of Japan's ODA. That means the government made the adjustment to the ODA policy again since the 1990s in last century.

As to Japan's ODA to China, the Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA) established an

assistance research organization about China for the first time in 1989, and submitted a final research paper in 1991. The research paper proposed that ODA should support China's reform and open policy, realize the economic stabilization and eliminate inflation as the goal, take infrastructure and elimination economy development bottleneck as key aid policy. In 1997 JAIC established the second assistance research organization, and presented another final research paper. The paper suggested that ODA should resolve the problems related with the Chinese economy rapid development as assistance policy. That means ODA should pay more attention to the development of the interior area, eliminate poverty and the local disparity, protect the environment, promote the agriculture development and the grain supplies, push the market economy institution construction etc. After entry into the new century, facing with the new environment, specially aiming at the Japanese domestic criticism and the disaffection, the Japanese Ministry of Foreign Affairs widely sought for various opinions, in October 2001 Japan government formulated "Economic Assistance and Cooperation Plan for China". The plan included new aid policy for China.

The concrete change manifests in the following:

In terms of Japanese Yen loans, loan amount reduces substantially. For example, compared to the last year, in 2001 fiscal year Japanese Yen loan is 1613 billion Yen, the amount reduces 24.7%. It is the lowest amount since 1996.

Loan conditions raise as well. Because in 2002 China average GDP per person has amounted to 911 US dollars, entered the low income developing nation ranks from the impoverished developing nation.

Japanese Yen loans lay particular emphasis on environmental assistance. For example, in March 2002 among 15 items of Japanese Yen loans the environmental protection loans are 7 items, the loan amount accounts for 54%.

Japanese Yen loans put particular stress on the inland assistance. Along with China west big development strategy implementation, Japan also simultaneously increased to the western area loan project.

Yen loans increase the personnel training aid. For example, among 15 items of Yen loans in 2002, 6 items belongs to personnel training.

Compared to the beginning of Yen loans, after 2000 the coastal area infrastructure aid reduces.

Chart-2 1996—2001 Japanese Yen loan

(unit: trillion Japanese Yen, %)

The fourth time's Japanese Yen loan A package provision						Single year provision
Year	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001
Loan amount	1705.11	2029.06	2065.83	1926.37	2143.99*	1613.44
Increase or decrease percentage	20.6	19.0	1.8	-6.8	11.3	-24.7

source: [Japan] Foreign Affair Ministry: 《2001Japan's ODA to China》, 2002.3.

Chart-3 Data sheet of Japanese Yen terms of credit

	Terms of credit	Basic standard/choice	Loan interest rate	Maturity	Grace period	Raising condition
Impoverished developing countries Below per capita national income 745 US dollars	Usual terms	Basic standard	1.30%	30 years	10 years	Untied
	Priority terms	Basic standard	0.75%	40 years	10 years	Untied
	Using Japan's technology	Basic standard	0.75%	40 years	12 years	Untied
Low income developing countries Per capita national income 746~1435USD	Usual terms	Basic standard	1.5%	30 years	10 years	untied
		choice	0.9%	20 years	6 years	untied
	Priority terms	basic standard	0.75%	40 years	10 years	untied
		choice	0.75%	20 years	6 years	untied
	Using Japan's technology	basic standard	0.75%	40 years	12 years	untied

source: [Japan]: 《2002Japan's Oda White Paper》, International Cooperation Promotion Organization 2003.4

6 Japan ODA's contribution to China development

6.1 Results achieved by Yen loans to China

Japan's ODA to China includes three major parts: Japanese Yen loan, grant aid and the technical assistance cooperation, in which Japanese Yen loan amount is the biggest, the result is also most remarkable. Over 30 years Japanese Yen loan has constructed many big-sized projects successfully, such as in the field of energy and resources development, transportation, communication infrastructure construction as well as in the farming and forestry, urban construction, environmental protection. According to incomplete statistics, its main construction project roughly distributes in following ten aspects. Railway and highway construction, harbor and airport construction, urban communications improvement, electric power building, energy conservation, telecommunication and information system, reservoir construction, building fertilizer plant, urban construction and town gas as well as city water supply and environmental protection. For example, Yen loans have been used to provide approximately 35% (approximately 4,600 kilometers) of China's total electrified railway extension (approximately 13,000 kilometers), to build approximately 13% (approximately 60) of the large 10,000 tons berths in Chinese ports (approximately 470), and to provide approximately 35% (approximately 11 million tons a day). (All figures as of 1998, from studies conducted by the Japan Bank for International Cooperation.) In the 1990s Japanese Yen loans hold the very important status in the Chinese capital construction and the investment. At the very beginning of China reform, China faces the lack of the massive funds. Japan, at that time, was the first country to support China's reform and open policy and provided the fund to construct infrastructure projects. From intermediate stages of 1990s, the key point of Japanese Yen loan starts to change the contents from the aspects of infrastructure construction to the environmental protection and personnel training, from the coast to the inland. After 2004, along with Chinese economy rising and foreign investment increasing, Japanese Yen loan's amount decreases continuously to 858.75 trillion Japanese Yen. By the opening of Beijing

2008 Olympic Sports Meeting Japanese Yen loan will end its history fate.

Illustration 2: electrified railway

Approximately 35.4% (approximately 4,600 kilometers) of China's total electrified railway extension (approximately 13,000 kilometers) (by the end of March, 1998)

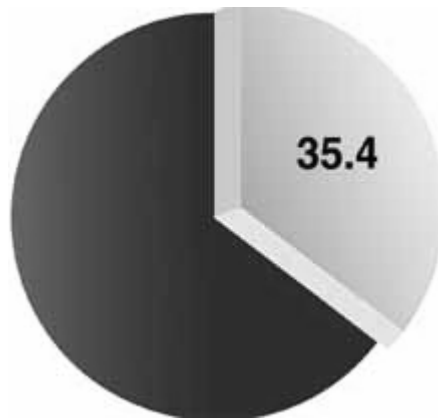


Illustration 3: harbor

Approximately 12.8% (approximately 60% of the large 10,000 tons berths in Chinese ports (approximately 470)) (by the end of March, 1998)

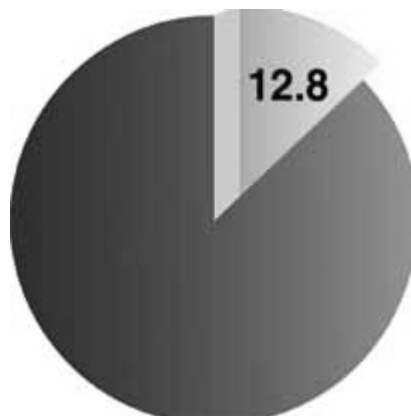
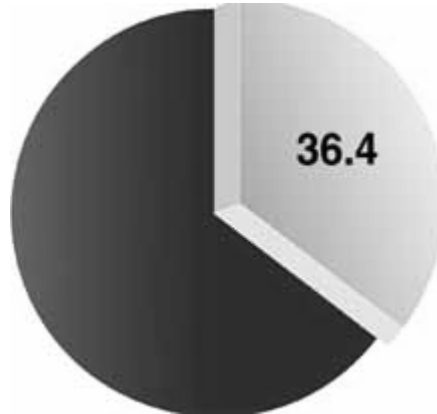


Illustration 4: sewage tratment

Approximately 36.4% (approximately 4 million tons a day) Of China's sewage treatment capacity (approximately 11 million tons a day) (by the end of march,1998)



Remarks: All figures as of 1998, from studies conducted by the Japan Bank for International Cooperation.)

chart-4 Importance of Japan's Yen loan in Chinese Economic Development

Year	Yen loan (a hundred million)	A hundred Yen equals to Renminbi (Yuan)	JapaneseYen loan equals toRenminbi (a hundred million) A	Infrastructure construction investment (a hundred million) B	State budget capital investment (a hundred million) C	A/B (%)	A/C (%)
1990	1225.00	3.3233	40.71	1703.81	363.59	2.38	11.19
1991	1296.07	3.9602	51.33	2115.80	348.45	2.40	14.73
1992	1373.28	4.3608	59.89	3012.65	307.87	1.90	19.45
1993	1387.43	5.2020	72.17	4615.50	431.76	1.56	16.71
1994	1403.42	8.4370	118.41	6436.74	434.57	1.83	27.25
1995	1414.29	8.9225	126.19	7403.62	491.67	1.70	25.67
1996	1705.11	7.6325	130.14	8570.79	521.11	1.51	24.97
1997	2029.06	6.8000	137.98	9917.02	574.51	1.39	24.02
1998	2065.83	7.1310	144.61	11916.42	1021.32	1.21	14.16
1999	1926.37	7.7348	149.00	12618.70	1486.00	1.18	10.01

Remarks: By same year exchange rate computation

Sources: 《1999 ODA White Paper》, 《Chinese Statistics Yearbook》 2000

chart-5 Total Amount of Japanese Yen loans

unit: hundred million Yen

year	1989	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
Total amount	972	2144	1614	1212	970	858. 75	740	623. 3	463

Remarks: The amount of Japanese Yen loan is subject to the Exchange of Note between two governments

Sources: 《2006 Japan's ODA White Paper》

Chart-6 Amount of Japan's grant aid and technical aid

unit: hundred million

Year	Grant aid	Technical cooperation
1990	66. 06	70. 49
1991	66. 52	68. 55
1992	82. 37	75. 27
1993	98. 23	76. 51
1994	77. 99	79. 57
1995	4. 81	73. 74
1996	20. 67	98. 90
1997	68. 86	103. 82
1998	76. 05	98. 30
1999	59. 10	73. 30
2000	47. 80	81. 96
2001	63. 33	77. 77
2002	67. 87	62. 37
2003	51. 50	61. 80
2004	41. 10	59. 23

Note1: Japan's fiscal year is from April to March next year

Note 2: Amount of grant aid is subject to E/N between two countries. Amount of technical cooperation is subject to JICA's calculation

Sources: 《2005 Japan's ODA White Paper》

6.2 Results achieved by grant aid and the technical cooperation.

From 1980 grant aid to China started to carry out in basic lives aspect, such as in medical health care, environmental protection, personnel training and education field. By the end of 2004 the amount of grant aid is 1,457 hundred million Japanese Yen. For example, China-Japan friendship Hospital that was established through grant aid is one of the major medical institutions in the Beijing metropolitan area, treating approximately 3,000 patients each day. In the area of technical cooperation the Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA) has accepted trainees from China for the purpose of providing assistance to cultivate administrative personnel. As of FY2003 JICA had accepted a cumulative total of over 15,000 trainees, and the Association for Overseas

Technical Scholarship (AOTS) had accepted more than 22,000 trainees to nurture the human resources required of or industrial promotion. JICA has also dispatched 5,000 experts to China. Past ODA projects in China included large-scale economic infrastructure projects, including the building of roads, airports and power of stations, infrastructure projects in medical and environmental areas as well as personnel training and sending experts to serve China etc. These projects and aids have played a significant role in the realization of China's current economic growth and people's living level improvement.

References

1. 《2005年版政府开发援助（ODA）白书》日本外务省编 东京 2005
2. 《2002年度 ODA 白皮书》日外务省经济协力局编 国际协力推进会 2003年4月
3. 《对中国经济的协力计划》外务省 2001年10月
4. 《2002年度对华日元贷款》外务省 2003年3月
5. 《2001年度对华日元贷款》外务省 2002年3月
6. 《2000年度对华日元贷款》外务省 2001年3月
7. 《中日关系问题报告》冯昭奎编 香港利文出版社 2005年
8. 《日本对华 ODA 连年减少与新变化》刘昌黎 东北财经大学国际经济贸易学院 2004
9. 《日本对华 ODA 的战略思维及其对中日关系的影响》王昆 中国社会科学院出版社 2005年
10. 《中国经济》JETRO 编 2006年10月号
11. 《日本对亚太国家官方开发援助之研究》石原忠浩 政治大学东亚研究所博士 2006
12. 《关于对华 ODA 的思考》渡边利夫 环太平洋经营情报 2001年10月
13. <http://www.mofa.go.jp/mofaj/gaiko/oda/kunibetsu/enjyo/China-gai.html> 外务省网址
14. <http://www.jbic.go.jp/japanese/oec/oda/index.ph/>
15. <http://www.cn.emb-japan.go.jp/oda/summary.htm>
16. <http://www.sina.com.cn>. 南方周末 2008年2月21日
17. <http://finance.qq.com>
18. <http://www.sinology.cn/Article/2005/Article/>
19. <http://www.pko.go.jp/PKO-E/pko/index2-e.html>
20. <http://www.jica.go.jp/japanese/oec/oda/index.ph/>