

## Supporting China's Environmental Improvement Project and Inland Region Developments

### -ODA Loans to China in the amount of 192.637 Billion Yen in FY1999 -

1. Japan Bank for International Cooperation (Governor: Hiroshi Yasuda) has decided to provide the Government of the People's Republic of China (China) with loans totaling 192.637 billion yen for a total of 19 projects in FY1999. The loan agreements were signed today at JBIC Head Office by Kyosuke Shinozawa, Deputy Governor and Managing Director of JBIC, and Lou Jiwei, Vice Minister of Finance, representing the Government of China. With the signing of the loan agreements today, the cumulative total of ODA loans by JBIC to the Government of China stands at 2,453.510 billion yen (258 commitments).

#### 2. Trends in ODA Loans to China

Japan's ODA loans to China may be traced back to the statement in 1979 by then Prime Minister Ohira that Japan would cooperate as much as possible in the modernization of China. The first ODA loan to China was extended in April 1980. This fiscal year therefore marks the 20th anniversary of the start of the loans. In the beginning, the loans were primarily channeled into the railways, ports, and electric power sectors, that is, the transportation and electric power sectors, with the intent of eliminating bottlenecks in infrastructure. Along with the economic growth of China, however, changes have been demanded in the approach taken in ODA loans. The assistance provided has expanded from large-scale infrastructure to projects having a direct effect on the public life. In particular, in the fourth round of ODA loans to China provided from FY1996 on, 46 percent under the approval number of commitments, and 28 percent under the approval amount of commitments, went into environmental projects aimed at improvement of the global environment and residential environment. In particular, consideration was given to increasing cooperation in the institutional building and strengthening organizations, and other areas of know-how making use of the experiences of Japan in combating pollution in the late 1960s and early 1970s.

#### 3. Features of ODA Loans in FY1999

The loans of this fiscal year constitute the first year of the latter two years of the fourth round of ODA loans (FY1999-2000) agreed upon at the Japan-China summit conference held when Chairman Jiang Zemin visited Japan in November 1998. For the latter two years of the fourth round, the Government of Japan agreed to provide 390 billion yen in the two years from FY1999 to 2000 stressing the environment, agriculture, and inland region development to help to reduce the inland regional disparities in income.

Particular features of this year package of ODA Loans are as follows:

##### (1) Assistance for Environmental Improvement

Projects relating to environmental improvement account for 14 out of the 19 or 74 percent of the number of projects approved in FY1999. Among these, the "Environmental Model City Project" is being conducted as part of the "Japan-China Environmental Development Model City Scheme" agreed upon in 1997 by then Prime Minister Ryutaro Hashimoto and the Government of China. The best approach to actual cooperation for this project was studied by expert committees established in both Japan and China. Dalian, Chongqing, and Guiyang were selected as model cities. Measures against air pollution and the fostering of environmental management capacity were discussed from an expert, medium- and long-term perspective and projects to be implemented at the cities recommended in April 1999. The projects in the three cities being funded by the current loans based on the recommendations of the expert committees are aimed at improving the environments in their regions and include measures such as the supply of heating gas, thermal power and steps against factory pollution, etc. so as to help improve the air quality in the cities. Successful cases will be used as models and the methods learned spread to other Chinese cities. JBIC is tying up with the Japanese Ministry of Foreign Affairs and other related ministries and agencies, the city of Kitakyushu and other local governments, and the Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA), to organize Japanese comprehensive support system.

##### (2) Assistance in Inland Region Development

Projects relating to inland development account for 13 out of the 19 or 68 percent of the projects approved in FY1999. This is about double the number of projects concerning coastal areas. Since the 1980s, under the economic reform program, the coastal regions have been given priority in foreign investment and reforms of the financial system and have consequently achieved high rates of economic growth. Powered by the economic development of the coastal regions, China has achieved steady, stable economic growth. On the other hand, the inland regions, where the state-owned enterprises still account for much of the economic activity and, due in part to geographic factors, the environment for private investment, that is, the infrastructure etc. have yet to be set up, have been relatively slow in growth. This has broadened the disparity between the coastal and inland regions and has led to social problems such as a flow of population to the coastal regions and a growing income gap. The loans for road construction, waterworks, etc. to support the economic development of the inland regions, constituting more than 80 percent of the inland area of China, will help to reduce the disparity in income between the inland and coastal regions.

##### (3) Assistance in Flood Control

The Yangtze river mid-stream reaches was struck by a terrible flood from the summer to fall of 1998, damaging 223 million people. Total damages ran up to 3 trillion yen. As the seriousness of the flood damage became known, Japan provided emergency relief supplies over a four-month period through JICA. JBIC is now assisting the reinforcement of river banks and construction of municipal draining systems so as to fundamentally improve flood control in the three hardest hit provinces of Hunan, Hubei, and Jiangxi. The projects take into account the results of consultation with the World Bank, which is planning to provide aid for similar projects in rural areas in the mid-stream reaches of the Yangtze river, and will help protect the lives and property of residents in the mid-stream reaches and stabilize the social infrastructure.

(See Appendix for details.)

## Loan Amount and Conditions

Project Name	Amount (Million Yen)	Interest Rate (%, p.a.)		Repayment Period/ Grace Period(Years)		Tying Status	
		Goods and Services	Consulting Services	Goods and Services	Consulting Services	Goods and Services	Consulting Services
Benxi Environmental Improvement Project(III)	1,160	0.75**	-	40/10	-	Bilateral Tied	-
Liangping-Changshou Highway Construction Project	24,000	2.2	0.75**	30/10	40/10	General Untied	Bilateral Tied
Hainan East Expressway Expansion Project	5,274	2.2	-	30/10	-	General Untied	-
Xinxiang-Zhengzhou Highway Construction Project	23,491	2.2	0.75**	30/10	40/10	General Untied	Bilateral Tied
Guiyang Environment Model City Project	6,266	0.75**	-	40/10	-	Bilateral Tied	-
Dalian Environment Model City Project	5,315	0.75**	-	40/10	-	Bilateral Tied	-
Chongqing Environment Model Project	4,412	0.75**	-	40/10	-	Bilateral Tied	-
Suzhou Water Environmental Improvement Project	6,261	0.75**	-	40/10	-	Bilateral Tied	-
Zhejiang Sewage Treatment Project	11,256	0.75**	-	40/10	-	Bilateral Tied	-
Guangxi Water Supply Project	3,641	1.7*	-	30/10	-	General Untied	-
Kunming Water Supply Project	20,903	1.7*	0.75**	30/10	40/10	General Untied	Bilateral Tied
Chengdu Water Supply Project	7,293	1.7*	-	30/10	-	General Untied	-
Chongqing Water Supply Project	6,244	1.7*	-	30/10	-	General Untied	-
Jiangxi Water Supply Project	4,147	1.7*	-	30/10	-	General Untied	-
Hunan Urban Flood Control Project	24,000	0.75**	-	40/10	-	Bilateral Tied	-
Hubei Urban Flood Control Project	13,000	0.75**	-	40/10	-	Bilateral Tied	-
Jiangxi Urban Flood Control Project	11,000	0.75**	-	40/10	-	Bilateral Tied	-
Yellow River Delta Agricultural Development Project	8,904	2.2	-	30/10	-	General Untied	-
Harbin Electric Network Construction Project	6,070	2.2	-	30/10	-	General Untied	-
Total(19Commitments)	192,637						

\* Standard environmental project

\*\* Special environmental project

## Summary of ODA Loan Programs to the People's Republic of China for FY1999

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### (1) Benxi Environmental Improvement Project (III)

The city of Benxi is located in a mountainous region in the southeastern part of Liaoning Province. Since the 1940s it has developed as an industrial city and has played a major role in producing basic materials in China. Surrounded by mountains, the city has only limited room for residential neighborhoods, and with almost all ironworks, cement plants, and other large industrial plants concentrated in the center of the city, the commercial and residential areas are interspersed. In addition, rapid economic growth and an increase in population have led to extremely severe environmental pollution in Benxi in recent years.

This project aims to supply natural gas and alleviate pollution in all types of factories in order to improve the air and water quality of Benxi. It is therefore compatible with three of the major emphases (the environment, agriculture, correction of disparities among regions, especially the interior regions) of the Overseas Economic Cooperation Operations implementation guidelines for the Japan Bank for International Cooperation.

The first two phases of the program have already been implemented. The first phase consisted of ODA loans in the amount of 4.11 billion yen supplied in September 1997, and the second phase consisted of loans in the amount of 3.237 billion yen supplied in December 1998. This is the third phase.

In this case, the ODA loans will be devoted to purchasing the materials and equipment needed for such environmental improvement measures as installing desulfurization equipment for the coke ovens and for setting up wastewater treatment facilities in the ironworks, as well as for the purchase of part of the materials and equipment needed for construction of the main body of the coke oven.

The Executing Agency in charge of this project is the Benxi Municipal People's Government, Address: Benxi Municipal Yen Loan Management Office, No. 57 Jiefang Bei Road, Mingshan-qu, Benxi, P.O. Code 117000, People's Republic of China, Telephone: 86-414-3862090, Fax: 86-414-3862090.

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### (2) Liangping-Changshou Highway Construction Project

China's Ninth Five-Year Plan (1996-2000) calls for a network of five north-south main highways and seven east-west main highways. These twelve highways will link the arterial highways along the coast and the interior regions with the cities in coastal regions, and their aim is to promote the growth of the national economy and the economic growth of the interior areas.

In March 1997, The city of Chongqing became China's fourth municipality directly under the Central Government, with a population of about 30 million. Chongqing has made use of favorable policies to attract investment by foreign companies to serve as a driving force in promoting the city's development as a model of China's policies of reform and liberalization. At the same time, it is predicted that Chongqing will become the focal point for China's interior economic regions in the future by using these same business-friendly policies to attract further foreign investment and upgrade its infrastructure.

Even so, the development of roads in Chongqing has lagged quite a bit behind what one would expect from the city's importance and role as a transport center, so much so that it has hindered economic development. For this reason, there has been a rush to construct expressways for the future and improve existing roads in order to provide a network of trunk highways.

This project concerns the construction of an about 110-kilometer stretch of a four-lane expressway between Liangping and Changshou, which is a portion of one of the twelve planned highways, the Shanghai-Wuhan-Chongqing-Chengdu Highway. It will ensure the existence of a safe means of transportation for high-speed traffic to meet anticipated future demand in this stretch of the highway, and it will promote more efficient transport in Chongqing and the surrounding area and the economic growth of that area and the interior regions of China as a whole. The project is therefore in line with three of the major emphases (the environment, agriculture, and the correction of disparities among regions, especially the interior regions) of the Overseas Economic Cooperation Operations implementation guidelines for the Japan Bank for International Cooperation.

The proceeds of the ODA loan will be devoted to the procurement of materials for the public works of highway construction, as well as for ancillary facilities such as interchanges, toll booths, and service areas; the electrical facilities for traffic management systems and communications and telephone lines, and consulting services (for supervising operations).

The Executing Agency in charge of implementing this project is the Ministry of Communications of the P.R.C., Address: No. 11 Jianguomennei Avenue, Beijing, P.O. Code 100736, China, Telephone: 86-10-65293102, Fax: 86-10-65293156.

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### (3) Hainan East Expressway Expansion Project

China's Ninth Five-Year Plan (1996-2000) calls for a network of "five vertical and seven horizontal" roadways (in other words, five north-south main highways and seven east-west main highways). These twelve highways will link the arterial highways along the coast and the interior regions with the cities in coastal regions, and their aim is to promote the growth of the national economy and the economic growth of the interior areas.

Surrounded by the ocean on four sides, Hainan Province is China's southernmost province, but it is also one of the country's major Special Economic Zones. Despite the fact that transport within the province is almost entirely dependent on roads, almost all of them are low-grade roads<sup>1</sup>, and it has become necessary to construct and improve expressways that will be sufficient to meet future demand for transport.

This project deals with widening an approximately about 60-kilometer stretch of a current provisional three-lane<sup>2</sup> expressway between Lingshui and Sanya into a highway allowing two lanes of traffic each way. It is a part of one of the twelve planned highways, the Heilongjiang Province Tongjiang-Shanghai-Guangzhou-Haikou-Sanya Highway. The project will also repair portions of existing roadways along the same stretch where wear and aging have caused safety problems. It will contribute to better handling of increased traffic, reduction of the number of traffic accidents, and economic development of the coastal regions.

The proceeds of the loan will be devoted to procurement of materials and equipment for road expansion and repairs, the construction of interchanges and service areas, and facilities for maintenance and management.

The Executing Agency in charge of implementing the project is the Hainan Expressway Co. Ltd., Address: No. 16 Airport Road, Haikou, Hainan Province, P.O. Code 570206, China, Telephone: 86-898-6716638, Fax: 86-898-6790647.

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1. China's roadways are classified as expressways, first- to fourth-class roads, and ungraded roads. "Low-grade roads" denotes third- and fourth-class roads and ungraded roads.(back)

2. Provisional three-lane highway: a road that has one lane for each direction of traffic and a central passing line that is used by traffic traveling in both directions.(back)

### (4) Xinxiang-Zhengzhou Highway Construction Project

China's Ninth Five-Year Plan (1996-2000) calls for a network of "five vertical and seven horizontal" roadways (in other words, five north-south main highways and seven east-west main highways). These twelve highways will link the arterial highways along the coast and the interior regions with the cities in coastal regions, and their aim is to promote the growth

of the national economy and the economic growth of the interior areas.

Henan Province is bounded on the east by Shandong Province and Anhui Province, on the west by Shanxi Province, on the south by Hubei Province, and on the north by both Hebei and Shanxi, and even though it has long served as a transfer point for the distribution of goods, nearly all its roads are low-grade roads<sup>3</sup>, which has a negative effect on traffic safety and economic efficiency. For this reason, Henan Province considers the provision of trunk highways in this region a necessity and has laid out a medium and long-term plan for promoting the construction of roads and improving the standards of existing roads.

This project deals with the construction of an eight-lane (six-lane in some portions) expressway running about 80 kilometers between Xinxiang and Zhengzhou, which is the portion of one of the twelve planned high ways, the Beijing - Zhengzhou - Wuhan - Zhuhai Highway. Its purposes are improving traffic conditions in the region, improving transport efficiency, and promoting economic development in that region and in the interior regions as a whole. The project is therefore in line with three of the major emphases (the environment, agriculture, and the correction of disparities among regions, especially the interior regions) of the Overseas Economic Cooperation Operations implementation guidelines for the Japan Bank for International Cooperation.

The proceeds of the ODA loan will be devoted to the procurement of materials for the public works of high way construction, as well as for ancillary facilities such as interchanges, toll booths, and service areas; the electrical facilities for traffic management systems and communications and telephone lines, and consulting services (for supervising operations related to bridges).

The Executing Agency in charge of implementing this project is the Henan Provincial People's Government, Address: Henan Provincial Communications Office, No. 93 Zhongyuan Road, Zhengzhou, Henan Province, P.O. Code 450052, China, Telephone: 86-371-7446183, Fax: 86-371-7971323.

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3. China's roadways are classified as expressways, first- to fourth-class roads, and ungraded roads. "Low-grade roads" denotes to third- and fourth-class roads and ungraded roads. (back)

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### **(5) Guiyang Environment Model City Project**

China's recent rapid economic growth has led to serious environmental pollution, and it is becoming a problem of global proportions, the effects of which even extend to Japan.

The Japan-China Environment Model City Concept<sup>4</sup>, proposed at the Japan-China Summit Conference in 1997 during Prime Minister Hashimoto's term of office, was created for the purpose of providing effective support for the alleviation of China's increasingly serious environmental problems. The goal behind the Concept is to carry out intensive environmental improvement measures in certain model cities, which will then serve as models of success for other cities to emulate.

A joint Japanese-Chinese committee of experts<sup>5</sup> was set up to promote the Concept, and the three cities of Chongqing, Guiyang, and Dalian were designated as model cities. In April 1999, a proposal summarizing the basic guidelines of the Concept (prioritized and intensive implementation of measures to prevent air pollution and the formation of environmental management capabilities), and the projects to be implemented were presented to the governments of both Japan and China.

Due to an energy structure that relies on coal and an industrial structure centered on heavy industry, Guiyang, one of the designated model cities, has a serious problem with air pollution caused by the burning of coal. In particular, the concentration of sulfur dioxide is much higher than the average value which was seen in Japan in 1967, the year when air pollution was most serious.

As one part of the Japan-China Environment Model City Concept, this project will include efforts to supply natural gas, and implementation of air quality improvement measures at every type of manufacturing plant, as described in the proposal by the committee of experts with the aim of improving air quality in Guiyang as a whole. The project is therefore in line with three of the major emphases (the environment, agriculture, and the correction of disparities among regions, especially the interior regions) of the Overseas Economic Cooperation Operations implementation guidelines for the Japan Bank for International Cooperation.

The proceeds of the loan will be devoted to acquisition of materials and equipment for gas supply facilities, such as gas tanks and dust catchers, and for dealing with factory pollution sources.

The Executing Agency in charge of implementing this project is the Guizhou Provincial People's Government, Address: Guizhou Province Japan-China Environment Model City (Guiyang) Project Office, No. 275 Qinyun Road, Guiyang, Guizhou Province, P.O. Code 550002, China, Telephone: 86-851-5829014, Fax: 86-851-5823010.

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4. The aim is to institute effective and intensive environmental improvement projects in the areas of measures against smoke and sulfur dioxide, control of acid rain, the formation of sustainable industries and societal systems, and measures against global warming. (back)

5. The Japanese chairman is Professor Toshio Watanabe of Tokyo Institute of Technology. The Chinese chairman is Wang Yangzu, formerly assistant director of the National Environmental Protection Bureau. (back)

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### **(6) Dalian Environment Model City Project**

China's recent rapid economic growth has led to serious environmental pollution, and it is becoming a problem of global proportions, the effects of which even extend to Japan.

The Japan-China Environment Model City Concept<sup>6</sup>, proposed at the Japan-China Summit Conference in 1997 during Prime Minister Hashimoto's term of office, was created for the purpose of providing effective support for the alleviation of China's increasingly serious environmental problems. The goal behind the Concept is to carry out intensive environmental improvement measures in certain model cities, which will then serve as models of success for other cities to emulate.

A joint Japanese-Chinese committee of experts<sup>7</sup> was set up to promote the Concept, and the three cities of Chongqing, Guiyang, and Dalian were designated as model cities. In April 1999, a proposal summarizing the basic guidelines of the Concept (prioritized and intensive implementation of measures to prevent air pollution and the formation of environmental management capabilities), and the projects to be implemented were presented to the governments of both Japan and China.

Dalian, one of the chosen model cities, has a long history of environmental cooperation with the Japanese city of Kita-Kyushu, and it has also been the subject of a development survey by the Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA) aimed at developing basic environmental planning policies, so it has received a wide range of Japanese support. The spread of central heating and city gas are improving the environment, but since the city is still highly reliant on coal for energy, air pollution from coal smoke is still a serious problem. In the winter in particular, sulfur dioxide concentrations greatly exceed China's environmental quality standard for urban areas.

As one part of the Japan-China Environment Model City Concept, this project will include efforts to improve air quality in Dalian by supplying thermally generated electricity and carrying out air quality improvement measures at manufacturing plants, as described in the proposal by the committee of experts. The project is therefore in line with three of the major emphases (the environment, agriculture, and the correction of disparities among regions, especially the interior regions) of the Overseas Economic Cooperation Operations implementation guidelines for the Japan Bank for International Cooperation.

The proceeds of the loan will be devoted to the acquisition of facilities for supplying thermally generated electricity, such as boilers and generator units, and to the procurement of materials and equipment needed for dealing with factory pollution sources.

The Executing Agency implementing this project is the Dalian Municipal People's Government, Address: Dalian Municipal Finance Bureau, No. 138 Changjiang Road, Zhongshan District, Dalian, P.O. Code 116001, China, Telephone: 86-411-2630736, Fax: 86-411-2644948.

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6. The aim is to institute effective and intensive environmental improvement projects in the areas of measures against smoke and sulfur dioxide, control of acid rain, the formation of sustainable industries and societal systems, and measures against global warming. (back)
  7. The Japanese chairman is Professor Toshio Watanabe of Tokyo Institute of Technology. The Chinese chairman is Wang Yangzu, formerly assistant director of the National Environmental Protection Bureau. (back)
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### **(7) Chongqing Environment Model Project**

China's recent rapid economic growth has led to serious environmental pollution, and it is becoming a problem of global proportions, the effects of which even extend to Japan.

The Japan-China Environment Model City Concept<sup>8</sup>, proposed at the Japan-China Summit Conference in 1997 during Prime Minister Hashimoto's term of office, was created for the purpose of providing effective support for the alleviation of China's increasingly serious environmental problems. The goal behind the Concept is to carry out intensive environmental improvement measures in certain model cities, which will then serve as models of success for other cities to emulate.

A joint Japanese-Chinese committee of experts<sup>9</sup> was set up to promote the Concept, and the three cities of Chongqing, Guiyang, and Dalian were designated as model cities. In April 1999, a proposal summarizing the basic guidelines of the Concept (prioritized and intensive implementation of measures to prevent air pollution and the formation of environmental management capabilities), and the projects to be implemented were presented to the governments of both Japan and China.

Selected as one of the model cities, Chongqing is surrounded by mountains and therefore has a low level of air circulation. Furthermore, due to an energy structure reliant on coal, atmospheric pollution from coal smoke has become a serious problem. Like Guiyang, Chongqing falls into China's worst category for sulfur dioxide concentration, and the concentration of sulfur dioxide is much higher than the average value which was seen in Japan in 1967, the year when air pollution was most serious.

As one part of the Japan-China Environment Model City Concept, this project will include efforts to improve air quality in Chongqing by supplying natural gas, as described in the proposal by the committee of experts. The project is therefore in line with three of the major emphases (the environment, agriculture, and the correction of disparities among regions, especially the interior regions) of the Overseas Economic Cooperation Operations implementation guidelines for the Japan Bank for International Cooperation.

The proceeds of the loan will be devoted to the procurement of materials and equipment needed for gas tanks and other natural gas supply facilities.

The Executing Agency implementing this project is the Chongqing Municipal People's Government, Address: Chongqing Municipal Finance Bureau, No. 234 Renmin Road, Yuzhong District, Chongqing, P.O. Code 400015, China, Telephone: 86-23-63855867, Fax: 86-23-63855867.

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8. The aim is to institute effective and intensive environmental improvement projects in the areas of measures against smoke and sulfur dioxide, control of acid rain, the formation of sustainable industries and societal systems, and measures against global warming. (back)
  9. The Japanese chairman is Professor Toshio Watanabe of Tokyo Institute of Technology. The Chinese chairman is Wang Yangzu, formerly assistant director of the National Environmental Protection Bureau. (back)
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### **(8) Suzhou Water Environmental Improvement Project**

Suzhou, situated on the shores of Tai Lake<sup>10</sup> in the southern part of Jiangsu Province, is known not only an industrial city of the Changjiang (Yangtze) delta, but also as a city of tourism with many canals and gardens. The rapid economic growth and increase in population that have occurred since the 1980s have led to an increase in household and factory wastewater, but only about 35% of the daily 200,000 cubic meters of household wastewater is processed, and most of the daily 260,000 cubic meters of industrial wastewater is simply discharged without achieving the effluent standard. In addition, a change in the canal routes during the 1990s reduced the flow of water in the canals that flow through the city, which further spurred the decline in water quality. In fact, the water quality of the city's canals deteriorated so much that it did not satisfy Class V of the national standards, the category for the most polluted water. Under these circumstances, the city of Suzhou discussed measures for both improving the city's living environment and protecting its scenic beauty.

This project aims to improve water quality in the city's rivers, improve the residents' living environment, and protect the scenery of the ancient city through construction of two sewage treatment facilities, with daily processing capacities of 80,000 cubic meters and 60,000 cubic meters, maintenance and improvement of the canals, and water conveyance from Tai Lake, all for the purpose of bringing the city's water quality up to Class V of the national standards<sup>11</sup>. The project is therefore in line with three of the major emphases (the environment, agriculture, and the correction of disparities among regions, especially the interior regions) of the Overseas Economic Cooperation Operations implementation guidelines for the Japan Bank for International Cooperation.

The proceeds of the loans will be devoted to the procurement of materials and equipment needed for construction of sewage treatment facilities, maintenance and improvement of the canals, and provision of water conveyance facilities.

The Executing Agency in charge of implementing this project is the Suzhou Municipal People's Government, Address: Suzhou Municipal Water Environment Administrative Headquarters, No. 226 Daoqian Street, Suzhou, Jiangsu Province, P.O. Code 215002, China, Telephone: 86-512-5213480, Fax: 86-512-5213480.

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10. A freshwater lake (the fifth largest in China) with a surface area of 2,428 square kilometers, located in the lower reaches of the Changjiang Water System. Such commercial and industrial cities as Suzhou, Wuxi, Hangzhou, and Shanghai are located nearby. Due to increasing water pollution, particularly eutrophication, in recent years, the central government has designated as one of the lakes and wetlands that is in urgent need of environmental improvement. On the basis of the Ninth Five-Year Plan for the Prevention of Pollution in Tai Lake and the Year 2010 Plan, water quality improvement targets were set for the years 1996-2010 for the cities located in the drainage area of the Tai Lake water system. (back)
  11. Surface water quality is classified into Classes I-V and determined on that basis. Class V is the lowest standard, and it is mainly the level at which water can be used for agriculture and presents no problems with general preservation of scenery. Water quality that is sufficient for use as a source of drinking water is classified as Class III. (back)
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### **(9) Zhejiang Sewage Treatment Project**

In Zhejiang Province on the east coast, the advance of industrialization and urbanization have led to increased discharges of household and industrial wastewater, but the provision of sewage treatment facilities has lagged behind, and as a result, no more than 30% of sewage is treated. Tai Lake and 35 rivers and streams are located in the province, but water quality in all of them has deteriorated, due to influxes of household wastewater and industrial wastewater from the cities in the basin.

In response to this grave situation, the province's development plan aims to raise the sewage treatment rate to 40% by 2000 and to more than 60% by 2010, and there are plans to construct sewage treatment plants in several cities.

Water quality is seriously degraded in Hangzhou, Jiaxing, and Shaoxing, the cities covered by this project. All these cities are urgently in need of facilities to improve water quality for reasons of improving the environment in the Tai Lake basin in the case of the provincial capital of Hangzhou and Jiaxing, and for reasons of severe pollution from factory wastewater in Shaoxing.

This project aims to improve the water quality of the rivers and streams and the living environments of the residents by constructing sewage treatment facilities (treatment plants, pumping stations, sewer pipes, etc.) with daily treatment capacities of 300,000 square meters in the three cities of Hangzhou, Jiaxing, and Shaoxing in Zhejiang Province. The project is therefore in line with three of the major emphases (the environment, agriculture, and the correction of disparities among regions, especially the interior regions) of the Overseas Economic Cooperation Operations implementation guidelines for the Japan Bank for International Cooperation.

The proceeds of the loan will be devoted to procurement of materials and equipment needed for the construction of the sewage treatment facilities and for public works.

The Executing Agency in charge of implementing the project is the Zhejiang Provincial People's Government, Address: Zhejiang Provincial Construction Agency, Provincial Government Building 2F, Shengfu Road, Hangzhou, Zhejiang Province, P.O. Code 310025, Telephone: 86-571-7052407, Fax: 86-571-7052846.

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#### **(10) Guangxi Water Supply Project**

Until the normalization of relations between China and Vietnam, the Guangxi Zhuang Autonomous Region, which is on the border between the two countries, lagged behind in the provision of an economic base, but since 1992, when the State Council named it a "main trunk line" to the southwestern region of China, its GDP has been growing at an annual rate of more than 20%, and rapid development has continued.

Nanning, the capital of the Autonomous Region, is a southern city located in a subtropical climate zone 220 kilometers from the Vietnamese border. The city has a population of 1.45 million people, and as the regional capital, it plays a central role in politics, economics, and culture. Economic growth has been astounding since the beginning of the 1990s, and from 1990 to 1997, the GDP grew at an average rate of 25% per year. The demand for water brought about by this economic development and population growth, as well as new water supplies for the new development zone along the Nanning-Kunming Railroad, whose construction was funded by ODA loans, will lead to increased demand for water in the future, and it is predicted that there will be a water shortage by 2005, even if the existing water purification plants and other plans for expansion are taken into consideration.

In addition, Guilin, is internationally famous as a center for tourism, because of such attractions as the ride down the Lijiang River, and it is the third-largest city in the Autonomous Region, a center of the travel industry and agriculture. In Guilin, as well, the facilities cannot keep up for the demand for water caused by population growth, and problems such as low water pressure have arisen. Furthermore, because the existing water supply network is not laid out in a very concentrated pattern, it is difficult to supply water efficiently.

In order to meet the increasing demand for water, this project aims to increase the water supply capacities of Nanning and Guilin, providing water purification plants with daily capacities of 200,000 cubic meters and 100,000 cubic meters respectively, as well as networks of distributing pipes, providing a basis for everyday life and society and a stable supply of very safe water. The project is therefore in line with three of the major emphases (the environment, agriculture, and the correction of disparities among regions, especially the interior regions) of the Overseas Economic Cooperation Operations implementation guidelines for the Japan Bank for International Cooperation.

The proceeds of the loan will be devoted to procurement funds for construction materials, pumps, valves, driving pipes, and water supply and distribution pipes.

The Executing Agency implementing this project is the Guangxi Zhuang Autonomous Region People's Government, Address: Guangxi Zhuang Autonomous Region Finance Agency, No. 69 Taoyuan Road, Nanning, Guangxi Zhuang Autonomous Region, P.O. Code 530021, Telephone: 86-771-5331699, Fax: 86-771-5311214.

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#### **(11) Kunming Water Supply Project**

Kunming is the provincial capital of Yunnan Province, located on a plateau, and home to many minority ethnic groups (1/3 of the population of the city). As the major city of the southwestern region of China, and especially as an area for transit trade with Thailand and other neighboring countries, it has exhibited rapid growth in recent years. It also receives many foreign visitors, as it did during the International Flower Exhibition held in the spring of 1999.

On the other hand, the infrastructure supporting Kunming, especially its water supply facilities, is subjected to more and more demand every year due to increased demand from the population and industry. Expanding and enhancing the capacity of the facilities in order to deal with predicted demand in the future has become a matter of urgency. Until recently, Kunming obtained its water from Dianchi Lake, but in recent years, Dianchi Lake has become noticeably polluted, and the city has reached the limit of its ability to obtain water from that source, so it needs to find a new, guaranteed source of water.

In order to meet this city's increasing demand for water, this project aims to construct the Yunlong Dam on the upper reaches of the Shoujiu River about 100 km north of Kunming, build aqueducts to the city, and construct a water purification plant with a capacity of 400,000 cubic meters per day, as well as water supply and distribution facilities. This will provide a basis for everyday life and society and create a stable supply of very safe water. The project is therefore in line with three of the major emphases (the environment, agriculture, and the correction of disparities among regions, especially the interior regions) of the Overseas Economic Cooperation Operations implementation guidelines for the Japan Bank for International Cooperation.

The proceeds of the loan will be devoted to procurement of materials for public works and construction related to the building of the driving pipes, and procurement of pumps, valves, driving pipes, water supply and distribution pipes, and consulting services (for supervising operations related to the construction of the aqueducts).

The Executing Agency in charge of implementing this project is the Kunming Municipal People's Government, Address: Kunming Municipal Shoujiu River Pilot Water Supply Project Construction Management Bureau, No. 626 Beijing Road, Kunming, Yunnan Province, P.O. Code 650051, Telephone: 86-871-3169167, Fax: 86-871-3182350.

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#### **(12) Chengdu Water Supply Project**

Chengdu, the capital of Sichuan Province, located nearly in the center of the Chinese mainland, flourished as the capital of the kingdom of Shu, which appears in the historical chronicle Sanguozhi. Its current population is approximately 10 million (1998 figures, of which 2.2 million live in the urban wards). The major industries are machine tools, electronic devices, and pharmaceuticals, but the fertile Chengdu Plain is also favorable for agriculture. Since it is in the interior of the country, its economic development lagged somewhat behind that of the coastal regions, and yet in 1997, its GDP exceeded 100 billion yuan, and its GDP per person was more than 10,000 yuan, compared to an average for about 6,400 yuan per person for China as a whole.

On the other hand, Chengdu's current water supply capacity consists of four water purification plants capable of processing 1.05 million cubic meters per day, but since 1998, the capacity of these facilities has been insufficient to keep up with the increasing demand for water, so the facilities have been operating in excess of their capacity.

Given this grave situation, Chengdu's mid to long-term plan contains a plan to expand the water purification plants in order to raise the capacity of the facilities by more than 800,000 cubic meters per day by 2005. Of this, 400,000 cubic meters of daily capacity are scheduled to be constructed as part of this project.

In order to meet the increased demand for water in Chengdu, this project will construct a water purification plant with a capacity of 400,000 cubic meters per day and water supply and distribution facilities. This will provide a basis for everyday life and society and create a stable supply of very safe water. The project is therefore in line with three of the major emphases (the environment, agriculture, and the correction of disparities among regions, especially the interior regions) of the Overseas Economic Cooperation Operations implementation guidelines for the Japan Bank for International Cooperation.

The proceeds of the loan will be devoted to procurement of construction materials, pumps, valves, and water supply and distribution pipes.

The Executing Agency implementing this project is the Chengdu Municipal People's Government, Address: Chengdu Municipal Utilities Bureau, No. 78 to 118 Chenggen Street, Chengdu, Sichuan Province, P.O. Code 610015, China, Telephone: 86-28-6266431, Fax: 86-28-6242062.

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### **(13) Chongqing Water Supply Project**

In March 1997, Chongqing became China's fourth municipality directly under the control of the central government, with a population of about 30 million. Chongqing has made use of favorable policies to attract investment by foreign companies to serve as a driving force in promoting the city's development as a model of China's policies of reform and liberalization. At the same time, it is predicted that Chongqing will become the focal point for China's interior economic regions in the future by using these same business-friendly policies to attract further foreign investment and upgrade its infrastructure through such means as the Changjiang (Yangtze) Development Plan.

The urban part of Chongqing is an industrial and commercial center with a population of about 2.13 million, and its water is supplied by seven water purification plants that use the Changjiang River and the Jialing River as water sources. However, rapid economic growth and concentration of the population caused by urbanization have sharply increased the demand for water. Supply and demand conditions are becoming urgent, as seen by the fact that restrictions on the water supply have become unavoidable. There is also a need to deal with the increase in new demand for water in regions where economic development has advanced in recent years.

In order to handle the increased demand for water in the central part of Chongqing, this project will construct a new water purification plant (with a capacity of 300,000 cubic meters per day) in the upper reaches of the Changjiang River. The project is therefore in line with three of the major emphases (the environment, agriculture, and the correction of disparities among regions, especially the interior regions) of the Overseas Economic Cooperation Operations implementation guidelines for the Japan Bank for International Cooperation.

The proceeds of the loan will be devoted to the procurement of construction materials, pumps, valves, and water supply and distribution pipes.

The Executing Agency in charge of implementing the project is the Chongqing Municipal People's Government, Address: Chongqing Waterworks Construction Office, Zhongbei Building, Honghuang Road, Jiangbei District, Chongqing, P.O. Code 400020, China, Telephone: 86-23-67503218, Fax: 86-23-67500309.

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### **(14) Jiangxi Water Supply Project**

Jiangxi Province is bounded on the south by the Changjiang River, on the east by Fujian Province, and on the south by Guangdong Province. The province is surrounded by mountains on the east, south, and west, and 70% of its land is taken up by mountains and hills. It has abundant mineral resources, such as copper, tungsten, and uranium, and it is first in the nation in reserves of eleven different minerals. With the 1996 opening of the Jingjiu Railroad (Beijing-Kowloon [Hong Kong]), which runs through the province from north to south and was partly financed by Japanese ODA loans, there are prospects for further economic vitality in the Jian District in the west-central part of the province and in the city of Ganzhou in the south, places which lagged behind in economic development despite its abundant natural resources.

In the newly developed districts of the province, there are regions that have recently been designated as urban areas and yet have no water supply since no distributing pipes have yet been laid out, the rate of connection to city water supplies lagged behind at 92.8% in 1998, 27<sup>th</sup> in the entire country (the average for 31 provinces, regions, and directly controlled cities is 96.0%). There is an urgent need for increased capacity in water supply facilities and installation of water pipeline networks.

Given these circumstances, the Ninth Five-Year Plan for Jiangxi Province aims for an increase in the city's water supply of a total of 1 million cubic meters per day. About 400,000 cubic meters of capacity have already been completed, and the current target is construction and completion of the remaining amount of approximately 60,000 cubic meters per day.

This project will construct water purification plants and water supply and distribution facilities for the four cities of Jingdezhen, Ganzhou, Jian, and Nankang in Jiangxi Province, with capacities of 100,000 cubic meters per day, 100,000 cubic meters per day, 50,000 cubic meters per day, and 50,000 cubic meters per day, respectively, in order to meet the increasing demand for water caused by population growth and economic development in each city. Improving the capacity of the water supply system will provide a basis for everyday life and society and create a stable supply of very safe water. Moreover, providing a water supply to the area around the new station, where the water pipeline networks have not yet been installed, and to the old city areas will contribute to a lowering of the ground water level and a rise in the system connection rate. The project is therefore compatible with three of the major emphases (the environment, agriculture, correction of disparities among regions, especially the interior regions) of the Overseas Economic Cooperation Operations implementation guidelines for the Japan Bank for International Cooperation.

The proceeds of the loans will be devoted to procurement of construction materials, pumps, valves, and water pipes.

The Executing Agency implementing the project is the Jiangxi Provincial People's Government, Address: Jiangxi Provincial Construction Agency, Zhengfu Dayuan, Nancheng, Jiangxi Province, P.O. Code 330046, Telephone: 86-0791-6263728, Fax: 86-791-6228404.

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### **(15) Hunan Urban Flood Control Project**

Located in the northern part of Hunan Province, Dongting Lake, which is China's second-largest freshwater lake, is one of the most important holding basin for the Changjiang River, adjusting the flow of the floodwaters. The surrounding Dongting Lake Plain contains major industrial cities such as the provincial capital of Changsha, as well as important centers for rail and water transport, making it one of the centers of China's society and economy. However, since most of the cities in this watershed have insufficient flood control capacity, they have been plagued by floods almost every year, in 1991, 1994, 1995, 1996, and 1998, due to increased flows in the Changjiang River and four other water systems. This has hindered the functions of the cities.

Of these, the great flood in the Changjiang watershed in the summer of 1998 killed more than 1300 people, and the total damage exceeded three trillion yen, greatly damaging the society and the economy. Under such circumstances, the Chinese government has completely banned logging of natural forests in the upper reaches of the Changjiang River as part of its mid to long-term flood prevention measures, and since 1998, has been working toward recovery of flood control functions by restoring the surface area of retarding basins in the watershed such as Poyang Lake and Dongting Lake.

As a direct flood prevention measure, this project will construct and repair dikes, floodgates, and pumping stations in the large, medium, and small cities of the region around Dongting Lake in Hunan Province in order to raise each city's flood control capacity. This will prevent flood damage and contribute to the stability of the region's society and economy. The project is therefore compatible with three of the major emphases (the environment, agriculture, correction of disparities among regions, especially the interior regions) of the Overseas Economic Cooperation Operations implementation guidelines for the Japan Bank for International Cooperation.

This project is linked to Japan's emergency commodity assistance immediately after the floods, administered by the Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA), grant assistance for incorporating the most advanced technology (technology for cut-offs using steel sheet piles and bank protection) into the Changjiang River dikes, and World Bank flood prevention projects in the agricultural villages along the Changjiang River.

The proceeds of the loan will be devoted to procurement of equipment and materials for pumping stations, construction expenses, and expenses for improvements and repairs to the dikes.

The Executing Agency implementing this project is the Hunan Provincial People's Government, Address: Hunan Provincial Finance Agency, Overseas Economy and Trade Office, No. 1 Chengnan West Road, Changsha, Hunan Province, P.O. Code 410015, Telephone: 86-731-5165180, Fax: 86-731-5165184.

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### **(16) Hubei Urban Flood Control Project**

The Jiangnan Plain, an alluvial plain formed by the Changjiang River and the Hanjiang River (the largest tributary of the Changjiang) in the central and southern parts of Hubei Province, has developed as a zone of agriculture and heavy industry and a center of water and land-based transportation, and it contains the city of Wuhan, which is the largest city in the central basin and a social, economic, and cultural center. These cities have historically been plagued by flooding of the Changjiang and Han Rivers. Because the existing dikes along the main channel and the tributaries do not necessarily have structures sufficient to withstand water leakage, and drainage capacity is low, due to insufficient drainage canals and pumping stations, they have been plagued by flooding caused by increased flows in the Changjiang River and four other water systems, and their ability to function as cities has been damaged.

Of these, the great flood in the Changjiang watershed in the summer of 1998 killed more than 1300 people, and the total damage exceeded three trillion yen, greatly damaging the society and the economy. Given these kinds of situations, the Chinese government has completely banned logging of natural forests in the upper reaches of the Changjiang River as

part of its mid to long-term flood prevention measures and since 1998 has been working toward recovery of flood control functions through such means as carrying out work that aims to restore the freshwater surface areas of the watershed's holding basins.

As a direct flood prevention measure, this project will construct and repair dikes, floodgates, and pumping stations in the large, medium, and small cities of the region on the Jiangnan Plain in Hubei Province in order to raise each city's flood control capacity. This will prevent flood damage and contribute to the stability of the region's society and economy. The project is therefore compatible with three of the major emphases (the environment, agriculture, correction of disparities among regions, especially the interior regions) of the Overseas Economic Cooperation Operations implementation guidelines for the Japan Bank for International Cooperation.

This project is linked to Japan's emergency commodity assistance immediately after the floods, administered by the Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA), grant assistance for incorporating the most advanced technology (technology for cut-offs using steel sheet piles and bank protection) into the Changjiang River dikes, and World Bank projects in the agricultural villages along the Changjiang River.

The proceeds of the loan will be devoted to procurement of equipment and materials for pumping stations, construction expenses, and expenses for improvements and repairs to the dikes.

The Executing Agency implementing this project is the Hubei Provincial People's Government, Address: Flood Prevention and Control Administration Office, No. 17 Zhongnan Road, Wuchang-qu, Wuhan, Hubei Province, P.O. Code 430071, Telephone: 86-27-8782-5100-4026, Fax: 86-27-8782-5942.

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#### **(17) Jiangxi Urban Flood Control Project**

Poyang Lake in Jiangxi Province is a major holding basin for the Changjiang River, but the existing dikes in the surrounding large and medium cities of Nanchang, Jiujiang, and Jingdezhen do not necessarily function well against water leakage, and since drainage capacity is low, due to insufficient drainage canals and pumping stations, they have been plagued by flooding caused by increased flows in the Changjiang River and four other water systems, and their ability to function as cities has been damaged.

Of these, the great flood in the Changjiang River delta in the summer of 1998 killed more than 1300 people, and the total damage exceeded three trillion yen, greatly damaging the society and the economy. Given these kinds of situations, the Chinese government has completely banned logging of natural forests in the upper reaches of the Changjiang River as part of its mid to long-term flood prevention measures and since 1998 has been working toward recovery of flood control functions through such means as carrying out work that aims to restore the freshwater surface areas of the watershed's holding basins.

As a direct flood prevention measure, this project will construct and repair dikes, floodgates, and pumping stations in the cities of the region Poyang Lake in Jiangxi Province in order to raise each city's flood control capacity. This will prevent flood damage and contribute to the stability of the region's society and economy. The project is therefore compatible with three of the major emphases (the environment, agriculture, correction of disparities among regions, especially the interior regions) of the Overseas Economic Cooperation Operations implementation guidelines for the Japan Bank for International Cooperation.

This project is linked to Japan's emergency commodity assistance immediately after the floods, administered by the Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA), grant assistance for incorporating the most advanced technology (technology for cut-offs using steel sheet piles and bank protection) into the Changjiang River dikes, and World Bank projects in the agricultural villages along the Changjiang River.

The proceeds from the fund will be devoted to procurement of equipment and materials for pumping stations, construction expenses, and expenses for improvements and repairs to the dikes.

The Executing Agency implementing the project is the Jiangxi Provincial People's Government, Address: Jiangxi Provincial Water Conservancy Agency, No. 3 Nu'er Street, Renmin Road, Jiujiang, Jiangxi Province, P.O. Code 332000, Telephone: 86-792-823-5330, Fax: 86-792-823-5061.

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#### **(18) Yellow River Delta Agricultural Development Project**

Nine hundred million of China's 1.2 billion people live in the rural areas, and development of agriculture and the rural villages has been labeled an important task for the nation. On the other hand, economic growth in the rural areas has been slow compared to the rapid economic growth in the urban areas. Circumstances have changed greatly in recent years for agriculture and the rural villages, including pressure to deregulate agricultural markets upon joining the World Trade Organization in the near future, losses stemming from the lack of a distribution system for agricultural products, burdens on the local governments due to agricultural subsidies, and effects on the natural environment from excessive development.

To deal with these changes, the Chinese government has designated alleviation of rural poverty, provision of a distribution system for agricultural products, and environmentally sound agriculture as important items, and it has continually implemented a variety of policies in recent years. Among these, for example, are various types of favorable treatment for the poor counties in the national plans, clarification of responsibility for agricultural distribution systems (responsibility assigned to the local and central government, or to a state-owned company and the local government). In addition, there are some regions that are already fully cultivated where new cultivation is to be suspended and productivity is to be raised on existing agricultural land, and where the basic guidelines place importance on afforestation and the protection of wetlands. Reconciling environmental protection and agriculture has thus become a challenge for the entire nation. Of these areas, Shandong Province boasts of being the second-largest food producer in the country, but the major source of water supporting this production is the Yellow River. Thanks to the policies of reform and liberalization, the economy of Shandong Province has expanded dramatically, but due to decreased flow in the Yellow River, the province's agricultural sector has insufficient water for irrigation, and provision of an agricultural base has lagged, so it has not developed sufficiently.

By improving existing agricultural and fallow land in the Dongying city, Xiaozhen District and in Zibo city, Dalu Lake District, this project intends to raise productivity in those districts, with the goal of raising the incomes of farmers who are currently cultivating land with low productivity. In addition, this project will be carried out after ensuring that there will be no environmentally negative effects on the surrounding ecosystem, but the project will be closely monitored for environmental effects even during its implementation. Furthermore, in order to ensure that the farmers continue to participate in this project, the Chinese government will carry out various policies, including giving the farmers advice on agricultural management and selling them fertilizer and agricultural chemicals on favorable terms. The project is therefore compatible with three of the major emphases (the environment, agriculture, correction of disparities among regions, especially the interior regions) of the Overseas Economic Cooperation Operations implementation guidelines for the Japan Bank for International Cooperation.

The project will consist of construction of reservoirs and water conservancy facilities such as irrigation facilities and wells, purchase of agricultural machinery, improvement of medium or low-productivity fields and paddies, through construction of areas for soil improvement, planting of protective forests, and construction of electrical transmission and substation facilities.

The proceeds of the loan will be used for procurement of construction machinery, agricultural machines, and devices for pumping stations.

The Executing Agency in charge of this project is the Shandong Provincial People's Government, Address: Yellow River Delta ODA Loan Agricultural Project Office, No. 127 Lishan Road, Jinan, Shandong Province, P.O. Code 250013, Telephone: 86-531-697-4010, Fax: 86-531-694-2646.

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#### **(19) Harbin Electric Network Construction Project**

As a result of China's emphasis on developing power sources in order to eliminate bottlenecks impeding economic growth, it ranks second in the world in power generation, and it is breaking out of its former situation, when there was an absolute insufficiency of supply capacity. On the other hand, as a result of emphasizing the investment in developing power sources and a relative lack of emphasis on investment in power distribution facilities, there has been a decrease in capacity to deal with accidents caused by overloads and an increase in accidents caused by superannuated facilities. The decreased reliability of the power supply has thus become a problem in the electrical networks. Under these circumstances, the Chinese government has determined that a basic guideline for the electrical power sector should be the emphasis on power distribution projects. Projects for setting up and augmenting electrical networks are being implemented, beginning with cities that are both important and has made preparation to a satisfactory level.

Harbin is a major industrial city with a population of 3.38 million in the northeastern region of China, but like other cities, its electrical distribution network suffers from noticeable overloads and superannuation. In addition, since it is predicted that demand for power will rise at a rate of about 6% per year in the future, the city needs to try to alleviate the overload conditions and repair the superannuated facilities, improving the reliability of the power supply.

This project will set up and augment a 66kV substation facility, transformers, power transmission lines, 10kV power transmission lines, and 380kV power distribution facilities in Harbin, in an attempt to improve the reliability of the power supply in the electrical networks as a whole. This is also a means of contributing to the city's economic growth. The project is therefore compatible with three of the major emphases (the environment, agriculture, correction of disparities among regions, especially the interior regions) of the Overseas Economic Cooperation Operations implementation guidelines for the Japan Bank for International Cooperation.

The proceeds of the loan will be used for procurement of transformers, circuit breakers, and other equipment for distributing and transforming power, and electrical distribution facilities.

The Executing Agency for this project is the Heilongjiang Provincial Electric Power Company, Address: Heilongjiang Provincial Electric Power Company, No. 63 Hongjun Street, Nangang-qu, Harbin, China, P.O. Code 150001, Telephone: 86-451-368-2369, Fax: 86-451-368-2223.

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