

输、器材保险、安装、操作及维修所需要的经费；

2、为实行该项目所需要的所有管理费。

(三) 中华人民共和国政府有关部门将负担对于上述第三条所列机器设备在中华人民共和国国内征收的关税、国内税和其它财政税。

### 七、项目的管理

日本专家应对参加该项目的中方人员进行与实行该项目有关的必要技术指导和建议。中华人民共和国有关当局应对该项目的管理和实施负责。

### 八、对日本专家的索赔要求

日本专家在中华人民共和国国内由于执行或在执行过程中或与执行任务有关而发生对其提出索赔要求时，中华人民共和国政府应通过有关当局对该索赔要求负责。但由于日本专家的故意行为或重大过失而引起的追究责任，则不在此限。

### 九、相互协商

两国政府应对由本附件所产生或与本附件有关的主要事项进行相互协商。

### 十、评价

为评价项目成绩，将对附表七所列初步实施计划的进

展情况进行全面评审。

#### 十一、合作期限

根据本附件所规定的该项目的技术合作期限，自一九八二年十一月十五日起，为期五年。

## 附表一

# 基本计划

### 一、目的

该项目的目的是通过努力完善中国计划生育宣传教育网，提高统计估价和培训工作水平，推进中日两国政府之间的技术合作。

### 二、执行

办公厅负责执行该项目。

日本国政府通过JICA，以派遣日本专家，在日本国内培训中国对应人员，提供设备对中华人民共和国执行该项目进行合作。

### 三、诸项活动

该项目由以下诸项活动组成：

- (一) 努力完善中国计划生育宣传教育网；
- (二) 提高中国计划生育统计估价水平；
- (三) 对从事该项目的中国对应人员进行培训；
- (四) 其它双方同意的必要的有关活动。

## 附表二

### 日 本 专 家

日本国政府派遣以下领域的专家：

- 一、计划生育宣传教育；
- 二、计划生育统计估价；
- 三、其它双方同意的必要领域。

## 附表三

### 优惠待遇、免税及便利

- 一、中华人民共和国政府免除对国外汇进的薪金或与其有关可能征收的所得税及其它税收。
- 二、中华人民共和国政府对日本专家及其家属带进的自用物品及与其业务有关的机器和设备免征海关税。
- 三、中华人民共和国政府提供医疗便利。

## 附表四

### 机 器、设 备 及 材 料

双方同意的该项目所需要的机器、设备及其它材料。

## 附表五

### 中华人民共和国方面人员一览表

#### 一、项目负责人：

国家计划生育委员会办公厅主任。

#### 二、与专家对等的人员：

(一) 计划生育宣传教育人员；

(二) 计划生育统计估价人员。

#### 三、其他双方同意的必要职员。

## 附表六

### 土地建筑物及附属设施一览表

中华人民共和国应提供实行该项目所需要的下列土地、建筑物及设施：

一、北京计划生育宣传教育中心；

二、其它双方同意的必要的土地、建筑物及设施。

## 附表七

### 评 价

一、为保证项目的有效实施，两国政府将结合年度报告对所附初步实施计划表的全面进展情况进行评审，并根据评审结果对本项目技术合作的恰当实施采取必要的措施。

二、办公厅向JICA提交的年度报告内容应包括日本专家和中方对等人员的工作成绩及评价以及设备材料的安装使用情况。年度报告中也应包括下年度实施计划草案及其它有关事项。

## 初步实施计划表

	1982/83	1983/84	1984/85	1985/86	1986/87
一、派遣日本专家	3—5名视听设备(幻灯机) 教学人员: 1、操作及维修 2、节目制作技术指导 3、节目内容(妇幼保健)	3—5名计划生育统计估价 人员及其它人员	3—5名专家	3—5名专家	3—5名专家
二、接受中方人员	10名	10名	10名	10名	10名
三、供应设备及材料	1、幻灯片印片机 (1台) 2、幻灯片洗片机 (1台) 3、幻灯放映机 (1,138台) 4、为幻灯放映机配录音机 (1,138台) 5、幻灯胶片及冲药 (1,138盘) 6、幻灯片框 (150,000只) 7、幻灯片盒 (2,300只) 8、盒式录音带 (60分钟) (5,700盒)		1、微型计算机(5台) 2、计算机 (100台) 3、投影仪 (1,138台) 4、投影仪用彩色笔 (2,300套) 5、投影仪用卷纸及单张纸 (2,300卷, 23,000张)	1、16毫米电影胶片及冲药	1、16毫米电影放映机 (1,138台)

备注: 初步制定本计划表的设想是基于双方能得到必需的预算。  
在项目执行过程中如有必要, 本计划表将在R/D范围内进行修改。

## 关于为实行计划生育项目 进行技术合作会谈纪要的备忘录

中华人民共和国国家计划生育委员会办公厅与日本国方面执行协议团，双方签署了为实行计划生育项目而进行技术合作的会谈纪要（以下称“R/D”）。

为了明确会谈纪要中所规定的一些特定事项，现根据双方达成的协议内容，记录如下：

一、双方同意，对于R/D附表三第二项中所记载的“自用物品”系包括日本专家及其家属为了个人使用而从国外带进的某些家俱什物。

二、双方同意，对于R/D附表三第二项中所记载的“与其业务有关的机器和设备”系包括日本专家及其家属所使用的每家一辆汽车。

三、关于R/D第六条（一）3项所述的交通费用，日本方面表示日本方面准备负担城市间交通费。

四、关于R/D第六条（一）4项所述的住房设施，中国方面表示准备提供每天五十元人民币以内的适当的旅馆



房间，如实在不可能提供此种住所，中国方面表示将准备负担每天五十元人民币以外的金额。

五、关于R/D附表二第三条所述的“日本专家的领域”，日本方面表示对于由日本方面提供的器材维修技术指导，日本方面准备根据需要派遣专家。

中华人民共和国国家  
计划生育委员会办公厅

日本国方面执行协议团

主 任

团 长

梁培民

泉谷川正男

一九八二年十一月十五日于北京

## IV. 資 料



# China's population reaches 1,031,882,511

China's total population is 1,031,882,511.

This figure was released yesterday by the Statistical Bureau in the communique on major population figures in the 1982 census. The total population figure is based on the number of people on the mainland, according to the census at zero hour July 1, 1982 as the reference time.

The number of people in Taiwan Province and Jinmen and Mazu Islands of Fujian Province, were released by the Taiwan authorities. The number of people in Hongkong and Macao regions, were released by the Hongkong and Macao authorities.

The population of the 29 provinces, municipalities and autonomous regions on the mainland, including 4.23 million persons in the armed forces, comes to 1,008,175,288.

This compares with 694,581,759, at zero hour, July 1, 1964, released by the second population census.

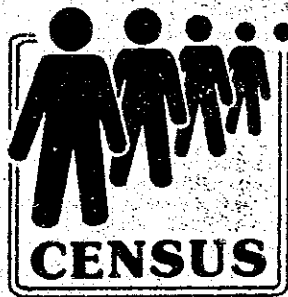
The population has thus increased by 313,593,529 in 18 years.

The average annual increase was 17,421,863, and the annual rate of increase was 2.1 per cent.

The figures in the communique yesterday are the first to be released from the third national census.

These include total population, sex composition, population of the nationalities, the number of people who have attained certain educational levels, the birth rate and the mortality rate, the population of cities and towns, the distribution of population by area, and the statistical reliability of the checking by sample on the quality of the enumeration work.

Among the population on the mainland, males number 519,433,369, accounting for 51.5 per cent and females 488,741,919, accounting for 48.5 per cent. The



proportion of males to females being 106.3 to 100.

The population of cities and towns is 206,588,582. The increase over the urban figure in 1964 is 79,485,541. The percentage of the total population living in cities and towns has risen from 18.4 per cent in 1964 to the present 20.6 per cent.

The population of Shanghai, China's largest city, is 11,859,748, of which the suburban population is 5,538,876.

China's capital, Beijing, has 9,230,687, of which the suburban population comes to 3,632,715. The third largest city, Tianjin, has a population of 7,764,141 and its suburban population is 2,621,576.

## High quality

Of the 26 provinces and autonomous regions, seven have a population exceeding 50 million. Sichuan, the most populous province, has a population of 99,713,310. Next in line are Henan Province with 74,422,739 people and Shandong Province with 74,419,054.

The communique said: "The post-enumeration check by sampling shows that the enumeration work was of the high quality required."

After the enumeration work was completed and a thorough verification carried out, the provinces, municipalities and autonomous

regions carried out a post-enumeration check.

The main figures released yesterday are the simple manual tabulation of the census data. All the census data are being processed by computer.

(For full text of communique see Page 4)

The quality of the work of the census, which was unprecedented in scale, was top rate, said Li Chengrui, deputy head of the State Council's Population Census Leading Group.

He pointed out that the error rate is very low, with a 0.71 per thousand undercount and a net overcount of 0.15 per thousand. By world standards, any error rate below ten per thousand is considered good quality, he added.

The total population of the mainland, 1,008,175,288, is consistent with China's past statistics.

The population figure for the end of 1981 published by the State Statistical Bureau on April 30 of this year was 996.22 million.

This, plus the population increase in the first half of this year and the 4.23 million members of the armed forces, adds up to something like the present figure.

"This indicates that the population figures published by China every year have been fairly accurate," he said.

This was the result of careful planning and hard work. Over the past two years and more, over 5.7 million household registration officials and cadres made house calls and corrected an overcount of 6.1 per thousand and an undercount of 5.4 per thousand.

Again in the latter part of June, 1982, 5.18 million census takers visited all families in their districts and discovered and corrected a 3.0 per thousand overcount and a 2.5 per thousand of undercount.

After the formal census-taking between July 1 and 10 census takers spent the next 10 to 20 days calling on the families again for a final check and corrected an overcount of 0.1 per thousand and an undercount of 0.2 per thousand.

Discrepancies in sex, age, educational levels and occupation were also discovered and corrected.

In places where transport was inconvenient, like Tibet, Xinjiang and Inner Mongolia, flexible measures were taken and census taking began one month earlier, and in certain places even two months earlier.

These figures were later verified as of July 1. Census personnel travelled by car where possible, but places not accessible by car they went by horse, donkey or camelbacks.

## Registration

Li Chengrui said that the present communique consists only of figures manually tabulated.

Many important items in the census registration such as age, occupation, status of non-working people, marital status, births per woman of child-bearing age, are being processed at 28 computer stations and will finally be tabulated at the computer centre under the State Statistical Bureau in Beijing.

Over 100,000 coders are working on some 300 million questionnaires. Four thousand programmers are processing the data.

The State Council plans to have all census data showing the social and economic characteristics of every commune, county, prefecture and province completed by the end of 1984.

Li Chengrui disclosed that the present manually tabulated figures will be printed in pamphlet form and will be published by the China Statistics Publishing House.

(Xinhua)

# Census: The full first report

The State Statistical Bureau of the People's Republic of China issued yesterday a communique releasing the major figures in the 1982 population census.

The full text of the communique reads as follows:

In accordance with the decision made by the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China and the State Council, China carried out its third population census. The nationwide enumeration of the population started on July 1, 1982 after a preparatory period which began at the end of 1979.

Under the unified leadership of the Party committees and people's governments at various levels and with the enthusiastic support of the people of various nationalities and the thoroughgoing and painstaking work of the census workers, the enumeration work of the census was completed by July 10 except for individual flooded areas where the work was delayed slightly. The verification was completed before the end of July. The post-enumeration check by sampling shows that the enumeration work is of the high quality required.

All the data gathered is being processed by computers. Following are the main figures by simple manual tabulation:

1. Total population. China has a population of 1,031,882,511.

The population of the 29 provinces, municipalities and autonomous regions on the mainland, including members of the armed forces, is 1,008,175,288. Excluded from this figure is the population of such islands as Jinmen and Mazu of Fujian Province. The same applies to figures listed below.

With zero hour July 1, 1982 as the reference time, face-to-face interviews were conducted in all places except for a small number of people (28,601) in the Tibet Autonomous Region where transportation is extremely difficult and figures were estimated according to administrative records.

## Taiwan

The population of Taiwan Province and Jinmen, Mazu and a few other islands of Fujian Province was calculated according to figures released by Taiwan authorities.

The population of compatriots in Hongkong and Macao was calculated according to figures released by the Hongkong authorities and Macao authorities.

People included were citizens of the People's Republic of China and live in the country. Therefore,

overseas Chinese have not been included.

As compared with 694,581,759, the figure of zero hour, July first, 1964 released by the second population census, the population of 29 provinces, municipalities and autonomous regions, including members of the armed forces, has increased by 313,593,529 people or 45.1 per cent in 18 years, an average annual increase of 17,421,863 people or 2.1 per cent.

2. Sex composition. Of the population of 29 provinces, municipalities and autonomous regions and the armed forces, males number 519,433,369, accounting for 51.5 per cent and females 488,741,919, accounting for 48.5 per cent, the proportion of males to females being 106.3 to 100.

## Nationalities

3. Population of the nationalities. The Han nationality population is 936,703,824, accounting for 93.3 per cent of the total and the minority nationalities' population is 67,233,254, making up 6.7 per cent.

Compared with the figure of the second census in 1964, the Han nationality population has increased by 285,407,456, or 43.8 per cent, and the population of the minority nationalities has increased by 27,309,518, or 68.4 per cent.

Of the 55 minority nationalities in the 29 provinces, municipalities and autonomous regions, those with a population of more than one million have increased from 10 in 1964 to the present 15.

## Education

4. The number of people who have attained certain educational levels. Among the population of the 29 provinces, municipalities and autonomous regions, 4,414,495 are university graduates and 1,602,374 are university undergraduates (including both those who studied previously but did not finish and those now attending university). People with a senior middle school education number 66,478,028, and 178,277,140 people have a junior middle school education level. There are 355,160,310 people with a primary school education. The figures in these three categories refer to both graduates and undergraduates (including those who attended school previously, but did not finish and those who are presently enrolled).

Compared with the 1964 census figures, the following changes have occurred for every 100,000 people: Those with university education have increased from 416 to 599;

Those with senior middle school education have increased from 1,319 to 6,622;

Those with junior middle school

education have increased from 4,880 to 17,758;

Those with primary schooleducation have increased from 28,330 to 35,377.

Illiterates and semi-illiterates (people 12 years of age and above who cannot read or can read only a few words) in the 29 provinces, municipalities and autonomous regions number 235,820,002. Compared with the 1964 census figure, the percentage of illiterates and semi-illiterates in the total population has dropped from 38.1 per cent to 23.5 per cent.

5. Birthrate and mortality rate. The number of births in 1981 in the 29 provinces, municipalities and autonomous regions was 20,689,704 with a birthrate of 20.91 per thousand.

The number of deaths in 1981 was 6,290,103 with a mortality rate of 6.36 per thousand. The natural increase in the population in 1981 was 14,399,601, a rate of 14.55 per thousand.

6. Population of cities and towns. In the 29 provinces, municipalities and autonomous regions, the total population in cities (excluding rural population of counties under their administration) and towns is 206,588,582 of which 144,679,340 are dwellers in 236 cities and 61,909,242 are dwellers in 2,664 towns. Compared with the 1964 census figure, the population of cities and towns has increased by 79,485,541 or 62.5 per cent. The proportion of the total population residing in cities and towns has increased from 18.4 per cent in 1964 to 20.6 per cent.

## Beijing

7. The distribution of population by area. The population distribution in the provinces, municipalities, autonomous regions, including members of the armed forces:

Beijing 9,230,687 (including the population of the nine counties under the direct administration of Beijing, 3,632,715)

Tianjin 7,764,141 (including the population of the five counties under the direct administration of Tianjin, 2,621,576)

Hebei Province 53,005,875

Shanxi Province 25,291,389

Inner Mongolia Autonomous Region 19,274,279

Liaoning Province 35,721,693

Jilin Province 22,560,053

Heilongjiang Province 32,665,546

Shanghai 11,369,748 (including the population of the 10 counties under the direct administration of Shanghai, 5,538,576)

Jiangsu Province 60,521,114

Zhejiang Province 38,884,603

Anhui Province 49,665,724

Fujian Province 25,931,106

(including the population of Jinmen and Mazu and a few other islands, 57,847)

Jiangxi Province 33,184,827

Shandong Province 74,419,054

Henan Province 74,422,739

Hubei Province 47,804,150

Hunan Province 54,008,851

Guangdong Province 59,299,220

Guangxi Zhuang Autonomous Region 36,420,960

Sichuan Province 99,713,310

Guizhou Province 28,552,997

Yunnan Province 32,553,817

Tibet Autonomous Region 1,892,393

Shaanxi Province 28,904,423

Gansu Province 19,569,261

Qinghai Province 3,895,706

Ningxia Hui Autonomous Region 3,895,578

Xinjiang Uygur Autonomous Region 13,081,681

Taiwan Province 18,270,749

Hongkong and Macao Regions 5,378,627

Members of the armed forces 4,238,210

## Check

8. Results of the sampling check on the quality of the enumeration work. A post-enumeration check was made after the completion of enumeration and the verification work in 29 provinces, municipalities and autonomous regions according to the "regulations on the sampling check on the quality of the enumeration work."

The results are:

Coverage: overcount 0.71 per thousand, undercount 0.56 per thousand, net overcount 0.15 per thousand

Error rate in reporting sex: 0.03 per thousand

Error rate in reporting age: 6.15 per thousand

Births in 1981, net undercount: 1.83 per thousand

Deaths in 1981, net undercount: 4.40 per thousand.

The population of Taiwan is reported according to figures published by the Taiwan authorities at the end of June, 1982; the population of Jinmen and Mazu and a few other islands of Fujian Province is reported according to figures released by the Taiwan authorities at the end of May 1982.

The population of compatriots in the Hongkong region is calculated according to figures released by the Hongkong authorities at the end of June, 1982 and the population in the Macao region is calculated according to census figures of 1981 released by the Macao authorities.

(Xinhua)

2. 一級行政区別面積と人口（1978年統計）

行政区名	面積 万Km <sup>2</sup>	人口 万人	行政区名	面積 万Km <sup>2</sup>	人口 万人
北京市	1.78	757	台湾省	3.6	1,204
天津市	1.1	628	河南省	16	5,032
上海市	0.58	1,082	湖北省	18	3,371
河北省	19	3,941	湖南省	21	3,718
山西省	15	1,801	広東省	22	4,280
内蒙古自治区	40	624	広西壮族自治区	23	2,084
黒龍江	71	2,139	陝西省	19	2,077
吉林省	29	1,789	寧夏回族自治区	17	216
遼寧省	23	2,950	甘肅省	53	1,265
山東省	15	5,532	青海省	72	214
紅蘇省	10	4,450	新疆ウイグル自治会	160	727
安徽省	13	3,124	四川省	56	6,769
浙江省	10	2,832	貴州省	17	1,714
江西省	16	2,107	雲南省	38	2,051
福建省	12	1,676	チベット自治区	120	125

出典：「青年地図冊」78.5 中国・地図出版社

3. 少数民族人口総数および増加率

族別	1953年総人口(万人)	1978年総人口(万人)	増加率%
壮族	690.0	1209.0	74
回族	356.0	649.0	80
維吾爾族	364.0	548.0	50
彝族	325.0	485.0	50
苗族	251.0	392.0	56
蔵族	277.0	345.0	25
蒙古族	146.0	266.0	80
満族	242.0	265.0	9.5
布依族	125.0	172.0	37
朝鮮族	112.0	168.0	50
瑶族	67.0	124.0	88
侗族	71.0	111.0	55
白族	57.0	105.0	84
哈尼族	48.0	96.0	100
哈薩克族	50.0	80.0	59
土家族	59.0	77.0	30
傣族	47.8	76.0	58

族 別	1953年総人口(万人)	1978年総人口(万人)	増 加 率 %
黎 族	36.0	68.0	83
傈 僳 族	31.7	47.0	48
佤 族	29.1	33.0	55
高山 族	20.0	30.0	50
珞 巴 族		20.0	
拉 祜 族	13.9	37.0	94
佤 族	28.6	26.0	-9
水 族	13.3	23.0	72
納 西 族	14.3	23.0	60
東 鄉 族	15.5	19.0	22
土 族	5.3	20.0	126
柯 爾 克 孜 族	7.0	9.7	38
景 頗 族	10.0	8.3	-17
羌 族	3.5	8.5	139
达 斡 尔 族	4.4	7.8	75
佤 族	4.3	7.3	70
布 朗 族	3.5	5.2	49
撒 拉 族	3.0	5.6	86
錫 伯 族	1.9	4.4	131
門 巴 族		約4.0	
毛 难 族	1.8	3.1	72
仡 佬 族	2.0	2.6	30
普 米 族	1.2	2.2	83
塔 吉 克 族	1.4	2.2	57
怒 族	1.2	1.9	58
阿 昌 族	1.7	1.8	6
鄂 温 克 族	0.62	1.3	109
崩 龙 族	0.29	1.0	245
基 諾 族		1.0	
裕 固 族	0.38	0.88	131
烏 孜 別 克 族	1.3	0.75	-42
保 安 族	0.49	0.68	39
京 族	0.43	0.54	25
独 龙 族	0.24	0.41	70
鄂 伦 春 族	0.22	0.32	45
塔 塔 尔 族	0.69	0.29	-58
赫 哲 族	0.045	0.08	77
俄 罗 斯 族	2.2	0.06	-97
全 国 總 人 口	60193.8	97523	62%
少 数 民 族 總 人 口	3552	5582	59%

出典：『計画生育知識講話』北京宣伝教育センター

4. UNFPAによる中国人口家族計画協力プログラム(1979~1983)

<単位1,000米ドル>

	プロジェクト名	実施機関	1979~ 1980(実績)	1981 (予算)	1982 (予算)	1983 (予算)	合計
1	プログラム準備経費 (研修, 視察旅行, 小機材)	UNFPA	500-				500-
2	人口調査(コンピューター設置)	UN/UNFPA	1,914-	13,163-	570-		15,647-
3	プログラム策定, モニタリング	UNFPA	33-	28-			61-
4	避妊具生産調査(調査チーム)	PIACT	135-				135-
5	避妊評価(研修)	Pop. Council	41-				41-
6	人文調査の研究・教育の改善	UNFPA/UN	121-	1,012-	2,528-	368-	4,029-
7	地方トレーニングセンターの強化	WIO/UNFPA	229-	481-	923-	213-	1,846-
8	成都MCH/FP研修センター(建設)	UNFPA/WHO	157-	806-	551-	76-	1,590-
9	宣伝・教育ネット・ワークの整備(北京・上海・成都のセンターの強化を中心として)	UNFPA	2,347-	2,042-	3,397-	314-	8,100-
10	FP統計およびプログラム評価	WHO	917-	130-	419-	106-	1,572-
11	母性および周産期ケア活動向上	WHO	278-	600-	625-	52-	1,555-
12	家族計画研究所の機能強化	WHO	782-	600-	1,334-	1,019-	3,735-
13	生物学開発研究所の機能強化	Rockefeller Found.	500-				500-
14	コンドーム生産・包装・品質管理	PIACT	965-	784-	102-		1,851-
15	IUD生産技術導入	PIACT	601-	34-	25-		660-
16	そう入避妊具生産 (上海での工場建設)	PIACT	1,187-	598-	101-		1,886-
17	経口避妊薬生産 (北京での工場建設)	PIACT	1,195-	648-	37-		1,880-
18	中・高等教育における人口教育の強化	UNESCO/UNFPA		301-	184-		485-
19	人口情報センターの設立 (宣伝教育資料の出版他)	ESCAP/UN/ UNFPA		252-	373-	100-	725-
20	UNFPAプロジェクト実施NGOへの 経費援助(附帯経費)	PIACT	135-	131-	178-		444-
21	プログラム附帯経費	UNFPA	1-	3-			4-
	< 合計 >		12,038-	21,613-	11,347-	2,248-	47,246-

出典: Population Programmes & Projects Vol. 2/UNFPA



## 5. 中華人民共和国政府対外援助8原則

- (1) 中国政府は一貫して平等互惠の原則にもとづいて外国に援助を与えてきた。中国政府は由来このような援助を一方的なおくりものと考えたことはなく、援助は相互的なものと考えている。
- (2) 中国政府は外国に援助を与える際、援助をうける国の主権を厳格に尊重して、いかなる条件もつけず、いかなる特権も要求しない。
- (3) 中国政府は無利子または低利借款の方式で経済援助を与え、必要な場合には返済期限をくりのべて援助をうける国の負担をできるかぎり軽くする。
- (4) 中国政府が外国に援助を与える目的は、援助を与える国を中国に依存させることにあるのではなく、援助をうける国が自力更生、経済面で独立発展の道をしだいに歩みうるよう援助することにある。
- (5) 中国政府が援助をうける国をたすけて建設する項目については、できるかぎり少ない投資で、早く効果をあげ、援助をうける国の政府がこれによって収入をふやし、資金を蓄積できるようにする。
- (6) 中国政府は、自国で生産できるもつとも質のよい設備と物資を提供し、国際市場の価格にもとづいて価格をきめる。  
中国政府の提供する設備と物資が、もしも契約した規格と品質に合わないなら、中国政府はこれを返送してもらるか、あるいは取りかえることを保証する。
- (7) 中国政府は外国にいかなる技術援助を与える場合にも、援助をうける国の要員にその技術をすっかり把握させることを保証する。
- (8) 中国政府が援助をうける国の建設を援助するために派遣した専門家は、援助をうける国自身の専門家と同じ物質的待遇をうけ、いかなる特殊の要求や特殊の待遇も許されない。  
(中国・マリ共同声明 1964年)







JICA