

# Comparing the Economic Cooperation between Japan and China: The 1930s and the present

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This presentation examines, the history of economic cooperation between Japan and China since the 1930s. Through this examination, I propose that we consider the importance of the Sino-Japanese relations because the two countries have a trading history lasting centuries. For at least 100 years, the Japanese and the Chinese have clearly recognized the importance of Sino-Japanese economic relations, which is why the possibility of economic cooperation between Japan and China has been discussed persistently in both countries since the nineteenth century.

In the beginning of the Meiji era, some Japanese politicians and newspapers insisted that Japan should cooperate with China<sup>1</sup>. In 1875, Tomomi Iwakura thought that Russia was the biggest threat for Japan, therefore, Japan and China should help each other to save the sovereignty of both countries<sup>2</sup>. In 1890, Tokyo Asahi Shimbun insisted that East Asia faced European invasion, and stressed that Japan should form an alliance with China. The Japanese people felt threatened by European imperialism and regarded China as Asia's regional power, and they hoped that China would cooperate with Japan<sup>3</sup>.

Economic cooperation has also been discussed since the Meiji era. Sei Arao thought that by increasing trade between Japan and China, people could strengthen the Sino-Japanese economic relations and realize political cooperation between the two countries<sup>4</sup>. In fact, Sei Arao established the Sino-Japanese Trading Research Center in 1890. A high number of Japanese students studied business, Chinese, and English there. One of the graduates, Ryuhei Shiraiwa, played an important role as a businessman in the modern Sino-Japanese economic relations<sup>5</sup>. The idea of economic cooperation has attracted Japanese people since the Meiji era.

During the 1930s, many people in both countries discussed economic cooperation. In 1931, the Manchurian Incident occurred, and the Japanese Army continued to invade north China. As a result, the Sino-Japanese war started. Despite the various adverse events, some people continued to investigate possible economic cooperation to improve Sino-Japanese relations.

Economic cooperation was discussed in the talks between diplomats of both countries. In

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<sup>1</sup> Yoshitake Oka (1993), 'Kokumintekidokuritsu to kokkarisei' ('The Nation's Independence and the State's Reason') in Yoshitake Oka, *Yoshitake Oka collected works 6*, Tokyo, Iwanami Shoten, pp. 248-249.

<sup>2</sup> Komon Tada (eds.) (1995), *Iwakura ko jikki gekan (The Biography of Prince Iwakura 2)*, Kuki, Shoshi Sawai, p. 1273.

<sup>3</sup> *Tokyo Asahi Shimbun*, October 3 1890.

<sup>4</sup> Yoshitake Oka, op.cit., p.253-254.

<sup>5</sup> Tadashi Nakamura (eds.) (1999), *Shiraiwa Ryuhei Nikki (The Diary of Ryuhei Shiraiwa)*, Tokyo, Kenbun shuppan, pp. 170-188.

1934, Soong Tzu-wen said that political issues were too difficult to resolve at the time, but economic cooperation was possible. The Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Japan regarded Soong's remark as important; as a result they made a plan for economic cooperation in a week<sup>6</sup>. Since then, politicians of both countries have referred to economic cooperation many times.

They believed it would be possible to cooperate in order to improve the cotton quality in Shandong. At the time, textile manufacturing was one of the most important industries in Japan and China. Japan was importing large quantities of cotton from India and the United States. Japanese enterprises wanted to increase cotton imports from China, but they determined that they would not use them without some quality improvements. The Chinese also recognized this problem, leading the Japanese decision-makers to believe that Japan's financial and technological support to develop China's cotton industry might lead to economic cooperation between the two countries.

In 1933, Japanese cotton mills in China decided to establish the "Cotton Improvement Association of Shandong" to work on the experiments and distribute the seeds to farmers in Shandong. They started the seed distribution in March 1934, and Chinese enterprises cooperated on the project. This project continued in 1935 and beyond. Japanese enterprises started economic cooperation without the Japanese government's support<sup>7</sup>.

Simultaneously, some Chinese elites were discussing economic cooperation. In 1932, Tsiang Tingfu insisted that economic and technical cooperation with Japan contributed to the state construction of China. In 1935, Tokyo Asahi Shimbun reported that Chiang Kai-shek had insisted on the importance of economic cooperation. Although he also emphasized that Japan had to make efforts to improve the Sino-Japanese relations before realizing economic cooperation, his statement promoted discussions about economic cooperation in the media of both countries<sup>8</sup>. A Tianjin newspaper, Dagong bao reported that they did not oppose Japanese suggestion about economic cooperation but feared that Japan might have an ambition to violate Chinese sovereignty<sup>9</sup>. While Chinese people recognized the importance of economic cooperation, they thought it was necessary to improve the Sino-Japanese relations.

When the Japanese army started to invade north China, Chinese intellectuals criticized the nature of economic cooperation. A Chinese magazine, Dongfang Zazhi, in an article, pointed out that cooperation between China and Japan was unequal as China is an agricultural economy, while Japan has become an industrial one<sup>10</sup>. Other magazine articles also accused Japan of exploiting

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<sup>6</sup> Tetsuya Sakai (1992), *Taisho democracy taisei no houkai (The Collapse of the Taisho Democracy System)*, Tokyo, Tokyo university press, pp. 56-58.

<sup>7</sup> Shintaro Yano (2019), 'Kahokumenkakaihatsu to nicchu"keizaitaiteiki": 1933-1937' ('Cotton Development in North China and "Economic Cooperation" between Japan and China: 1933-1937'), *Japan's History*, 849, pp.41-42.

<sup>8</sup> *Tokyo Asahi Shimbun*, February 17 1935.

<sup>9</sup> *Dagong bao*, February 16 1935.

<sup>10</sup> Bai Wei, Lun, 'Zhongri jingji tixie' ('Discuss Economic Cooperation between China and Japan'), *Dongfang Zazhi*, No.8, volume 32, April 16 1935, pp.29-44.

resources, such as steel, in China<sup>11</sup>. Tsiang Tingfu criticized Japan's attempt to remove support from Europe and US because China still needed investment from those countries to build a nation<sup>12</sup>. Another magazine showed suspicion toward Japanese intentions because the cooperation might be interpreted as a scheme to build an economic bloc among Japan, China, and "Manchukuo"<sup>13</sup>. Many Chinese people believed that, even if the Japanese government changed its policy on China, it would be impossible to achieve economic cooperation between the two countries.

In March 1937, a group, called Kodama Mission, was sent to China with some important persons from Japanese business sectors to discuss economic cooperation with their Chinese counterparts. They had a frank exchange of opinions about Sino-Japanese economic relations, but they were not able to reach a concrete decision. For example, the textile enterprises in China demanded the Japanese side to stop the cotton quality improvement project, because the project might disturb Chinese enterprises in cultivating cotton. In fact, the Japanese army intended to start a new cotton quality improvement project in Hebei without the Chinese government's approval. Chinese people regarded this act as an economic invasion in north China. As a result, the Japanese government could not stop the army's project<sup>14</sup>. People in Japan and in China not only failed to realize economic cooperation, but also failed to avoid the Sino-Japanese war.

When the war ended, the Japanese and the Chinese renewed their discussion about economic cooperation. Then, trade between the two countries began again in 1962, 10 years before the establishment of diplomatic relations. To resume the trade and improve the Sino-Japanese relations, many business people played important roles. The chairman of the Japan Chamber of Commerce and Industry, Aiichiro Fujiyama, was one of the most influential business people and a member of the Kodama Mission to discuss economic cooperation with China. He regarded China as a very important state for Japan and had an ambition to establish new Sino-Japanese relations. Therefore, Prime Minister Nobusuke Kishi appointed him as the Minister of Foreign Affairs in 1957<sup>15</sup>. He proposed that the Japanese private sector could talk with the Chinese side and contribute to improving the Sino-Japanese relations<sup>16</sup>. Japanese business people believed that economic cooperation could initiate friendship between Japan and China.

After China's economic reform, Deng Xiaoping promoted the expansion of this economic cooperation. It is interesting that in his statement in 1984, Deng Xiaoping shared some points

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<sup>11</sup> Li min, 'Yonghu kuangquan' ('Defend the Rights of Mines'), *Review Independence*, 208, July 5 1936, pp. 9-12.

<sup>12</sup> Tsiang Tingfu, 'Zheyixingqi (Dongjing de jinggao)' ('This Week (The Warning from Tokyo)'), *Review Independence*, 61, July 31 1933, pp. 2-5.

<sup>13</sup> Li Gongpu, 'Zhongri jingji tixie de quanti' (The Prerequisite of Economic Cooperation between China and Japan'), *Life of reading*, No.12, volume 1, 1935, pp.41-43.

<sup>14</sup> Shintaro Yano, *op.cit.*, pp. 47-49.

<sup>15</sup> Masataka Matsuura (2017), 'Zaikaijintachi no seiji to ajiashugi' (Politics and Asianism for the Three Leading Japanese Businessmen'), *St. Paul's Reviews of Law And Politics*, 95, pp. 25-31.

<sup>16</sup> *Asahi Simbun*, June 20 1958.

similar to the discussion on economic cooperation in the 1930s. He expected that more Japanese enterprises would invest more in China. This is because China possesses valuable resources but lacks funds to develop them. He considered that China's economic growth could act as an advantage for the Japanese economy because China began to cooperate on the provision of energy resources and rare metal<sup>17</sup>. In the 1930s, Japan needed various resources in China and a large number of enterprises existed in China's cities such as Shanghai, Qingdao, and Tianjin. These were common points between the 1930s and the 1980s.

On the other hand, there were differences between these two periods. In the 1930s, some of the Japanese people hoped that Japan could gain various profits through economic cooperation. The Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Japan demanded lower tariff rates on China, and the Japanese army intended to remove the Chinese government's influences on north China. In the 1980s, both the Japanese and the Chinese people regarded the Sino-Japanese relations as very important; therefore, they did not want to hurt the mutual profit for Japan and China. Based on this, one can say that the nature of political intention has a great influence on the success or failure of economic cooperation.

Currently, most people consider Sino-Japanese economic relations as very important. According to the Genron NPO's report, although 86.3% of the Japanese people and 42.2% of the Chinese people have bad impressions of each other, over 70% of people from both countries consider Sino-Japanese relations to be important, and 36.6% of the Japanese people and 67.4% of the Chinese people expect that Sino-Japanese economic relations will continue to develop in the future<sup>18</sup>. A high number of people understand that trade and investment between the two countries are essential for their lives.

In fact, a high-level dialogue between Japan and China was held in Beijing last month. The Minister of Foreign Affairs of Japan and the Premier of China discussed to expand trade between the two countries. Both governments agree that more trade will contribute to national interests<sup>19</sup>.

Comparing the 1930s and the present, we can find some reasons to expect to more economic cooperation. One similarity and two differences exist in the two period.

The number of Chinese students studying in Japan and that of Japanese students studying China are increasing. In the 1930s, many Chinese politicians, such as Chiang Kai-shek and Liao Chengzhi, studied in Japan. Although Japanese experts on China could not contribute to improve the Sino-Japanese relations, they played an important role after the war. Nowadays, exchange students are increasing between the two countries<sup>20</sup>. During their exchange studies, they could

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<sup>17</sup> *Asahi Shimbun*, March 26 1984.

<sup>18</sup> The Genron NPO, ANALYSIS PAPER: The 14<sup>th</sup> Joint Public Opinion Poll between Japan and China, Japan-China Public Opinion Survey 2018, October 2018, <<http://www.genron-npo.net/en/archives/181011.pdf>>, (Retrieve 15 May, 2019).

<sup>19</sup> *Nihon Keizai Simbun*, April 15 2019.

<sup>20</sup> Japan Student Services Organization, International Students in Japan 2018, April 2019,



learn various aspects, such as culture, and lifestyle. I think that mutual understanding promotes more economic collaboration.

The structure of economic relations between Japan and China has changed significantly since the 1930s. Currently, Japan exports a large quantity of semiconductors to China, and China exports various product, such as cellphones, to Japan<sup>21</sup>. In addition, Japan and China depend on each other in agriculture and marine resources<sup>22</sup>. The Japanese investment in China is larger than the Chinese investment in Japan, but the latter is rapidly increasing. The trade relations are no longer those between an agricultural country and an industrial country.

Over 60% of the people in Japan and China agree on the cooperation between the two countries on Asian issues<sup>23</sup>. This means that people from both countries regard their counterpart as Asia's regional power. This atmosphere did not exist in the 1930s. It is common knowledge that global issues cannot be resolved by a single country; therefore, it is necessary for Japan and China to deal with various problems together. We can expect a new type of economic cooperation.

For example, Japan and China can cooperate on environmental problems. After the war, Japan faced various instances of environmental pollution. Then, the Japanese people considered many countermeasures. Nowadays, environmental problems, such as global warming and air pollution, turn into global issues. The Chinese government, along with the private sector, is also dealing with these problems, but it is very difficult for a single country to resolve such a complicated issue. I am of the opinion that Japan's experiences in dealing with the environmental problem in the past can contribute to resolving the same problem in China. This could be a new type of economic cooperation.

In 1930, many people discussed economic cooperation to avoid the Sino-Japanese war, but its fruits were not realized. Japanese political intention interrupted the progress of discussion between the private sectors of Japan and China. Also the unequal relationship between these two has become an obstacle hindering the cooperation. Now, these issues are no longer a problem, and people in both countries regard the other country as very important. Therefore, there is room for Japan and China to initiate a new type of economic cooperation in order to resolve various global issues.


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<[https://www.jasso.go.jp/en/about/statistics/intl\\_student/\\_icsFiles/afieldfile/2019/04/19/data18\\_brief\\_e.pdf](https://www.jasso.go.jp/en/about/statistics/intl_student/_icsFiles/afieldfile/2019/04/19/data18_brief_e.pdf)> (Retrieve 15 May, 2019).

<sup>21</sup> Japan External Trade Organization, Annual Report 2018: China, <[https://www.jetro.go.jp/ext\\_images/world/gtir/2018/01.pdf](https://www.jetro.go.jp/ext_images/world/gtir/2018/01.pdf)> (Retrieve 15 May, 2019).

<sup>22</sup> Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries, General condition about trades of agriculture and forestry products 2018, March 23 2019, <[http://www.maff.go.jp/j/tokei/kouhyou/kokusai/attach/pdf/houkoku\\_gaikyou-15.pdf](http://www.maff.go.jp/j/tokei/kouhyou/kokusai/attach/pdf/houkoku_gaikyou-15.pdf)> (Retrieve 15 May, 2019).

<sup>23</sup> The Genron NPO, op.cit.



# Comparing the Economic Cooperation between Japan and China : The 1930s and the present

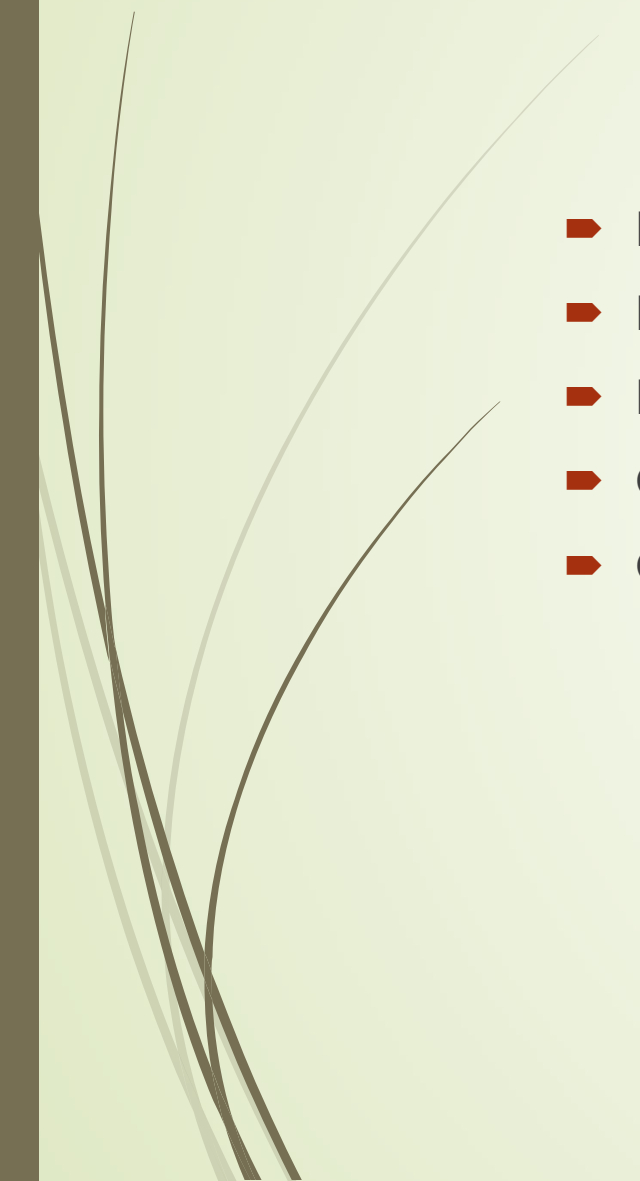
At Beijing University

31 May 2019

Shintaro Yano (Waseda University)



# Main topics

- Economic Cooperation in the Meiji era
  - Discussion in 1930s
  - Economic relations after the war
  - Comparing the 1930s and the present
  - Conclusion
- 

# Tomomi Iwakura (1825~1883)

- He played an important role in the Meiji Restoration.
- Russia was the biggest threat.
- Japan and China should help each other.



# Tokyo Asahi Shimbun (1890)

- East Asia faced European invasion.
- Japan should form an alliance with China.

## 社説

### ●国防私論

(三)

歐洲列國の政略よりして引て東洋に及ぼす關係の  
 斯の如し東洋に國するもの之が關係を究めて其  
 覺悟を爲さざる可らざると同時に更にまた東洋を  
 自からの關係如何を思はざる可らず今や東洋の  
 獨立國切言すれば我日本帝國と及び支那帝國とあ  
 るのみ而して其間朝鮮の一國ありて東洋問題上至  
 大の關係を有する要たり朝鮮ハ此危機的要たるが





# Economic Cooperation in the Meiji era

- Sei Arao (1859~1896)
- In 1890, he established the Sino-Japanese Trading Research Center.
- Ryuhei Shiraiwa (1870-1942)
- One of the graduates
- He played an important role as a businessman in the modern Sino-Japanese economic relations.

# Sino-Japanese Relations in the 1930s

- 1931.9.18: The Manchurian Incident
- 1932.3.1: Manchukuo was established
- 1933.5.31: Tanggu Truce



Discussion of economic cooperation

- 1937.7.7: The Sino-Japanese war



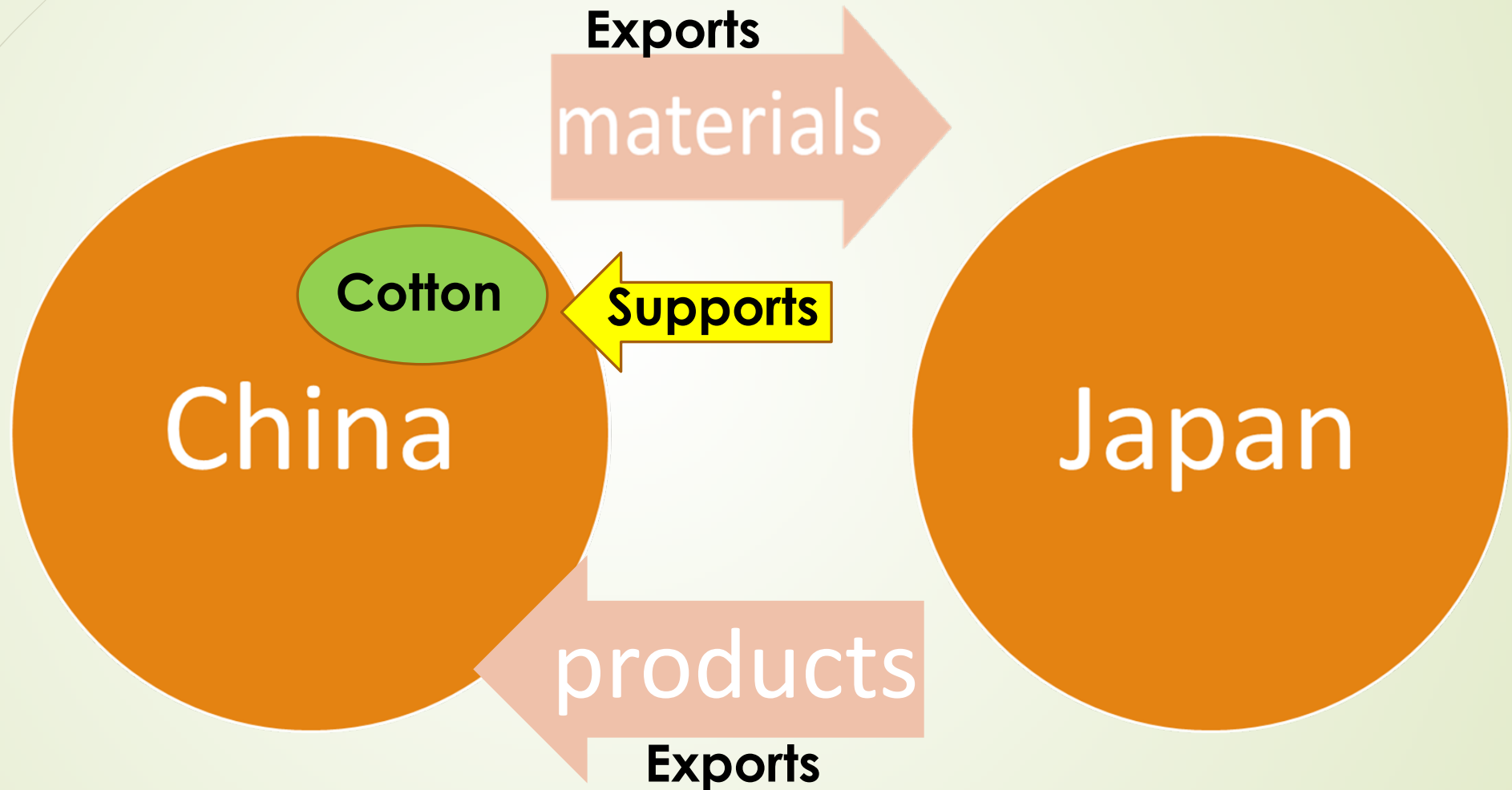
## Soong Tzu-wen (1894-1971)

- The Minister of finance (1928-1933)
- Political issues were too difficult to resolve at the time, but economic cooperation was possible.
- The Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Japan made a plan for economic cooperation.





# Improve the cotton quality in Shandong



## 國聯調查團所指的路

蔣廷黻

去年十二月十日國聯行政院的議決案所給與調查團的任務有二：一個是調查中日衝突的遠因，近因，及現狀；一個是考慮解決的方法，「務須對於兩國之根本利益，予以調和。」調查團對於所負任務預先定了一種態度，報告

獨立評論 第二十二號 國聯調查團報告一瞥

書摘要說：「該團聲明對於已往行動之責任，堅持較輕，而對於尋求防止將來再發生此類行動之方法，堅持較重。」調查團雖把兩種任務都作了，確自定了輕重的區別。因此報告書雖是整個的，前後相貫的，末後兩章——論解決

五

# Tsiang Tingfu (1895-1965)

- 1929: Professor of history at Tsinghua University
- 1936: The Chinese ambassador to the Soviet Union
- Economic and technical cooperation with Japan contributed to the state construction of China.

- He insisted on the importance of economic cooperation
- He also emphasized that Japan had to make efforts to improve the Sino-Japanese relations



## Dagong bao (1935)

- It did not oppose Japanese suggestion about economic cooperation.
- It feared that Japan might have an ambition to violate Chinese sovereignty.

Dagong bao, February 16 1935

最近數日來，日本通信社之新聞電，盛傳日本各方正  
研究中日經濟提携之事，以勢援度，諒非無因。昨在  
電通社電稱，日本外務省之中見解，以為提携辦法，在  
多訂購日貨，以代歐美貨，中日貿易關係，果積極好，轉  
此而於決算上向日方提議借款時，與日方可加以考慮。  
此外又述及，大概為略有根據之報告。

# 社評 日本新聞電中之經濟 提携



# Criticizing economic cooperation

- Cooperation between China and Japan was unequal.
- Japan exploited resources in China.
- Japan attempted to remove support from Europe and US.
- Economic cooperation was interpreted as a scheme to build an economic bloc among Japan, China, and "Manchukuo".

## 時論批評

中日經濟提携的前提

李公樸

# Kodama Mission (1937)

- It included important persons from Japanese business sectors.
- They discussed economic cooperation with their Chinese counterparts.
- They were not able to reach a concrete decision.



Kenji Kodama and Chiang Kai-shek



# After the war

➡ 1945.8.14

The end of the war

➡ 1962.11.9

Trade between the two countries began again

➡ 1972.9.29

China-Japan Joint Communiqué

➡ 1978.8.12

China-Japan Peace and Friendship Treaty



9日夜、日中貿易覚書を交換する  
高崎団長(左)と廖承志氏=ANS

覚書の全文……  
【RPI東京】九日夜の北京放送によると、日中総合貿易に関する覚書の全文次の通り。  
一、廖承志氏と高崎達之助氏は、本年九月周恩来首相と松村謙三氏との間に行なわれた日中貿易拡大に関する会議の趣旨に基づき、平等互恵の基礎の上に漸進的積重ね方式をとり、両国間の民間貿易をよりいっそう発展させるために次のような覚書を交換した。  
一、双方は長期の総合パートナー貿易を発展させることに同意した。すなわち一九六三年から一九六七年までを第一次五カ年貿易の期間としてふり当て、年間平均の輸出入取引総額を約三千

六百万英鎊(三百六十二億八千八百萬円)一億八千万ポンドとするを要望した。  
一、双方の主要輸出品次のとおり。  
(イ) 中国側⇨石炭、鉄鉱石、大豆、トウモロコシ、豆類、塩、スズ、その他。  
(ロ) 日本側⇨鋼材(特殊鋼を含む)、化学肥料、農薬、農業機械、農具、プラント、その他。  
一、本覚書に基づいての商取引については、その取引に關係ある日本側の当事者と中国對外貿易輸出入公司との間で個々の契約を結ぶ。  
一、本覚書に基づいての商取引は、ポンドまたは双方の同意するその他の貨幣をもって信用状

【北京⇨波多野香港支局長十日発】九日締結した高崎氏一行と中国側との貿易会議は、九日午後十一時五十分(日本時間十日前零時五十分)から人民大会堂で高崎氏と廖承志氏との間で行なわれ、両者の間で五カ年間に年平均輸出入約三千六百万英鎊の取決めを決めた覚書と付随文書が調印された。この調印式には、日本側は岡崎嘉平太氏、竹山祐太郎氏らが、また中国側は周恩来首相、陳毅副首相、梁季壯對外貿易部長ら首脳が出席した。この記事は一部地域紙報のため重複します。 関係記事二面に

## 総合取引の道開く 延払い、方法は今後協議

### 日中貿易覚書に調印

# Aiichiro Fujiyama (1897-1985)

- Businessman and politician
- A member of the Kodama Mission
- 1957.7~: The Minister of Foreign Affairs
- The Japanese private sector could talk with the Chinese side and contribute to improving the Sino-Japanese relations





# Deng Xiaoping (1904-1997)

- He expected that more Japanese enterprises would invest more in China.
- China's economic growth could act as an advantage for the Japanese economy.

Asahi Shimbun March 26 1984

## 経済協力拡大を要請 鄧主任

# 大企業の進出期待 「中国は信用を守る国」

中曽根首相と会談

会談前に鄧小平氏(左)と握手する中曽根首相。25日午前9時45分、北京の人民大会堂で、吉沢特使同席す



中曽根・鄧会談には安倍外相、長瀬謙外相も同席した。鄧主任は、まず中国の経済事情に触れ、二〇〇〇年に工業生産額を四倍増とする目標について、この三年間は順調に進ん

## ソ連軍事力増強は 日中共通の関心事

鄧氏表明

【北京二十五日】中曽根首相は二十五日、胡耀邦共産党総書記と前日に引き続き会談した。人民大会堂で中国最高実力者である鄧小平党副委員長と約二時間半にわたって、任は民間企業の進出を中心とした日中間の経済協力、交換の拡大を熱心に要請した。首相は企業、小企業の中国への誘致を重ねて表明した。また、鄧主任は中ソ関係に関連して「チェルネンコ政変について」との同解を示すとともに、ソ連のアジア地域における軍事力増強について「中ソ協定で中核的な問題になっている」とを明らかにした。首相はこれと内外記者会見和は、日中両国にとって大切、という点で一致した。これで首相は北京での公式りした。二十六日は東郷などを視察したあと、同夜帰国する。(二面に会談と記者会見の内容

「北」

首

【北京支局二十五日】中曽根首相は、二十五日正午(日本時間午後二時)から北京の人民大会堂で内外記者団と会見し、三日間にわたる中国訪問との会談の成果などを語った。この中で首相は「二十一世紀に向けて、堅固な友好平和関係を築くうえ

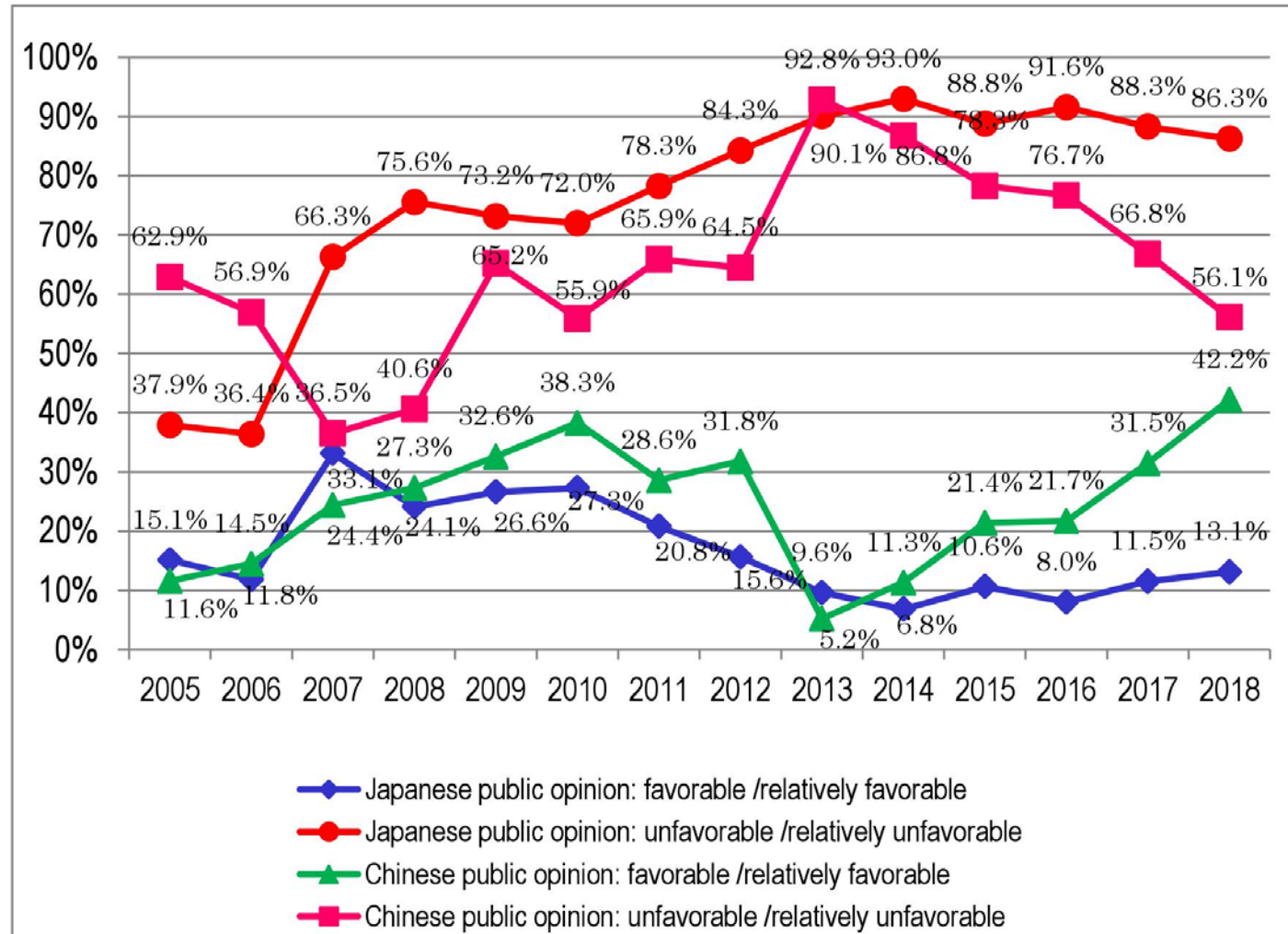
めには「安定が一番大事だ」と強調し、経済特区の拡大、投資保護協定の合意、設備更新のための設備金制度など環境整備を強く要請。また、「大企業だけでなく、いろいろなノウハウを持つ中小企業の導入も必要だ」と主張した。これに対し、鄧主任は中国への投資は、日本により多くの



# Differences between the 1930s and the 1980s

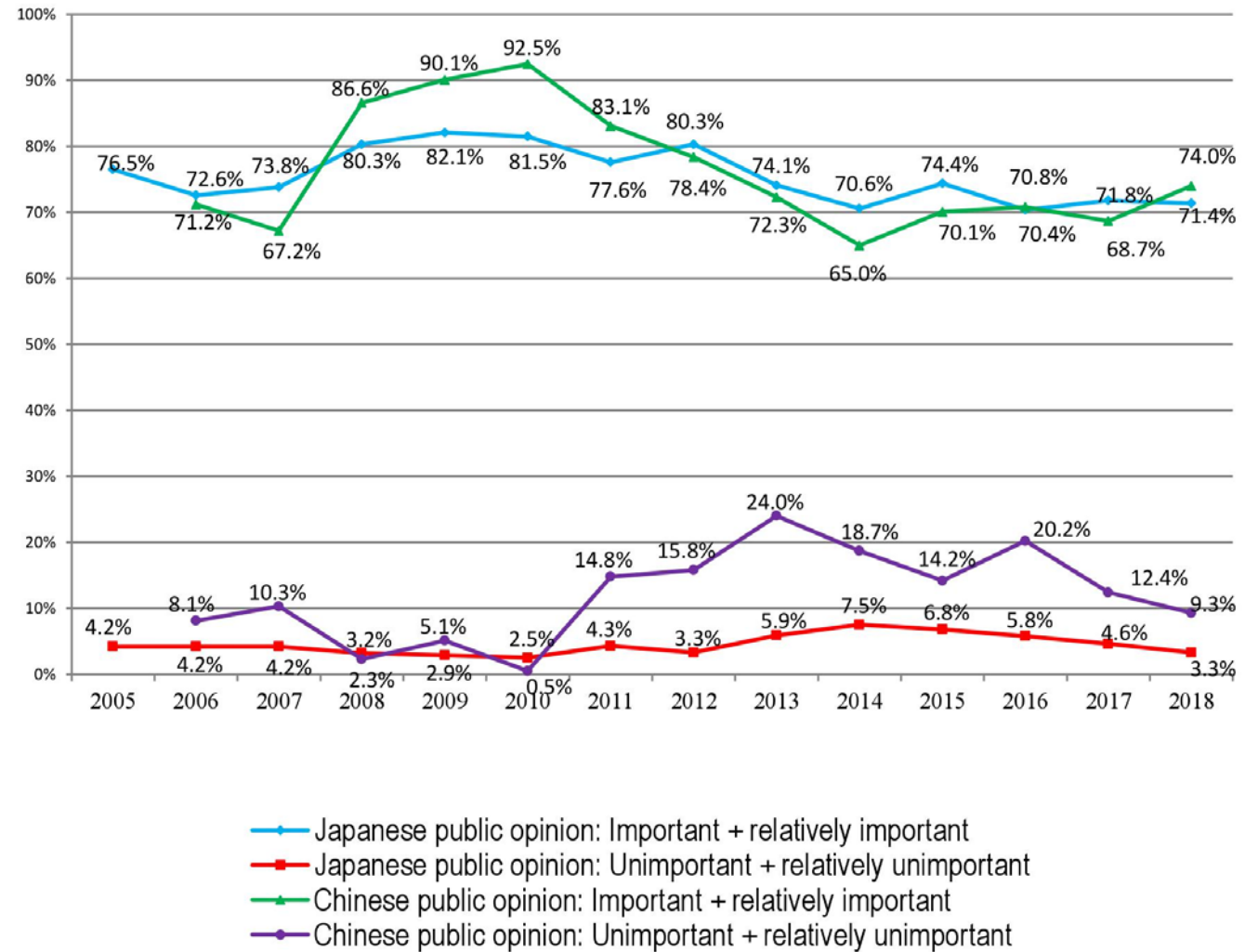
- The 1930s
  - Some of the Japanese people hoped that Japan could gain various profits through economic cooperation.
- The 1980s
  - People did not want to hurt the mutual profit for Japan and China.

## Impression of the other country



The Genron NPO, ANALYSIS PAPER: The 14<sup>th</sup> Joint Public Opinion Poll between Japan and China, Japan-China Public Opinion Survey 2018

## Importance of Current Japan-China Relations



The Genron NPO, ANALYSIS PAPER: The 14<sup>th</sup> Joint Public Opinion Poll between Japan and China, Japan-China Public Opinion Survey 2018

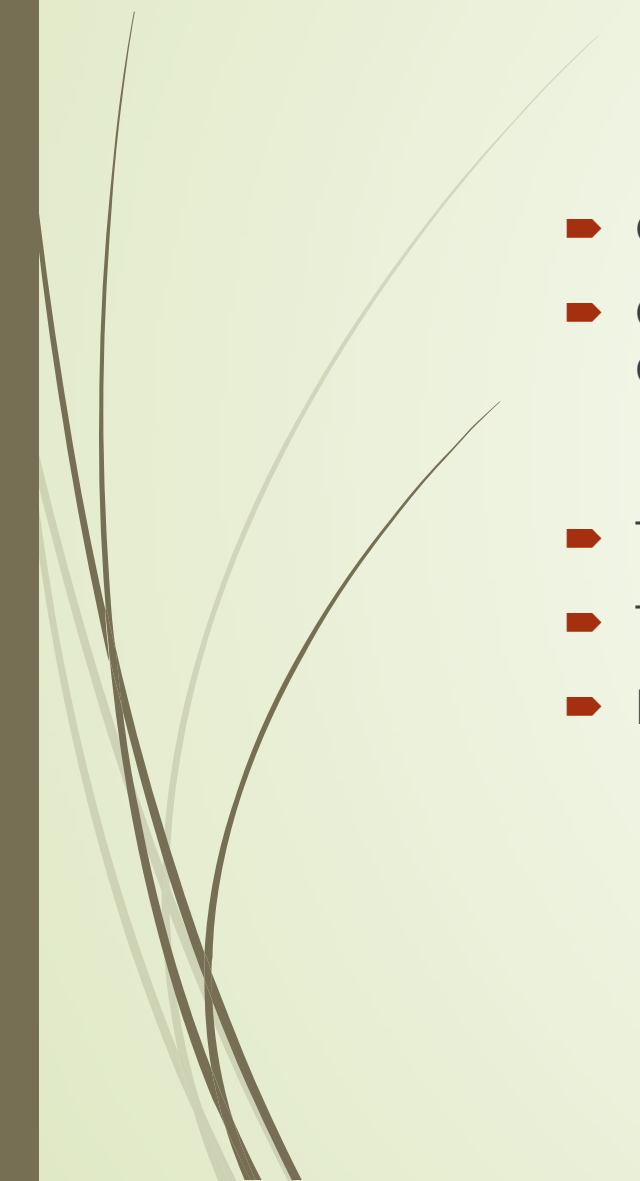


# High-level dialogue between Japan and China



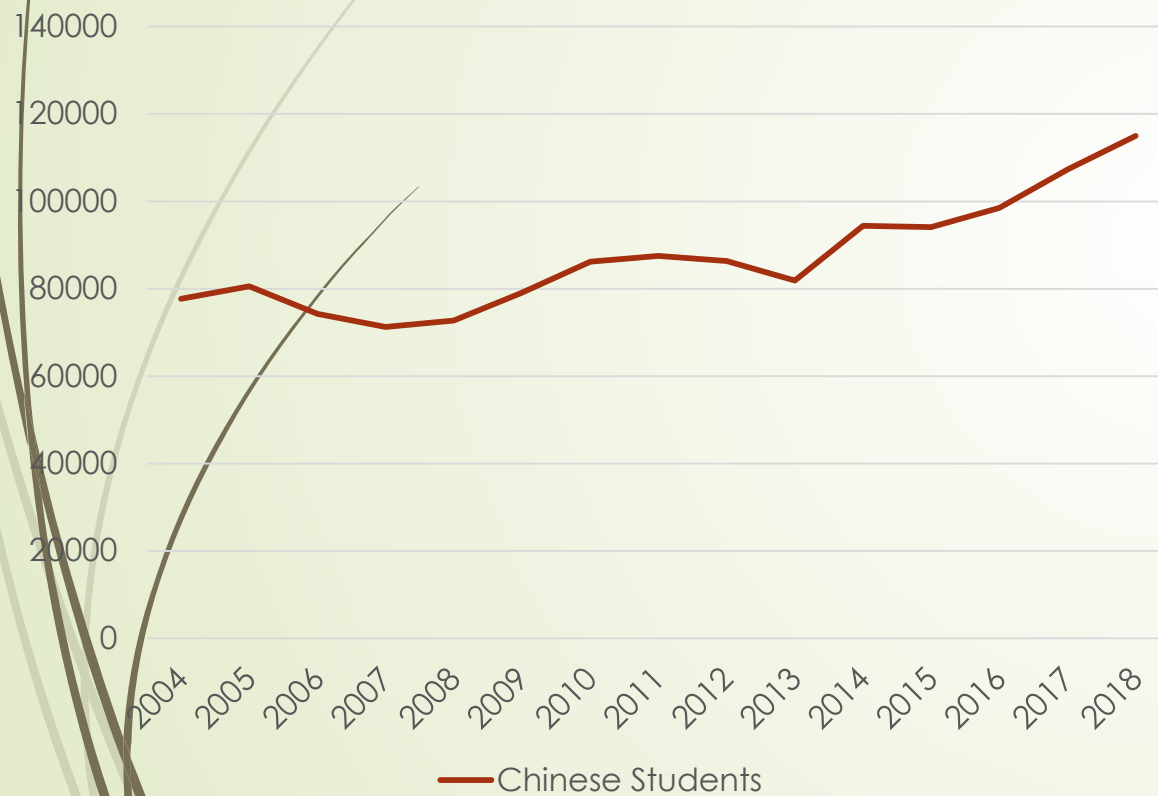


# Comparing the 1930s and the present

- 
- One similarity
    - Chinese students studying in Japan and that of Japanese students studying China
  - Two Differences
    - The structure of economic relations
    - Regarding their counterpart as Asia's regional power

# Exchange Students

## Chinese students studying in Japan

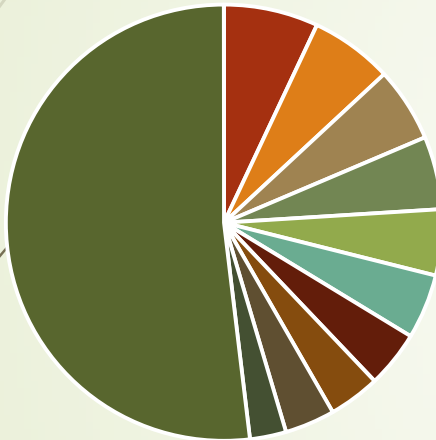


## Japanese students studying in China



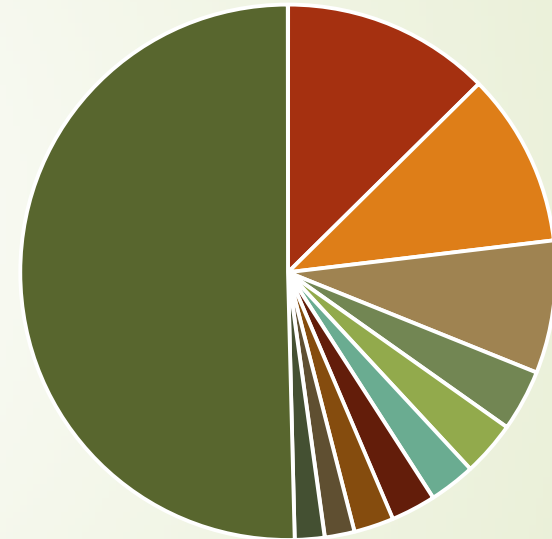
# The structure of economic relations

Japan exports to China



- semiconductors etc
- plastic
- semiconductor equipment
- electrical machinery
- steel
- the others
- scientific optical instrument
- parts of cars
- organic compound
- car
- motor

China exports to Japan

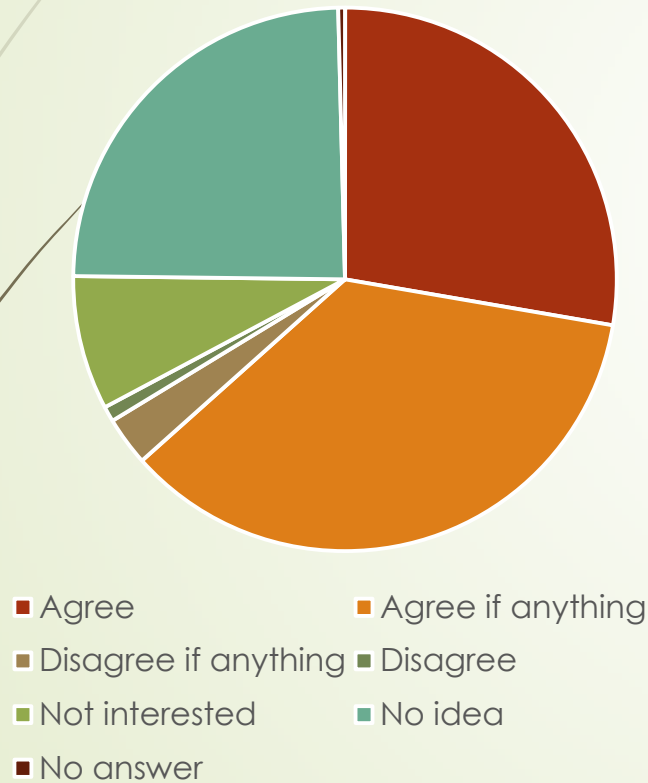


- communication tool
- audio visual systems
- semiconductors etc
- parts of computer etc
- clothes
- metalware
- furniture
- the others
- computer etc
- textile goods
- parts of car

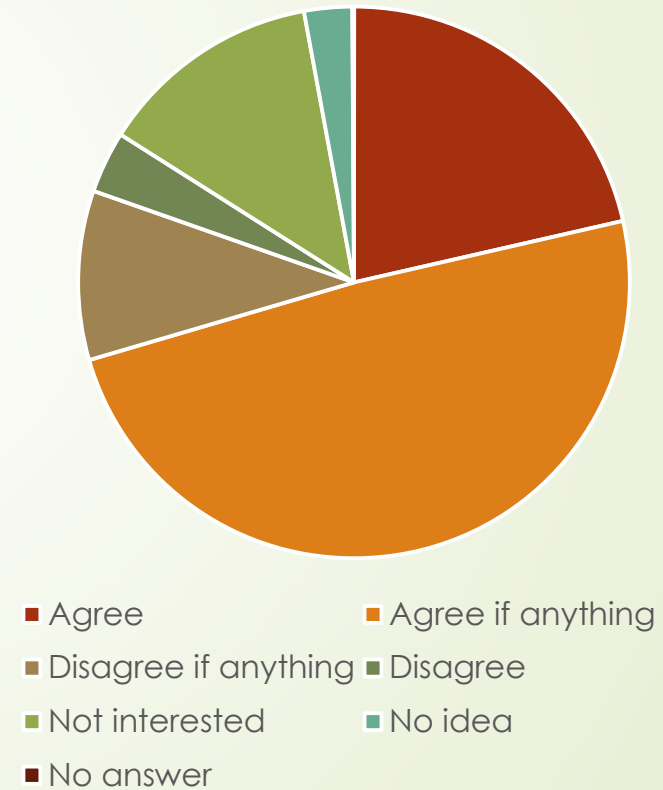


# The cooperation between the two countries on Asian issues

Japanese



Chinese





# A new type of cooperation

- ▶ Japan faced various instances of environmental pollution.
- ▶ Environmental problems turn into global issues.
- ▶ Japan's experiences can contribute to resolving the same problem in China.



# Conclusion



- ▶ In 1930s, Japanese political intention and the unequal relationship interrupted the progress of economic cooperation.
- ▶ Now, people in both countries regard the other country as very important.
- ▶ A new type of cooperation to resolve various global issues is expected.



Thank you for listening!