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## Estimating China's Foreign Aid 2001-2013

Naohiro Kitano\* and Yukinori Harada†

### Abstract

This paper aims to estimate China's net foreign aid from 2001 to 2013 as compared to net ODA figures which OECD DAC usually uses. First, a practical definition to capture China's foreign aid activities as a proxy for China's ODA was proposed. It consists of grants and interest-free loans (treated as grants), concessional loans as bilateral aid, and contributions to international development agencies as multilateral aid. Second, both net and gross disbursements of China's foreign aid were estimated. The results showed that China's net foreign aid has grown rapidly since 2004 and reached US\$ 7.1 billion in 2013. The share of bilateral aid is much larger than that of multilateral aid. The difference between net and gross foreign aid is still small due to the fact that the repayment of concessional loans is still relatively limited. For reference, net disbursement of preferential export buyer's credits, which some recipient countries treat as ODA loans, was estimated to have been US\$ 7.0 billion in 2013. Third, the results were compared with DAC members' ODA; China's rank has moved up from 16th in 2001 to 6th in 2012 and 2013. China's bilateral aid has approached that of France, while its multilateral aid has been estimated to be relatively small. China's foreign aid is expected to increase rapidly and catch up with some of top five DAC members in the foreseeable future.

**Keywords:** China, foreign aid, ODA, concessional loans, OECD DAC

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## 1. Introduction

China has rapidly expanded the amount of its “foreign aid”<sup>1</sup> and has already become one of major providers of aid as a result of its remarkable economic growth. The international development community has been eager to assess the magnitude of China’s aid. However, despite the release of the first white paper on China’s foreign aid (2011 White Paper) by the Information Office of the State Council in 2011, and a number of efforts by researchers, it is still not easy to quantify China’s foreign aid compared to Official Development Assistance (ODA)<sup>2</sup> provided by the DAC (Development Assistance Committee) member countries of the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD). There are two reasons for this. First, China’s definition of foreign aid is different from the definition of ODA as described in the following section. Second, China is currently establishing a foreign aid statistical system.<sup>3</sup>

This paper aims to estimate China’s foreign aid between 2001 and 2013, and compare that to DAC members’ ODA.<sup>4</sup> What distinguishes this paper from previous estimates is that it incorporates an estimate of China’s net disbursement of foreign aid including bilateral and multilateral aid, making the most of publicly accessible statistics and information so that estimates are as comparable as possible to net disbursement of ODA<sup>5</sup>.

Section two will review previous estimates of the amount of China’s foreign aid compiled by researchers. Section three will define China’s foreign aid as a proxy for ODA. Section four will

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<sup>1</sup> Foreign aid is the Chinese government’s term, which is defined in the 2011 White Paper. See Section 2.

<sup>2</sup> ODA is defined as grants and concessional loans for development and welfare purposes from the government sector of a donor country to a developing country or multilateral agency active in development. A loan is considered sufficiently concessional to be included in ODA if it has a grant element of at least 25%, calculated at a 10% discount rate (OECD 2008).

<sup>3</sup> The Ministry of Commerce (2014) stated in its draft “Measures for Management of Foreign Aid” that the Ministry of Commerce is going to establish a Chinese government foreign aid statistical system that gathers, compiles, and formulates foreign aid statistics.

<sup>4</sup> Regarding the overall assessment of China’s foreign aid including not only its total amount as determined in this paper, but also its policy and implementation structure, and China’s relationship with multilateral agencies and DAC members, see Kitano (2014).

<sup>5</sup> ODA can be measured either at the time they are firmly agreed upon (commitments) or at the time of the actual transfer of funds (disbursements). Gross disbursements indicate the full amount of capital transfers to the recipient over a given period, and net disbursements indicate the gross amount less repayments of loan principal over the same period. The usual measures of donor aid effort are net disbursements of ODA (OECD 2008).

estimate China's net and gross disbursements of foreign aid (net and gross foreign aid) by compiling publicly accessible statistics and information and compare the results with net and gross disbursements of ODA extended by DAC members. Section five concludes the paper.

## **2. Previous estimates of China's foreign aid**

This section will review official statistics and previous estimates done by researchers. The 2011 White Paper, which was the first significant information disclosure of foreign aid by the Chinese government, provided the aggregate amount of China's bilateral foreign aid from 1950 to 2009. According to the paper, the cumulative amount of China's foreign aid was RMB 256.29 billion (US\$ 41.4 billion<sup>6</sup>), including RMB 106.2 billion (US\$ 17.1 billion) in grants, RMB 76.54 billion (US\$ 12.4 billion) in interest-free loans, and RMB 73.55 billion (US\$ 11.9 billion) in government concessional loans. Grants and interest-free loans came from central government expenditures and concessional loans were provided by the Export-Import Bank of China (China Eximbank). We have inferred from indirect evidence<sup>7</sup> that these figures were based on commitments amounts, and that disbursed amounts were therefore still unpublished. Grimm et al. (2011) suggested that the data in the White Paper most likely assessed only the aid activities of the Ministry of Commerce and China Eximbank, and do not include the foreign aid expenditures of other departments.<sup>8</sup> The White Paper also does not include contributions to international development agencies such as the World Bank by the Ministry of Finance and the Ministry of Education's scholarships to foreign students from other developing countries, which could be counted as ODA.

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<sup>6</sup> Assuming the current exchange rate as 0.161 US\$/RMB since annual data is not disclosed.

<sup>7</sup> Citing Chen (2010), Hu and Huang (2012) explained that by the end of 2009, the Chinese government had signed framework agreements for concessional loans totaling RMB 77 billion, and China Eximbank signed concessional loans totaling RMB 59.4 billion, to support 325 projects in 76 countries. Since the cumulative amount of RMB 73.55 billion for concessional loans mentioned in the White Paper 2011 is close to the above mentioned cumulative total of framework agreements signed, we assume that the figure for concessional loans in the 2011 White Paper is framework commitment-based.

<sup>8</sup> A forthcoming 2014 White Paper on China's foreign aid is expected to further disclose and enhance the understanding of aid statistics, as compared with the previous paper.

As a result of the limited disclosure of China's aid statistics, there have been numerous attempts to extrapolate the whole picture of Chinese aid. Some researchers have tried to construct China's overseas project database based on media-based and field-based approaches which would capture China's economic cooperation activities including foreign aid for further analyses (Lum et al. 2009; Wolf et al. 2013; and Strange et al. 2014). Muchapondwa et al. (2014) stated, "The degree of transparency, level of detail, and general quality of the methods used in these studies varies considerably" (3). One example is "Tracking Chinese Development Finance to Africa,"<sup>9</sup> a collaborative online platform specifically focused on China's economic cooperation activities in Africa. The platform makes use of a research methodology, the Tracking Under-Reported Financial Flows (TUFF), which accumulates the open-source information from the news media, scholarly research, and government reports (Strange et al. 2013a). Strange et al. (2013b) estimated that China's financial commitments to Africa accounted for approximately US\$75 billion by 1,673 projects from 2000 to 2011 (6–7).

While these approaches have shed some light on China's economic cooperation activities especially in Africa, they do have limitations. Information gathered from the media is not always accurate or complete, and these approaches generally include China's commitments rather than actual disbursements, which means the data is likely to be overestimated (Bräutigam 2013).

Other quantitative analyses of China's aid activities are based on official data from the Chinese government and information from relevant sources (Lancaster 2007; and UNDP China 2013). OECD (2013b) used China's central government expenditures for foreign aid<sup>10</sup> as an

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<sup>9</sup> This platform (<http://china.aiddata.org/> (accessed May 29 2014.)) has been launched by the AidData (<http://aiddata.org/> (accessed May 29 2014.)), which has been building new information sources to analyze as much of the foreign aid as possible (Tierney et al. 2011).

<sup>10</sup> There are several sources for aid-related statistics including (1) government budget and final accounts, (2) department budget and final accounts, and (3) audit results of central departments. The first source is the foreign aid expenditures in central government budget and final accounts released annually by the Ministry of Finance both on its website and in the Finance Yearbook of China. The second source is the foreign aid expenditures in department budget and final accounts released by the Ministry of Commerce and other departments under the State Council, which is responsible for the management of foreign aid. The 2011 White Paper stated:

Foreign aid expenditure is part of the state expenditure, under the unified management of the Ministry of Finance in its budgets and final accounts system. The Ministry of

estimate of gross concessional flows for development co-operation (“ODA-like” flows) from China. The amount in 2011 was an estimated US\$ 2.47 billion (251). Shambaugh (2013) also used this figure as the amount of China’s aid. However, approaches that only take into account China’s foreign aid expenditure when calculating foreign aid do not include concessional loans or multilateral aid, and thus underestimate the amount of China’s foreign aid as a proxy for ODA.

To calculate China’s foreign aid, Bräutigam (2009) aggregated the central government foreign aid expenditures, debt relief, and gross disbursement of concessional loans by China Eximbank, and estimated approximately US\$ 3 billion in 2007 (168, 317). Based on Bräutigam’s (2011) approach<sup>11</sup>, Kobayashi and Shimomura (2013) estimated the amount of interest subsidies of concessional loans from the Ministry of Finance to China Eximbank through the Ministry of Commerce, and deducted this amount from the total foreign aid volume.<sup>12</sup> Their estimate of China’s foreign aid in 2012 was US\$ 7.81 billion (49). These attempts, however, only estimated bilateral gross foreign aid. So far, there has never been an estimate of China’s foreign aid compared to net ODA, which DAC most usually uses.

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Commerce and other departments under the State Council that are responsible for the management of foreign aid handle financial resources for foreign aid in their own departments in accordance with their respective jurisdictions. Each of these departments draws up a budget for foreign aid projects every year and submits it to the Ministry of Finance for examination, and then to the State Council and the National People’s Congress for approval and implementation. Each department controls and manages its own funds for foreign aid projects in its budget. The Ministry of Finance and the National Audit Office supervise and audit the implementation of foreign aid budget funds of these departments based on relevant state laws, regulations and financial rules.

The third source is the audit results of the budget implementation of central departments issued by the National Audit Office, which provides disaggregated aid data. “Audit Results of Budget Implementation and Other Government Revenues and Expenditures of the Ministry of Commerce for the Year 2012” disclosed aid data disaggregated by: Foreign turn-key project assistance, Foreign general material assistance, Foreign preferential loans assistance and discount, and Other foreign assistance expenditures (Available from [http://www.cnao.gov.cn/main/articleshow\\_ArtID\\_1329.htm](http://www.cnao.gov.cn/main/articleshow_ArtID_1329.htm) (accessed May 29 2014.))

<sup>11</sup> By comparing development finance from China and DAC members, Bräutigam (2011) stated that grants, interest-free loans and concessional loans are components of China’s foreign aid and activities financed out of the China’s foreign aid budget largely parallel the kinds of activities financed by DAC members.

<sup>12</sup> Since this subsidy is an internal transfer, it must be deducted from total amount of foreign aid.

### 3. Definition of China's foreign aid

This section proposes a practical definition of China's foreign aid as a proxy for ODA. Here, China's foreign aid is defined as (1) grants and interest-free loans<sup>13</sup> managed by the Ministry of Commerce, (2) grants managed by other departments responsible for foreign aid, (3) scholarships provided by the Ministry of Education, (4) the estimated amount of interest subsidies of concessional loans which is deducted from the total amount of aid, (5) net and gross disbursements of concessional loans,<sup>14</sup> as bilateral aid, and (6) multilateral aid, which is defined as the cumulative amount of expenditures by 44 departments with a budget for international organizations. What distinguish this definition from previous definitions are that it first introduces the concept of net and gross disbursements, second includes multilateral aid in the total aid, and third uses disaggregated data sets to estimate grants and interest-free loans as well as multilateral aid.

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<sup>13</sup> According to the 2011 White Paper, interest-free loans have a tenure of usually 20 years, including five years of use, five years of grace, and ten years of repayment. By the end of 2009, China canceled debts totaling RMB 25.58 billion (US\$ 4.1 billion) incurred by mature interest-free loans, which is about one-third of what China had committed. This implies that only a part of mature interest-free loans have been repaid by borrowing countries, and that China most likely continues to cancel debts. While interest-free loans currently continue to be provided to other developing countries with relatively good economic conditions, the total volume is said to be relatively small. Similar to grants, the disbursements of interest-free loans are 100% financed by central government expenditure. Because of the above mentioned reasons, and for the convenience of estimation, we decided to treat interest-free loans as though they were grants. Thus, the amount of the above mentioned debt relief of interest-free loans was excluded from the total amount of aid. So far we have not found any evidence that China Eximbank canceled debts incurred by mature concessional loans.

<sup>14</sup> In addition to concessional loans, net and gross disbursements of preferential export buyer's credits were indicated as reference. The 2011 White Paper did not recognize preferential export buyer's credits as foreign aid; Bräutigam (2011) also argued that these credits could be defined as Other Official Flows (OOF). On the other hand, China Eximbank states on its website, "The Bank provides two preferential facilities, namely, government concessional loan and preferential export buyer's credit. These two facilities are used as Chinese government official development aid to developing countries. The Bank is the only bank designated by the Chinese government to implement such facilities." (Available from [http://english.eximbank.gov.cn/tm/en-TCN/index\\_640.html](http://english.eximbank.gov.cn/tm/en-TCN/index_640.html) (accessed May 29 2014.)). The loan conditions of preferential export buyer's credits are similar to those of concessional loans, and several developing countries, such as Cambodia, categorize both concessional loans and preferential export buyer's credits as ODA loans. See the Cambodia ODA Database managed by the Cambodian Rehabilitation and Development Board (CRDB) of the Council for the Development of Cambodia (CDC). Available from <http://cdc.khmer.biz/> (accessed May 29 2014.)



## 4. Estimating China's foreign aid

### 4.1. Process of the estimation

This section will estimate China's net and gross foreign aid from 2001 to 2013 based on our definition presented in section 3.<sup>15</sup> In order to make the most of publicly accessible statistics and information from many sources in a systematic way, comprehensive Excel spreadsheets were made. Table 1 presents a detailed summary of the estimation process. Figures in bold were extracted from publicly accessible statistics and information, those in italics were estimated, and the remaining figures, neither in bold nor italics, were calculated from other columns.

Column (1), "Central government expenditure for foreign aid," was obtained from the Finance Yearbook of China from 2002, 2003, and 2004 and the website of the Ministry of Finance.<sup>16</sup> Column (2), "Sum of central government expenditure for foreign aid and gross disbursement of concessional loans" from 2001 to 2011 was obtained from a bar graph that had been uploaded as part of a presentation<sup>17</sup> on the website of UN ESCAP Sub-regional Office for East and North-East Asia (SRO-ENEAS).<sup>18</sup> Column (17), "Gross disbursement of concessional loans," was calculated by subtracting Column (1) from Column (2). Figures for 2001 came from the China Eximbank 2001 Annual Report in which annual gross disbursements of concessional loans from 1996 to 2001 were recorded. Figures for 2012 and 2013 were estimated based on the average annual rate of increase of 33% from 2006 to 2011.

Column (3), "Sum of outstanding of concessional loans and preferential export buyer's credits" by China Eximbank from 1995 to 2011 was inferred from a line graph without scale

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<sup>15</sup> As previously explained, preferential export buyer's credits were also estimated as reference in this process.

<sup>16</sup> <http://yss.mof.gov.cn/zhengwuxinxi/caizhengshuju/> (accessed May 29 2014.)

<sup>17</sup> [http://northeast-sro.unescap.org/meeting/documents/Session1\\_Li\\_China.pdf](http://northeast-sro.unescap.org/meeting/documents/Session1_Li_China.pdf) (accessed May 29 2014.)

<sup>18</sup> [http://northeast-sro.unescap.org/meeting/2013/seminar\\_post-2015.html](http://northeast-sro.unescap.org/meeting/2013/seminar_post-2015.html) (accessed May 29 2014.)

markings that was included in a presentation<sup>19</sup> uploaded to the website of China International Contractors Association.<sup>20</sup> Figures were also estimated for 2012 and 2013 based on the average annual rate of increase of 39% from 2006 to 2011.<sup>21</sup> Column (4), “Sum of net disbursement of concessional loans and preferential export buyer’s credits” was derived by calculating the annual change in the year-end outstanding in Column (3). The sum of repayment of concessional loans and preferential export buyer’s credits and concessional loans shown in Columns (5) and (6) respectively were estimated using data in Columns (4) and (17), and assuming the loan conditions of 15 years of repayment period with 5 years of grace period. Column (7), “Repayment of preferential export buyer’s credits,” was calculated by subtracting Column (6) from Column (5). Figures in Column (8), “Grants and interest-free loans by the Ministry of Commerce” between 2001 and 2009 were derived through the assumption that 90% of central government expenditure for foreign aid (Column (1)) was appropriated to and implemented by the Ministry of Commerce (Grimm et al. 2011). Figures from 2010 to 2012 were obtained from department final accounts of the Ministry of Commerce. The figure in 2013 was estimated since the final account for 2013 has not been published.<sup>22</sup>

Column (9) “Grants by other departments” consists of the National Health and Family Planning Commission (the former Ministry of Health), which has jurisdiction over the Chinese medical teams working abroad, and several other ministries.<sup>23</sup> Figures from 2010 to 2012 were

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<sup>19</sup> [http://www.chinca.org/cms/html/2013im/col515/2013-12/03/20131203151208795226928\\_1.html](http://www.chinca.org/cms/html/2013im/col515/2013-12/03/20131203151208795226928_1.html) (accessed May 29 2014.) The scale of the graph was inferred based on annual gross disbursements of concessional loans from 1996 to 2001 in the China Eximbank 2001 Annual Report.

<sup>20</sup> <http://www.chinca.org/cms/sites/2013im/index.jsp> (accessed May 29 2014.)

<sup>21</sup> The ratio of gross disbursement of two preferential facilities (the sum of gross disbursement of concessional loans and preferential export buyer’s credits) to total gross disbursement of China Eximbank in 2012 was estimated as 7.8%, which was almost the same level (7.9%) as in 2011. The ratio was estimated to increase to 8.7% in 2013. See also Annex Table 3.

<sup>22</sup> (a) foreign aid expenditure in the final accounts of the Ministry of Commerce in 2012 totaling RMB 17.0 billion (US\$ 2.7 billion) was financed by (b) fiscal appropriation budget income from the Ministry of Finance amounting RMB 16.0 billion (US\$ 2.5 billion), (c) carryover from last year amounting approximately RMB 1.0 billion (US\$ 0.2 billion) and (d) small amount of other income. The ratio of (a) to (b) for 2012 was applied to estimate the figure (a) for 2013 since the figure (b) for 2013 was known from the 2014 budget of the Ministry of Commerce.

<sup>23</sup> Other relevant departments include the National Development and Reform Commission (NDRC), the Ministry of Science and Technology, the Ministry of Education, and the State Administration of Cultural Heritage. Foreign aid budgets were also appropriated to the All-China Women’s Federation and the Red

calculated to reach the total foreign aid expenditures in those relevant departments' final accounts. We assumed that from 2001 to 2009, grants for other departments had increased by 3% annually through back calculation from 2010 (Annex Table 1). Column (10), "Scholarships [for foreign students from other developing countries] by the Ministry of Education," was estimated based on the assumption that two-thirds of foreign students receiving Chinese government scholarships are from other developing countries. Thus, two-thirds of the total expenditures for scholarships in the final accounts of the Ministry of Education was identified as foreign aid. We assume that from 2001 to 2006, actual expenditure for scholarships for foreign students increased by 3% annually through back calculations from 2007. Figures in Column (11), "Subsidies for concessional loans," were estimated in keeping with Kobayashi and Shimomura (2013).<sup>24</sup>

Based on the estimation process described in the previous sub-section, Column (12), "Bilateral: Grants and interest-free loans," was derived by adding Columns (8), (9), and (10), and deducting Column (11). Column (13), "Bilateral: Net disbursement of concessional loans," was obtained by subtracting Column (6) from Column (17). Column (14), which is the sum of Columns (12) and (13), shows the bilateral net foreign aid while Column (15) presents the estimated amount of multilateral aid. Column (16), "Total net foreign aid" equals the sum of Columns (15) to (14). Column (18), "Total gross foreign aid" is the sum of Columns (12), (17), and (15).

Column (15) uses the cumulative amount of expenditures by 44 departments with budgets for international organizations from 2010 to 2013. DAC defines multilateral ODA as contributions to multilateral agencies active in development on the DAC List of ODA-eligible International Organisations. If agencies' core-funded activities are only in part development-related, coefficients

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Cross Society of China occasionally. These departments have released their budgets and final accounts including foreign aid expenditure on their websites.

<sup>24</sup> According to the 2011 White Paper, the difference between the lending rate (here assuming interest rate of 2.5%, with a 15-year repayment period and a 5-year grace period) of concessional loans and the reference interest rate (for loans with more than 5 years of repayment period) promulgated by the People's Bank of China is to be subsidized by the government. As described in footnote 12, since this subsidy is an internal transfer, it must be deducted from total amount of foreign aid. In recent years the interest rate difference of new loans seems to have been cross-subsidized by income from China Eximbank's other business activities. Thus we excluded new disbursements of concessional loans from 2010 to 2013 in our estimate.

activities. For example, the coefficients of the World Bank and the UN are 100% and 18% respectively. We selected the top 8 departments in terms of expenditure amounts for international organizations and attempted to identify which multilateral agencies they are responsible for. Then, we estimated the coefficients for core contributions for each department by comparing their expenditures and China's contributions recorded in multilateral agencies' database, annual reports, and other relevant documents. As for the other departments, we also assumed a coefficient for core contributions. The figures from 2001 to 2009 were estimated by assuming a 10% ratio of increase which is an actual increase ratio between 2008 and 2013 with a coefficient for core contributions of 40%.<sup>25</sup> (Annex Table 2)

Finally, the net disbursements of preferential export buyer's credits listed in Column (19) were calculated by subtracting Column (13) from Column (4), while the gross disbursements in Column (I) were determined by adding Columns (7) and (19).

## **4.2. Results of the estimation**

Figures 1 and 2 derived from Table 1 depict China's estimated net and gross foreign aid respectively.<sup>26</sup> China's net foreign aid has increased sharply since 2004 with the rate of increase of 24% until 2011. Net foreign aid is estimated to have been US\$ 4.5 billion in 2011, US\$ 5.7 billion in 2012, and US\$ 7.1 billion in 2013.

In the past 5 years, the average share of bilateral aid, at 93%, is much larger than that of multilateral aid at 7%. The proportion of concessional loans to total foreign aid is nearly half, at 46%. The difference between net foreign aid (Figure 1) and gross foreign aid (Figure 2) is minimal, since the repayment of concessional loans is a relatively small amount.

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<sup>25</sup> See OECD (2013a) and <http://www.oecd.org/dac/stats/annex2.htm> for the latest list (accessed May 29 2014.).

<sup>26</sup> As described in the previous sub-section, the estimate is based on a set of data from 2001 to 2011. Estimates for 2012 and 2013 are based on the rate of increase between 2006 and 2011, and as a result these figures may overestimate or underestimate the actual figures.

For reference, net disbursements of preferential export buyer's credits, which some recipient countries treat as ODA, are estimated to total US\$ 3.6 billion in 2011, US\$ 4.9 billion in 2012, and US\$ 7.0 billion in 2013, which is almost the same amount of total net foreign aid consisting of grants and interest-free loans, concessional loans, and multilateral aid. If these figures are combined as net concessional flows, the totals are estimated to reach US\$ 8.1 billion in 2011, US\$ 10.6 billion in 2012 and US\$ 14.1 billion in 2013.

## **5. Comparison with selected DAC members**

This section will compare these estimates of China's foreign aid with DAC members' ODA.

Table 2 shows the ranking in terms of net ODA and net foreign aid. China was ranked as either 16th or 17th until 2006, then, moved up to 14th in 2007 and 11th in 2011. China moved up to 6th in 2012 and 2013, just behind France and Japan.<sup>27</sup>

Figure 3 compares the trend of China's net foreign aid to trends in net ODA provided by a selected group of DAC members: France, Germany, Japan, South Korea, the UK, and the US. China's level of net foreign aid was similar to that of South Korea, the second Asian member of DAC, until 2005 when it increased sharply as China began to catch up the top five countries. If China's net foreign aid continues to increase by 15% annually, it will exceed France's current (2013) ODA level in 2017.

In terms of gross ODA shown in Figure 4, Japan has been second to the US, while, as Figure 3 shows, it ranked 4th in terms of net ODA in 2013. This is because Japan has provided ODA loans since 1960's and has received a large amount of money in repayments from the borrowers. On the other hand, as was described in the previous section, while concessional loans also comprise a significant share of China's aid, because China Eximbank started to provide these

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<sup>27</sup> Regarding the ranking in terms of net ODA/GNI ratio, China (0.07) is 29th in 2012. As for the trend of DAC members' ODA, see "Aid to developing countries rebounds in 2013 to reach an all-time high" on the OECD website. Available from URL: <http://www.oecd.org/development/aid-to-developing-countries-rebounds-in-2013-to-reach-an-all-time-high.htm> (accessed May 29 2014.)

loans in the 1990's, China has received relatively few repayments as compared to those received by Japan. Thus, China's gross foreign aid is almost equal to its net foreign aid shown in Figure 3.

Figures 5 and 6 further disaggregate these comparisons. Figure 5 compares China's bilateral net foreign aid to selected DAC members' bilateral net ODA while Figure 6 compares multilateral net foreign aid to ODA. In 2013, China's bilateral net foreign aid had reached 94% of France's net ODA, while China's multilateral foreign aid was much smaller as compared to these top five DAC members, almost similar level of Korea, reaching only 23% of Japan's multilateral ODA.

## **6. Conclusion**

This paper attempted to define China's foreign aid as a proxy for ODA, estimated the amounts from 2001 to 2013, and compared them with DAC members' ODA. What distinguishes this estimate from previous estimates is that China's net foreign aid comparable as possible to net ODA which DAC usually use is estimated making the most of publicly accessible statistics and information. The results have presented a relatively realistic view of China's foreign aid. Its ranking had been moderate, ranking below number 14 until 2008, and then moved up rapidly to number 6 in 2012. The total amount of China's aid is expected to increase fast and catch up with some of the top five DAC members in the foreseeable future. As described in Section 1, China will soon have its own aid statistics. At the same time, DAC members have been discussing the modernization of the definition of ODA.<sup>28</sup> It is therefore valuable not only for China but also other donors and recipient countries to share comparable aid data so that all stakeholders can improve their understanding, and compete and coordinate with each other.

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<sup>28</sup> For example, see OECD (2014).

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**Table 1 Process of estimating China's net and gross foreign aid**

RMB million

Year	Central government expenditure for foreign aid (1)	Sum of central government expenditure for foreign aid and gross disbursement of concessional loans (2)	Sum of year-end outstanding of concessional loans and preferential export buyer's credits (3)	growth rate of (3)	Sum of net disbursement of concessional loans and preferential export buyer's credits (4)	Sum of repayment of concessional loans and preferential export buyer's credits (5)	Repayment of concessional loans (6)	Repayment of preferential export buyer's credits (7) = (5)-(6)	Grants and interest-free loans by Ministry of Commerce (8)	Grants by other departments (9)	Scholarships by Ministry of Education (10)	Subsidies for concessional loans (11)	Bilateral :Grants and interest-free loans (12) = (8)+(9)-(11)	Bilateral: Net disbursement of concessional loans (13) = (12)-(6)	Bilateral: Net foreign aid (14) = (12)+(13)	Multi-lateral: Central government expenditure for international organizations (15)	Total: Net foreign aid (16) = (14)+(15)	Bilateral: Gross disbursement of concessional loans (17) = (2)-(1)	growth rate of (17)	Total: Gross foreign aid (18) = (12)+(17)	For reference : Net disbursement of preferential export buyer's credits (19) = (4)-(13)	For reference: Gross disbursement of preferential export buyer's credits (20) = (19)+(7)
2001	<b>4,711</b>	<i>5,900</i>	<i>5,700</i>	38%	<i>2,957</i>	<i>19</i>	<i>19</i>		<i>4,240</i>	<i>141</i>	<i>94</i>	<i>140</i>	<i>4,335</i>	<i>1,041</i>	<i>5,376</i>	<i>756</i>	<i>6,132</i>	<b>1,060</b>	14%	<i>6,151</i>	<i>1,916</i>	<i>1,916</i>
2002	<b>5,003</b>	<i>6,200</i>	<i>8,000</i>	40%	<i>2,300</i>	<i>78</i>	<i>78</i>		<i>4,503</i>	<i>150</i>	<i>100</i>	<i>163</i>	<i>4,590</i>	<i>1,119</i>	<i>5,709</i>	<i>828</i>	<i>6,537</i>	<i>1,197</i>	13%	<i>6,614</i>	<i>1,181</i>	<i>1,181</i>
2003	<b>5,223</b>	<i>6,500</i>	<i>10,300</i>	29%	<i>2,300</i>	<i>133</i>	<i>133</i>		<i>4,701</i>	<i>157</i>	<i>104</i>	<i>197</i>	<i>4,765</i>	<i>1,144</i>	<i>5,909</i>	<i>906</i>	<i>6,815</i>	<i>1,277</i>	7%	<i>6,948</i>	<i>1,156</i>	<i>1,156</i>
2004	<b>6,069</b>	<i>7,600</i>	<i>13,700</i>	33%	<i>3,400</i>	<i>199</i>	<i>199</i>		<i>5,462</i>	<i>182</i>	<i>121</i>	<i>245</i>	<i>5,520</i>	<i>1,332</i>	<i>6,853</i>	<i>992</i>	<i>7,845</i>	<i>1,531</i>	20%	<i>8,044</i>	<i>2,068</i>	<i>2,068</i>
2005	<b>7,470</b>	<i>9,400</i>	<i>18,300</i>	34%	<i>4,600</i>	<i>274</i>	<i>274</i>		<i>6,723</i>	<i>224</i>	<i>149</i>	<i>327</i>	<i>6,769</i>	<i>1,656</i>	<i>8,425</i>	<i>1,087</i>	<i>9,512</i>	<i>1,930</i>	26%	<i>9,786</i>	<i>2,944</i>	<i>2,944</i>
2006	<b>8,237</b>	<i>11,500</i>	<i>22,900</i>	25%	<i>4,600</i>	<i>572</i>	<i>380</i>	<i>192</i>	<i>7,413</i>	<i>247</i>	<i>165</i>	<i>473</i>	<i>7,352</i>	<i>2,883</i>	<i>10,235</i>	<i>1,190</i>	<i>11,425</i>	<i>3,263</i>	69%	<i>11,805</i>	<i>1,717</i>	<i>1,909</i>
2007	<b>11,154</b>	<i>17,400</i>	<i>32,000</i>	40%	<i>9,100</i>	<i>810</i>	<i>500</i>	<i>310</i>	<i>10,039</i>	<i>335</i>	<i>202</i>	<i>854</i>	<i>9,721</i>	<i>5,746</i>	<i>15,467</i>	<i>1,303</i>	<i>16,770</i>	<i>6,246</i>	91%	<i>17,270</i>	<i>3,354</i>	<i>3,664</i>
2008	<b>12,559</b>	<i>17,600</i>	<i>43,400</i>	36%	<i>11,400</i>	<i>1,053</i>	<i>628</i>	<i>425</i>	<i>11,303</i>	<i>377</i>	<i>332</i>	<i>1,123</i>	<i>10,889</i>	<i>4,413</i>	<i>15,302</i>	<i>1,427</i>	<i>16,729</i>	<i>5,041</i>	-19%	<i>17,357</i>	<i>6,987</i>	<i>7,412</i>
2009	<b>13,296</b>	<i>22,100</i>	<i>57,100</i>	32%	<i>13,700</i>	<i>1,413</i>	<i>781</i>	<i>632</i>	<i>11,966</i>	<i>399</i>	<i>437</i>	<i>1,035</i>	<i>11,767</i>	<i>8,023</i>	<i>19,790</i>	<i>1,449</i>	<i>21,239</i>	<i>8,804</i>	75%	<i>22,020</i>	<i>5,677</i>	<i>6,309</i>
2010	<b>13,611</b>	<i>25,600</i>	<i>84,600</i>	48%	<i>27,500</i>	<i>1,900</i>	<i>974</i>	<i>926</i>	<i>11,839</i>	<i>457</i>	<i>534</i>	<i>1,015</i>	<i>11,816</i>	<i>11,015</i>	<i>22,831</i>	<i>1,740</i>	<i>24,571</i>	<i>11,989</i>	36%	<i>25,545</i>	<i>16,485</i>	<i>17,411</i>
2011	<b>15,898</b>	<i>29,400</i>	<i>120,000</i>	42%	<i>35,400</i>	<i>2,398</i>	<i>1,281</i>	<i>1,117</i>	<i>15,178</i>	<i>510</i>	<i>613</i>	<i>1,211</i>	<i>15,090</i>	<i>12,221</i>	<i>27,311</i>	<i>1,809</i>	<i>29,120</i>	<i>13,502</i>	13%	<i>30,401</i>	<i>23,179</i>	<i>24,296</i>
2012	<b>16,695</b>		<i>166,800</i>	39%	<i>46,800</i>	<i>3,331</i>	<i>1,847</i>	<i>1,484</i>	<b>17,014</b>	<b>664</b>	<i>1,034</i>	<i>1,265</i>	<i>17,446</i>	<i>16,111</i>	<i>33,557</i>	<i>2,487</i>	<i>36,044</i>	<i>17,958</i>	33%	<i>37,891</i>	<i>30,689</i>	<i>32,173</i>
2013	<b>17,049</b>		<i>231,852</i>	39%	<i>65,052</i>	<i>4,521</i>	<i>2,296</i>	<i>2,225</i>	<i>17,145</i>	<b>642</b>	<i>1,192</i>	<i>960</i>	<i>18,019</i>	<i>21,588</i>	<i>39,607</i>	<i>4,331</i>	<i>43,938</i>	<i>23,884</i>	33%	<i>46,234</i>	<i>43,464</i>	<i>45,689</i>

US\$ million

Year	Bilateral :Grants and interest-free loans (12)	Bilateral: Net disbursement of concessional loans (13)	Bilateral: Net foreign aid (14)	Multi-lateral: Central government expenditure for international organizations (15)	Total: Net foreign aid (16)	Bilateral: Gross disbursement of concessional loans (17)	Total: Gross foreign aid (18)	For reference : Net disbursement of preferential export buyer's credits (19)	For reference: Gross disbursement of preferential export buyer's credits (20)	Exchange rate (US\$/RMB)
2001	524	126	650	91	741	128	743	231	231	0.121
2002	555	135	690	100	790	145	799	143	143	0.121
2003	576	138	714	109	823	154	839	140	140	0.121
2004	667	161	828	120	948	185	972	250	250	0.121
2005	826	202	1,028	133	1,161	236	1,194	359	359	0.122
2006	922	362	1,284	149	1,433	409	1,481	215	239	0.125
2007	1,278	755	2,033	171	2,204	821	2,270	441	482	0.131
2008	1,567	635	2,202	205	2,408	725	2,498	1,005	1,067	0.144
2009	1,723	1,174	2,897	212	3,109	1,289	3,223	831	924	0.146
2010	1,745	1,627	3,372	257	3,629	1,771	3,773	2,435	2,572	0.148
2011	2,335	1,891	4,227	280	4,507	2,090	4,705	3,587	3,760	0.155
2012	2,764	2,552	5,316	394	5,710	2,845	6,003	4,862	5,097	0.158
2013	2,908	3,484	6,393	699	7,092	3,855	7,462	7,015	7,374	0.161

Note: Figures in bold were extracted from publicly accessible statistics and information, those in italics were estimated, and the remaining figures, neither in bold nor italics, were calculated from other columns.

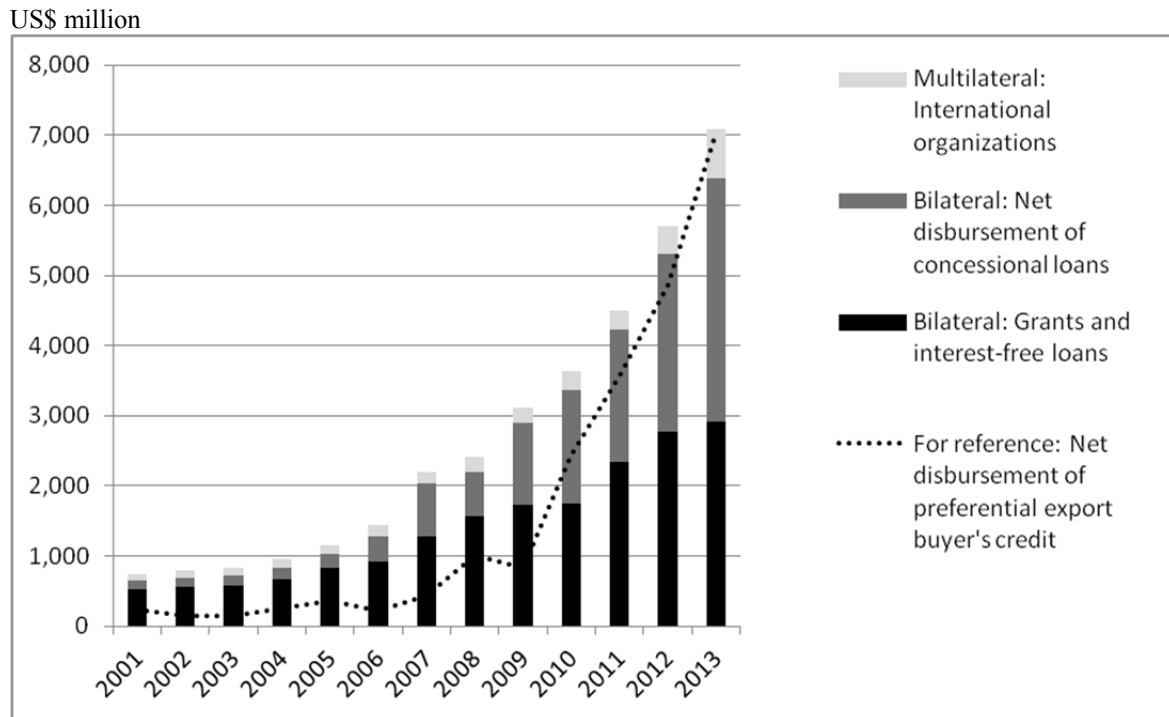
Sources: Finance Yearbook of China 2002, 2003, and 2004, Chinese government relevant websites, etc.

**Table 2 Ranking on DAC members' net ODA and China's net foreign aid**

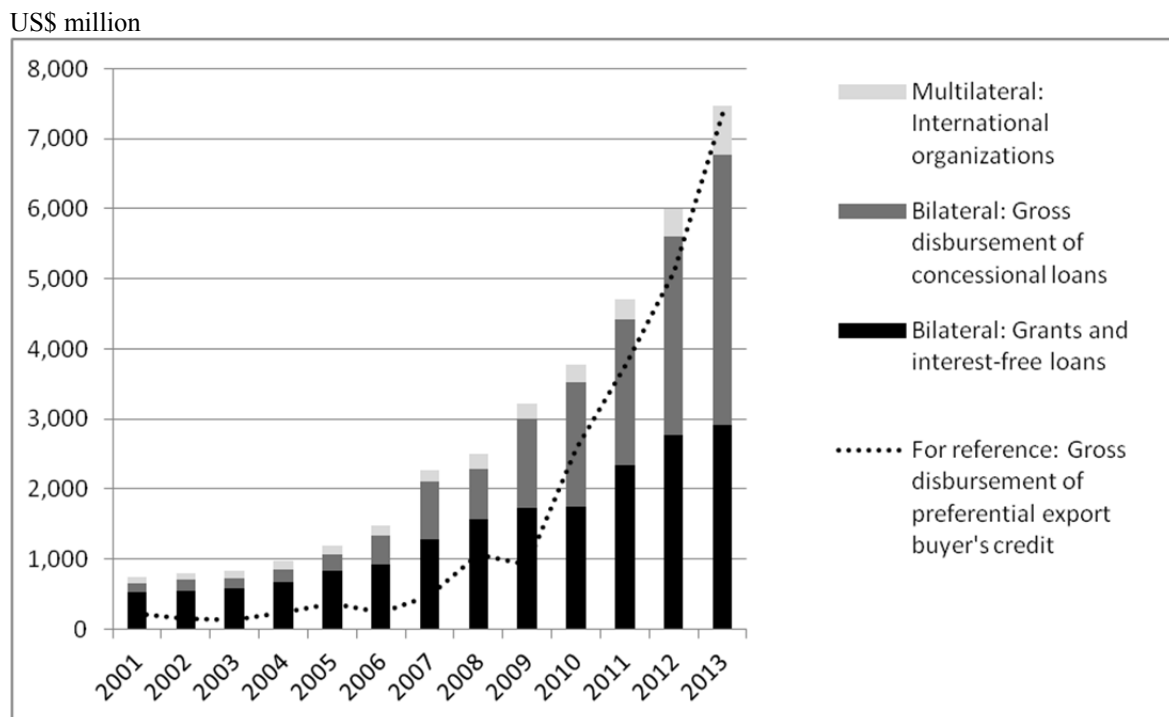
Ranking	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
1	US	US	US	US	US	US	US	US	US	US	US	US	US
2	Japan	Japan	Japan	Japan	Japan	UK	Germany	Germany	France	UK	Germany	UK	UK
3	Germany	France	France	France	UK	Japan	France	UK	Germany	Germany	UK	Germany	Germany
4	UK	Germany	Germany	UK	Germany	France	UK	France	UK	France	France	France	Japan
5	France	UK	UK	Germany	France	Germany	Japan	Japan	Japan	Japan	Japan	Japan	France
6	Netherlands	Netherlands	Netherlands	Netherlands	Netherlands	Netherlands	Netherlands	Netherlands	Spain	Netherlands	Netherlands	<b>China</b>	<b>China</b>
7	Spain	Italy	Italy	Sweden	Italy	Sweden	Spain	Spain	Netherlands	Spain	Sweden	Canada	Sweden
8	Sweden	Sweden	Sweden	Canada	Canada	Spain	Sweden	Italy	Sweden	Canada	Canada	Netherlands	Norway
9	Denmark	Canada	Norway	Italy	Sweden	Canada	Canada	Canada	Norway	Sweden	Australia	Australia	Netherla
10	Italy	Spain	Canada	Spain	Spain	Italy	Italy	Sweden	Canada	Norway	Norway	Sweden	Canada
11	Canada	Norway	Spain	Norway	Norway	Norway	Norway	Norway	Italy	Australia	<b>China</b>	Norway	Australia
12	Norway	Denmark	Belgium	Denmark	Denmark	Denmark	Australia	Australia	<b>China</b>	<b>China</b>	Italy	Switzerla	Italy
13	Switzerla	Belgium	Denmark	Switzerla	Belgium	Australia	Denmark	Denmark	Denmark	Belgium	Spain	Italy	Switzerla
14	Australia	Australia	Switzerla	Belgium	Switzerla	Belgium	<b>China</b>	<b>China</b>	Australia	Italy	Switzerla	Denmark	Denmark
15	Belgium	Switzerla	Australia	Australia	Australia	Switzerla	Belgium	Belgium	Belgium	Denmark	Denmark	Belgium	Belgium
16	<b>China</b>	<b>China</b>	<b>China</b>	Portugal	Austria	Austria	Austria	Switzerla	Switzerla	Switzerla	Belgium	Spain	Spain
17	Austria	Austria	Finland	<b>China</b>	<b>China</b>	<b>China</b>	Switzerla	Austria	Finland	Finland	Finland	Korea	Korea
18	Finland	Finland	Austria	Finland	Finland	Ireland	Ireland	Ireland	Austria	Austria	Korea	Finland	Finland
19	Ireland	Ireland	Ireland	Austria	Korea	Finland	Finland	Finland	Ireland	Korea	Austria	Austria	Austria
20	Portugal	Portugal	Korea	Ireland	Ireland	Korea	Korea	Korea	Korea	Ireland	Ireland	Ireland	Ireland
21	Korea	Korea	Greece	Korea	Greece	Greece	Greece	Greece	Greece	Portugal	Portugal	Portugal	Portugal
22	Greece	Greece	Portugal	Greece	Portugal	Portugal	Portugal	Portugal	Portugal	Greece	Greece	New	Poland
23	Luxembourg	Luxembourg	Luxembourg	Luxembourg	New	Poland	Luxembourg	Luxembourg	Luxembourg	Luxembourg	New Zealand	Poland	New Zealand
24	New Zealand	New Zealand	New Zealand	New Zealand	Luxembourg	Luxembourg	Poland	Poland	Poland	Poland	Poland	Luxembourg	Luxembourg
25	Poland	Czech	Czech	Poland	Poland	New Zealand	New Zealand	New Zealand	New Zealand	New Zealand	Luxembourg	Greece	Greece
26	Czech	Poland	Poland	Czech	Czech	Czech	Czech	Czech	Czech	Czech	Czech	Czech	Czech
27	Iceland	Iceland	Iceland	Slovak	Slovak	Slovak	Slovak	Slovak	Slovak	Slovak	Slovak	Slovak	Slovak
28	Slovak	Slovak	Slovak	Iceland	Slovenia	Slovenia	Slovenia	Slovenia	Slovenia	Slovenia	Slovenia	Slovenia	Slovenia
29					Iceland	Iceland	Iceland	Iceland	Iceland	Iceland	Iceland	Iceland	Iceland

Sources: OECD International Development Statistics and Table 1

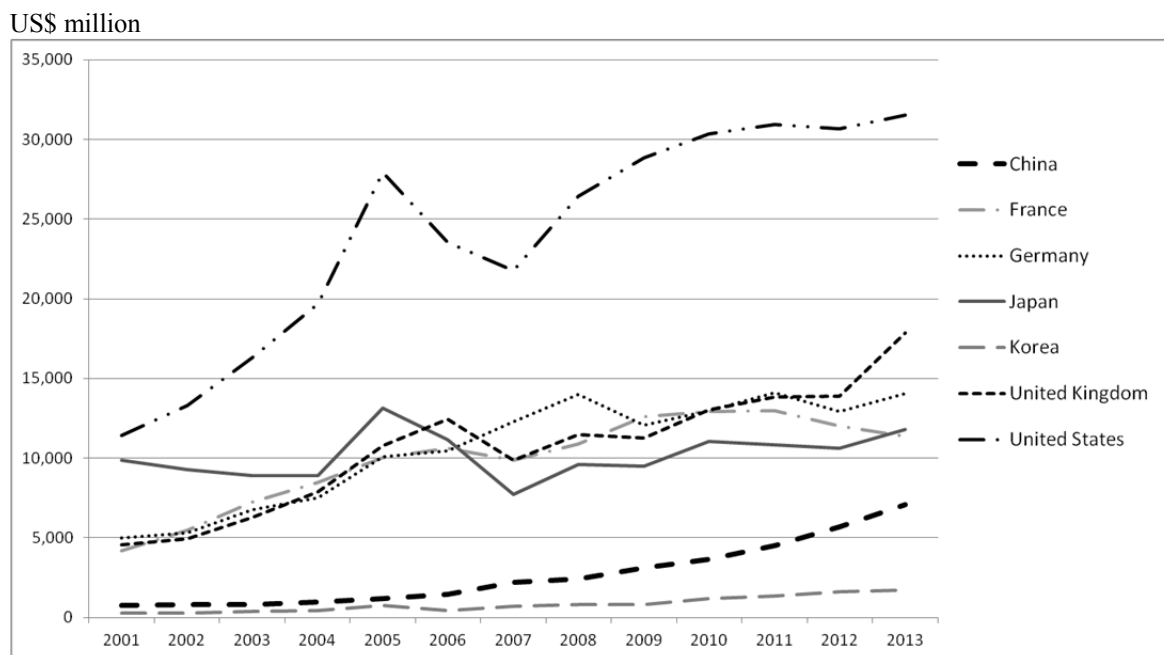
**Figure 1 Estimated China's net foreign aid**



**Figure 2 Estimated China's gross foreign aid**

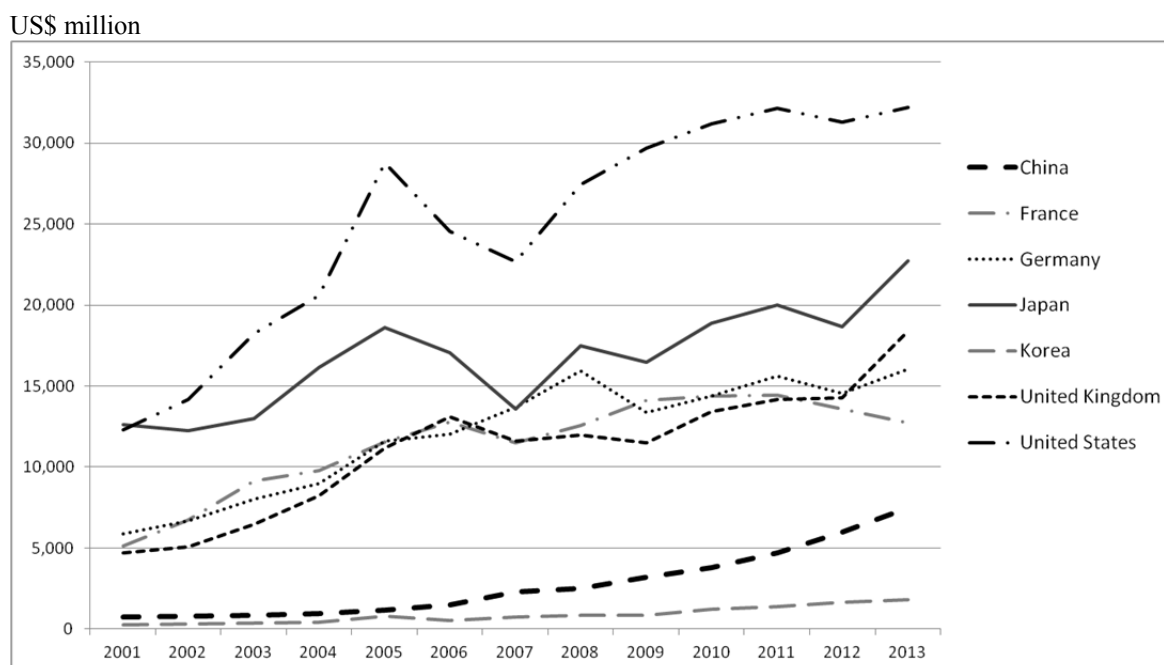


**Figure 3 Comparison of DAC member's net ODA and China's net foreign aid**



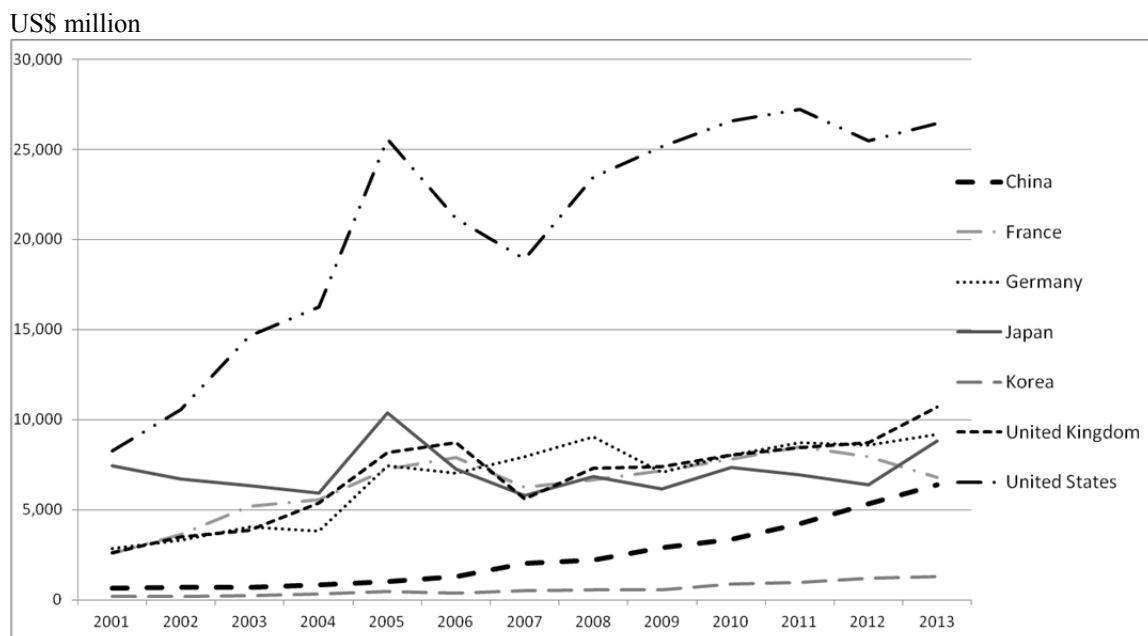
Sources: OECD International Development Statistics and Table 1

**Figure 4 Comparison of DAC member's gross ODA and China's gross foreign aid**



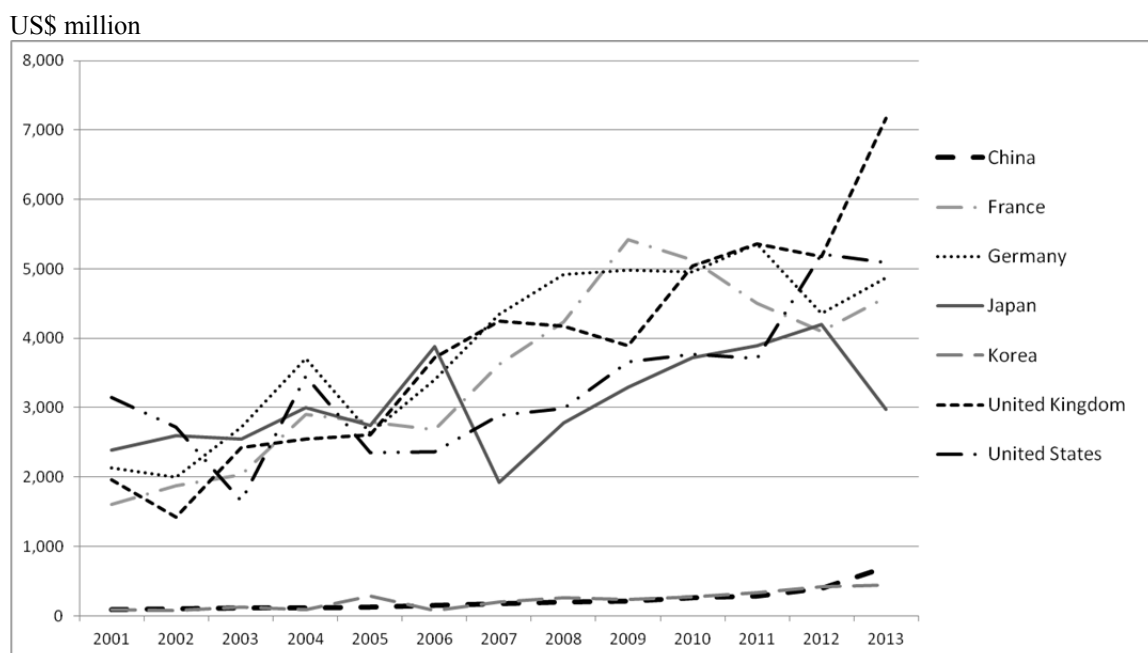
Sources: OECD International Development Statistics and Table 1

**Figure 5 Comparison of DAC member's net ODA and China's net foreign aid (Bilateral)**



Sources: OECD International Development Statistics and Table 1

**Figure 6 Comparison of DAC member's net ODA and China's net foreign aid (Multilateral)**



Sources: OECD International Development Statistics and Table 1

**Annex Table 1 China's foreign aid by other departments except the Ministry of Commerce**

RMB million

	National Health and Family Planning Commission	Science and Technology Commission	National Development Reform Commission (NDRC)	Ministry of Education	State Administration of Cultural Heritage	All-China women's federation	Red Cross Society of China	Sub-total
2001								141
2002								150
2003								157
2004								182
2005								224
2006								247
2007		<b>23</b>		<b>8</b>				335
2008		<b>61</b>		<b>6</b>				377
2009		<b>42</b>		<b>20</b>				399
2010	<b>401</b>	<b>45</b>		<b>10</b>	<b>1</b>		<b>0</b>	<b>457</b>
2011	<b>426</b>	<b>73</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>2</b>		<b>0</b>	<b>510</b>
2012	<b>474</b>	<b>74</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>664</b>
2013	<b>494</b>	<b>72</b>	<b>62</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>642</b>

Notes: 1. This table is a breakdown of Column (9) "Grants by other departments" in Table 1.

2. Figures in bold were extracted from publicly accessible statistics and information, those in italics were estimated.

Sources: Chinese government relevant websites

## Annex Table 2 Process of estimating China's multilateral aid

(1) Expenditures by departments with a budget for international organizations RMB million

Year	Ministry of Foreign Affairs (1)	Ministry of Finance (2)	People's Bank of China (3)	Ministry of Commerce (4)	Ministry of Agriculture (5)	National Health and Family Planning Commission (6)	Ministry of Education (7)	Ministry of Human Resources and Social Security (8)	Other departments (9)	Total (10)= Sum ((1):(8))	For reference: Expenditure for international organizations in Central government final account	Exchange rate (US\$/RMB)
2010	<b>2,730</b>	<b>784</b>	180	<b>188</b>	<b>206</b>	<b>107</b>	<b>78</b>	<b>71</b>	<b>166</b>	4,510	<b>4,316</b>	
2011	<b>2,592</b>	<b>783</b>	204	<b>202</b>	<b>200</b>	<b>133</b>	<b>79</b>	<b>91</b>	<b>201</b>	4,413	<b>4,833</b>	
2012	<b>2,483</b>	<b>1,489</b>	200	<b>196</b>	<b>156</b>	<b>139</b>	<b>93</b>	<b>81</b>	<b>226</b>	4,996	<b>7,232</b>	
2013	<b>3,556</b>	<b>3,030</b>	<b>348</b>	<b>245</b>	<b>160</b>	<b>137</b>	<b>98</b>	<b>81</b>	<b>238</b>	7,892	<b>5,619</b>	

(2) Coefficient for core contributions

9%	100%	100%	100%	51%	76%	60%	60%	40%
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(3) Multilateral aid: (1) × (2)

RMB million

2010	246	784	180	188	105	82	47	42	67	1,740
2011	233	783	204	202	102	101	47	55	81	1,809
2012	223	1,489	200	196	80	106	56	48	91	2,487
2013	320	3,030	348	245	81	104	59	49	95	4,331

(4) Multilateral aid

US\$ million

2010	36	116	<b>27</b>	28	15	12	7	6	10	257	0.148
2011	36	121	<b>32</b>	31	16	16	7	8	12	280	0.155
2012	35	236	<b>32</b>	31	13	17	9	8	14	394	0.158
2013	52	489	56	40	13	17	9	8	15	699	0.161

Notes:

- This table is a breakdown of Column (15) "Multilateral: Central government expenditure for international organizations" in Table 1. The presented information is not complete.
- Figures in bold were extracted from publicly accessible statistics and information, those in italics were estimated, and the remaining figures, neither in bold nor italics, were calculated from other columns.
- The relationship between each department and part of corresponding international organizations are assumed as follows (percentages in parentheses are coefficient for core contributions); Ministry of Foreign Affairs: United Nations regular budget (18%) and part of United Nations Department of Peacekeeping Operations (UNDPKO) (7%) (combined figure is assumed to be 9%), Ministry of Finance: capital increase in the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (IBRD) of the World Bank along with the voting reform (100%), International Finance Corporation (IFC) of the World Bank (100%), Asian Development Bank (ADB) (100%), and International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD) (100%). People's Bank of China: African Development Bank (AfDB) (100%), Ministry of Commerce: United Nations Development Program (UNDP) (100%), and United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO) (100%), Ministry of Agriculture: Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) (51%) and World Food Program (100%, however, assuming 51% in this table for convenience of estimation), National Health and Family Planning Commission: World Health Organization (WHO) (76%), Ministry of Education: United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) (60%), Ministry of Human Resources and Social Security: International Labour Organization (ILO) (60%), and Other departments (40% assumed by author).
- Other departments include Ministry of Industry and Information Technology, General Administration of Quality Supervision, Inspection and Quarantine, Civil Aviation Administration of China, Ministry of Science and Technology, China Meteorological Administration, Ministry of Transport, State Forestry Administration, Ministry of Environmental Protection, National Railway Administration, State Post Bureau, National Development and Reform Commission, National Bureau of Statistics, Ministry of Civil Affairs, etc. Sources: 44 departments' website for central government and department expenditures, Table IV.2. Estimated development-oriented contributions to multilateral organisations by OECD Key Partners, 2010 in OECD (2013b 253), OECD (2013a) and Annex 2 List of ODA-eligible international organisations (and channels of delivery codes) for 2012 (<http://www.oecd.org/dac/stats/annex2.htm>) for part of coefficients for core contributions, and African Development Bank website for expenditures by the People's Bank of China from 2010 to 2012.



**Annex Table 3 Process of estimating China's bilateral aid**

Gross disbursements of China Eximbank loans								RMB million
Year	Export supplier's credit (1)	Export buyer's credit (2)	Import credit (3)	Conces-sional loans (4)	Prefer-ential export buyer's credits (5)=(6)-(4)	Sum of conces-sional loans and prefer-ential export buyer's credits (6)	Remaing amount (7)=(8)-(1)-(2)-(3)-(4)-(5)	On-balance-sheet total disburse-ment (8)
1994	n.a.	n.a.						
1995	n.a.	n.a.						
1996	n.a.	n.a.		<b>190</b>		190		
1997	n.a.	n.a.		<b>588</b>		588		
1998	<b>25,700</b>	<b>4,350</b>		<b>550</b>		550		
1999	<b>26,812</b>	<b>1,238</b>		<b>660</b>		660		
2000	<b>32,350</b>	<b>1,500</b>		<b>755</b>		755		
2001	<b>41,760</b>	<b>1,500</b>		<b>1,060</b>	1,916	2,976		
2002	<b>42,823</b>	<b>2,360</b>		<b>1,197</b>	1,181	2,378		
2003	<b>59,020</b>	<b>2,700</b>		<b>1,277</b>	1,156	2,433		
2004	<b>62,150</b>	<b>6,500</b>		<b>1,531</b>	2,068	3,599		
2005	<b>82,420</b>	<b>12,600</b>		<b>1,930</b>	2,944	4,874		
2006	<b>102,791</b>	<b>14,928</b>	<b>7,261</b>	3,263	1,909	5,172	1,348	<b>131,500</b>
2007	<b>123,944</b>	<b>17,391</b>	<b>39,248</b>	6,246	3,664	9,910	5,507	<b>196,000</b>
2008	<b>130,040</b>	<b>18,271</b>	<b>115,625</b>	5,041	7,412	12,453	19,746	<b>296,135</b>
2009	<b>173,085</b>	<b>29,453</b>	<b>96,508</b>	8,804	6,309	15,113	54,241	<b>368,400</b>
2010	<b>144,221</b>	<b>32,630</b>	<b>98,469</b>	11,989	17,411	29,400	45,280	<b>350,000</b>
2011	<b>169,492</b>	<b>43,901</b>	<b>118,005</b>	13,502	24,296	37,798	109,504	<b>478,700</b>
2012	<b>175,365</b>	<b>42,539</b>	<b>154,837</b>	17,958	32,173	50,131	223,328	<b>646,200</b>
2013	<b>192,409</b>	<b>54,298</b>	<b>176,985</b>	23,884	45,689	69,573	310,619	<b>803,884</b>
Share percentage								
2006	78.2%	11.4%	5.5%	2.5%	1.5%	3.9%	1.0%	100.0%
2007	63.2%	8.9%	20.0%	3.2%	1.9%	5.1%	2.8%	100.0%
2008	43.9%	6.2%	39.0%	1.7%	2.5%	4.2%	6.7%	100.0%
2009	47.0%	8.0%	26.2%	2.4%	1.7%	4.1%	14.7%	100.0%
2010	41.2%	9.3%	28.1%	3.4%	5.0%	8.4%	12.9%	100.0%
2011	35.4%	9.2%	24.7%	2.8%	5.1%	7.9%	22.9%	100.0%
2012	27.1%	6.6%	24.0%	2.8%	5.0%	7.8%	34.6%	100.0%
2013	23.9%	6.8%	22.0%	3.0%	5.7%	8.7%	38.6%	100.0%
Rate of increase								
2007	20.6%	16.5%	440.5%	91.4%	91.9%	91.6%	308.5%	49.0%
2008	4.9%	5.1%	194.6%	-19.3%	102.3%	25.7%	258.5%	51.1%
2009	33.1%	61.2%	-16.5%	74.6%	-14.9%	21.4%	174.7%	24.4%
2010	-16.7%	10.8%	2.0%	36.2%	176.0%	94.5%	-16.5%	-5.0%
2011	17.5%	34.5%	19.8%	12.6%	39.5%	28.6%	141.8%	36.8%
2012	3.5%	-3.1%	31.2%	33.0%	32.4%	32.6%	103.9%	35.0%
2013	9.7%	27.6%	14.3%	33.0%	42.0%	38.8%	39.1%	24.4%

Notes: 1. This table provides background information for footnote 21.

2. Figures in bold were extracted from publicly accessible statistics and information, those in italics were estimated, and the remaining figures, neither in bold nor italics, were calculated from other columns.

3. Remaining amount might include State special loans which is stated in Export-Import Bank of China (2014 108)

Sources: Annual reports of the China Eximbank for Columns (1), (2), (3), and (8) and Table 1.

## Abstract (in Japanese)

### 要約

本稿は、2001年から2013年までの中国の対外援助額を、経済協力開発機構（OECD）の開発援助委員会（DAC）が定めた政府開発援助（ODA）の定義と出来るだけ整合するように推計し、DAC加盟国のODA額と比較することを目的とする。まず中国の対外援助を、無償、無利子借款（無償と同様に扱う）、優遇借款で構成される二国間援助と、国際開発機関への拠出金等からなる多国間援助の合計と定義する。本推計によれば、中国のネットベースの対外援助額は、2004年から急増し、2013年には約71億ドルに達している。二国間援助の割合が多国間援助よりも大きく、二国間援助をグロスとネットで比較すると優遇借款の元本返済額が大きくないため、両者間の差は小さい。次に中国の対外援助額をDAC加盟国のODA額とネットベースで比較したところ、中国のランクは2001年で第16位だったのが、2012年、2013年は第6位まで順位を上げている（但し、ネットODA/GNI比は29位）。二国間援助額は第5位のフランスに近接しているが、多国間援助の規模は韓国とほぼ同じレベルにある。中国は今後対外援助量を増加させ、近い将来DACトップ5レベルになることが見込まれる。