



**JICA Ogata Sadako Research Institute
for Peace and Development
Tokyo, December 14, 2020**

Estimating China's Foreign Aid: 2019-2020 Preliminary Figures¹

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This paper, the sixth issued by the JICA Ogata Research Institute since 2014, presents revised and updated estimates of China's foreign aid. Such estimates and projections can provide a proxy indicator for official development assistance (ODA) as defined by the Development Assistance Committee (DAC) of the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD).

In 2019, the DAC introduced a new reporting system called the "grant equivalent system" as the standard for measuring ODA. In this paper, China's foreign aid on a grant equivalent basis is estimated as the headline figure from 2015 to 2019 and projected for 2020. The 2020 projection also includes part of China's spending on its international cooperation response to the Covid-19 virus. China's net foreign aid is also estimated from 2001 to 2019 and projected for 2020. The results are compared with ODA on a grant equivalent basis and the net ODA flows of major DAC member countries and emerging providers of development cooperation that report to the DAC, respectively. The methodology used for this estimation is provided in the Annex.

China's foreign aid on a grant equivalent basis is estimated to have increased from US\$5.1 billion in 2015 to US\$5.9 billion in 2018. The amount is estimated at US\$5.9 billion in 2019, the same as in 2018. It represents 0.044 percent of China's nominal GNI in 2019. The shares of bilateral grants and interest-free loans, Chinese government concessional loans (GCLs), and contributions to international organizations in the 2019 total were 48%, 21%, and 30% respectively (Figure 1 & Table 1).

¹ This paper is a part of the outcome of the JICA Ogata Research Institute project, "Development Cooperation by Emerging Countries," and a research project, "Estimating China's Foreign Aid," performed by the authors under Waseda University Grants for Special Research Projects (Project number: 2020C-239). We deeply appreciate comments provided by Hiroaki Shiga, Kenichi Doi, Long Hanhua Wang, and Takao Shimokawa. The views expressed are those of the authors and do not necessarily represent the official positions of either the JICA Ogata Research Institute or JICA.

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Looking at the figures in detail, the grants and interest-free loan components of bilateral foreign aid steadily increased after 2016, reaching their highest level of US\$3.1 billion in 2018. This increase is attributable to accelerated implementation of projects and the use of unspent funds carried over to the following fiscal year by the Ministry of Commerce (MOFCOM) (Ministry of Commerce 2018). The number of Ministries and other relevant organizations that receive foreign aid budget allocations increased significantly from 6 in 2010 to 31 in 2018, and slightly dropped to 29 in 2019 (Annex Table 2). This is partly due to the activation of the Lancang-Mekong Cooperation (LMC) Special Fund announced by China in 2016. The LMC Special Fund has been allocated to several ministries such as the Ministry of Emergency Management (MEM).

GCLs decreased from US\$1.3 billion in 2016 to US\$1.1 billion in 2017, while in 2018 they increased to US\$1.3 billion. The amount in 2019 is same as that in 2018. Contributions to international organizations totaled between US\$1.5 billion and US\$1.8 billion from 2015 to 2019, mainly due to China's contributions to the paid-in capital for the Asian Infrastructure Investment Bank (AIIB) starting from 2015.⁴ In total, China has provided US\$6 billion as paid-in capital for AIIB in five annual installments of approximately US\$1.2 billion, of which 85% (US\$1.0 billion) is counted as ODA under the DAC rules (Kitano 2018a). During that period, China also contributed to other international organizations, including IDA 17 and 18 replenishment, the general capital increase of IBRD agreed in 2018, the Asian Development Fund (ADF) 11 and 12, and the Multilateral Cooperation Center for Development Finance (MCDF) Fund. China has also significantly increased its contributions to the United Nations (UN) regular budget and UN peacekeeping operations (PKO).⁵

Based on our projections for 2020,⁶ China's foreign aid is likely to significantly decrease to US\$5.4 billion, compared with US\$5.9 billion in 2019. Grants and interest-free loans are expected to decrease due to a general

⁴ In 2017, DAC agreed that contributions to the AIIB qualify as ODA (OECD 2019c).

⁵ The scale of assessments of the UN regular budget adopted for China increased from 7.921% in 2018 to 12.005% in 2019 (United Nations Secretariat. 2017, 2018). Funding assessments for PKOs increased from 10.2377% in 2018 to 15.2197% in 2019 (United Nations General Assembly 2018).

⁶ So far China has announced several commitments to deal with COVID-19 pandemic, including the following. However, we only take the RMB2 billion special fund and the US\$50 million to WHO into consideration to project the 2020 figures:

- Set up RMB2 billion special funds to provide anti-epidemic supplies;

- Provide US\$50 million to WHO;

- Provide US\$2 billion over two years to help with COVID-19 response and with economic and social development in affected countries, especially developing countries; establish a cooperation mechanism for its hospitals to pair up with 30 African hospitals and accelerate the building of the Africa CDC headquarters; and work with other G20 members to implement the Debt Service Suspension Initiative (DSSI) (at the 73rd World Health Assembly on May 18, 2020.

https://www.fmprc.gov.cn/mfa_eng/zxxx_662805/t1780221.shtml;

- Set up a special fund for public health under the framework of the LMC Special Fund (at the Third Lancang-Mekong Cooperation Leaders' Meeting on August 24, 2020. https://www.fmprc.gov.cn/mfa_eng/zxxx_662805/t1808937.shtml);

- Provide another US\$50 million to the UN COVID-19 Global Humanitarian Response Plan (at the 75th Session of the United Nations General Assembly on September 22, 2020.

https://www.fmprc.gov.cn/mfa_eng/zxxx_662805/t1817098.shtml).



expenditure cut to deal with COVID-19 in the 2020 budget.⁷ On the other hand, we assume that the RMB2 billion special funds to provide anti-epidemic supplies set up by the Chinese government⁸ is in budgetary terms appropriated as a foreign aid grant and fully utilized in 2020. Thus, the total amount of grants and interest-free loans are similar to those made in 2019. We have projected that GCLs will be US\$1.3 billion, the same as in 2019. We do not consider the Debt Service Suspension Initiative (DSSI) initiated by G20 since the G20 agreement indicates that this initiative is neutral in net present value (NPV) and would not impact foreign aid volume on a grant equivalent basis.⁹ The actual volume of bilateral foreign aid might be less than our projection because of the delay in progress of foreign aid projects due to the COVID-19 virus. Ending China's contribution to the paid-in capital for the AIIB in 2019 is also a major reason for the decrease in foreign aid in 2020. We added the Chinese contribution to the World Health Organization (WHO) amounting US\$50 million, which has been already disbursed,¹⁰ to contributions to international organizations in 2020. Regarding the US\$2 billion of international assistance over two years China committed, as we don't know to what extent this amount will be covered by the existing budget of grants and interest-free loans, and/or GCLs, we did not add this amount as an additional contribution to our projections for 2020.

China's foreign aid on net disbursement basis is estimated to have risen steadily to US\$6.1 billion in 2017, followed by another increase in 2018 to US\$6.8 billion, mainly due to the increase in grants and interest-free loans. The amount in 2019 is same as that in 2018 (Figure 2 & Table 2). The projection of total net disbursement in 2020 shows a decrease to US\$6.2 billion. In terms of RMB, net disbursements increased for five consecutive years from 2014 to 2019 (Figure 3 & Table 3).

As a reference point, preferential buyer credits (PBCs) on both a grant equivalent and net disbursement basis in 2019 are estimated to have totaled US\$3.4 billion and US\$6.5 billion, respectively, 58% and 96% of the

⁷ "Third, we will adjust and optimize the composition of fiscal expenditure. Spending on public wellbeing will only be increased and not cut. Spending in key areas will be truly guaranteed, while general expenditures will be firmly cut." Quoted in *Report on China's central and local budgets*, Xinhua News Agency, 30 May 2020.

<http://english.www.gov.cn/atts/stream/files/5ed249fcc6d0cc300eea7782>

⁸ "China has set up RMB 2 billion special funds to provide anti-epidemic supplies to more than 150 countries and international organizations, ..." Quoted in Foreign Ministry Spokesperson Hua Chunying's Regular Press Conference on May 6 2020 2020/05/07. https://www.fmprc.gov.cn/mfa_eng/xwfw_665399/s2510_665401/t1776657.shtml

⁹ Communiqué of the G20 Finance Ministers and Central Bank Governors Meeting on 15 April 2020.

Annex II: Debt Service Suspension Initiative for Poorest Countries – Term Sheet Modalities for the debt service suspension:

- The suspension of payments will be NPV-neutral;
- The repayment period will be 3 years, with a one-year grace period (4 years total);
- Treatment will be achieved either through rescheduling or refinancing,

[https://g20.org/en/media/Documents/G20_FMFCBG_Communicu%C3%A9_EN%20\(2\).pdf](https://g20.org/en/media/Documents/G20_FMFCBG_Communicu%C3%A9_EN%20(2).pdf)

¹⁰ "China has donated a total of US\$50 million to WHO, ..." Quoted in Foreign Ministry Spokesperson Zhao Lijian's Regular Press Conference on May 19 2020.

https://www.fmprc.gov.cn/mfa_eng/xwfw_665399/s2510_665401/2511_665403/t1780716.shtml



total foreign aid amount in the same year (Figures 1, 2 & Tables 1, 2). PBCs are in US dollars with preferential conditions similar to the terms of GCLs.

When compared with the ODA flows of the top ten DAC member countries – plus Australia and Korea as member countries in Asia and the Pacific – and the top three emerging providers that report to the DAC, Turkey, Saudi Arabia and UAE, obtained from OECD Statistics, China was ranked at number 7 in 2019, next to Turkey on both a grant equivalent and net disbursement basis (Figures 4 & 5).



Annex

The Process of Estimation

China's foreign aid, in this paper, is defined as the sum of (A) grants and interest-free loans consisting of (1) grants and interest-free loans by the Ministry of Commerce (MOFCOM), (2) grants managed by other ministries responsible for foreign aid, (3) the administration cost of the China International Development Cooperation Agency (CIDCA), (4) scholarships provided by the Ministry of Education (MOE) to students from other developing countries, (5) interest subsidies on Chinese government concessional loans (GCLs), which are deducted from the total amount of aid, and (6) the RMB2 billion special funds to provide anti-epidemic supplies set up by the Chinese government in 2020; (B) GCLs managed by the Export-Import Bank of China (China Eximbank) as bilateral foreign aid; and (C) contributions to international organizations such as subscriptions and contributions to ODA-eligible international organizations as multilateral foreign aid. As a reference point, preferential buyer's credits (PBCs) are also estimated.

Revised and updated figures of China's foreign aid on a grant equivalent basis are estimated from 2015 to 2019 and projected for 2020 based on DAC's methodology (OECD 2019a, 2020b).¹¹ In practice, the following process is used while also drawing upon previous work (Kitano and Harada 2016, 2014; Kitano 2019, 2018a, 2018b, 2018c, 2018d, 2017, 2016, 2014).¹² China's net foreign aid is also estimated from 2001 to 2019 and projected for 2020.

(A) Grants and interest-free loans

Annex Table 1 shows the breakdown of bilateral grants and interest-free loans consisting of the following six figures (from (1) to (6)):

(1) Grants and interest-free loans by MOFCOM

Foreign aid expenditure data (the budget item "Foreign aid") between 2010 and 2019 were obtained from the final accounts of public budget expenditure from MOFCOM. The figures between 2001 and 2009 were derived based on the assumption that 90% of the final accounts of the central level public budget expenditure for foreign aid is implemented by MOFCOM (Kitano 2016). As for the projection for 2020, public budget

¹¹ As for private sector instrument (PSI), the DAC has started provisional reporting for 2019 (OECD 2020a), but this is not considered in our estimation of China's foreign aid in this paper.

¹² Mitchell *et al.* (2020) reviewed official documents and researchers' estimates including the process of estimation in Kitano (2019) for estimating China's Finance for International Development (FID).



expenditures for foreign aid were obtained from the 2020 departmental budget of MOFCOM (Ministry of Commerce 2020). We assume that the budget expenditure will be fully spent in 2020.

(2) Grants managed by other ministries and relevant organizations

Annex Table 2 shows the ministry level data for MOFCOM as well as other ministries and relevant organizations responsible for foreign aid.¹³ These include the CIDCA and the National Health Commission (NHC), which has jurisdiction over Chinese medical teams working abroad. Figures from 2010 to 2019 were obtained from the foreign aid expenditures (the budget item “Foreign aid”) in the final accounts of the respective ministries. We assume that, from 2001 to 2009, grants for other ministries comprised 3 percent of the final accounts of central level public budget expenditure for foreign aid through back calculation from 2010 (Kitano 2016).

(3) Administration cost of CIDCA

As CIDCA’s administration cost is identified as the budget item “International development cooperation” (China International Development Cooperation Agency 2020), based on the DAC rule, it is counted as part of China’s foreign aid (Annex Table 1).

(4) Scholarships for foreign students from other developing countries by the Ministry of Education (MOE)

Based on the ODA definition, scholarships to foreign students from developing countries are counted as aid. In 2009 China extended scholarships to 18,245 foreign students who studied in China (China Education Yearbook Editorial 2011, 440). In the same year, it extended scholarships to 11,185 students from other developing countries (Information Office of the State Council 2011). Using these numbers, we find that the ratio of foreign students with scholarships from developing countries among all foreign students is 61.3%. This ratio is used to identify the total expenditure for scholarships for foreign students studying in China from other developing countries¹⁴ as foreign aid from 2007 to 2019.¹⁵ We use the same ratio for the 2020 projection. The average ratio of scholarships for foreign students from other developing countries divided by the final accounts of central level public budget expenditure for foreign aid, which was 2 percent between 2007 and 2008, was used to estimate the figures from 2001 to 2006 (Kitano 2018a).

¹³ The institutional reform of the State Council approved by the National People’s Congress in March 2018 is reflected in this paper.

¹⁴ The scholarships for foreign students from other developing countries are included in the budget item “International student expenses.”

¹⁵ Reilly (2015) calculated China’s expenses not only for scholarships, but also trainings and volunteer programs.



(5) Interest subsidies on concessional loans (GCLs)

According to the 2014 White Paper on China's foreign aid (Information Office of the State Council 2014), the difference between the lending rate of GCLs and the RMB benchmark loan interest rate for loans with more than a 5 year repayment period, promulgated by the People's Bank of China, is to be subsidized by the government. Since this subsidy is an internal transfer, it must be deducted from the total amount of foreign aid. Interest subsidies on GCLs were estimated by assuming that one-third of the interest rate difference between the lending rate of GCLs and the RMB benchmark loan interest rate has been subsidized by the government (Kitano 2016). Loan conditions for GCLs are assumed at an interest rate of 2.5 percent and a 15-year repayment period with a 5-year grace period from 2001 to 2010; and an interest rate of 2.0 percent and a 20-year repayment period with a 7-year grace period from 2011 to 2018. The same conditions are assumed for PBCs.

(6) The RMB2 billion special funds to provide anti-epidemic supplies

We assume that the RMB2 billion special funds to provide anti-epidemic supplies set up by the Chinese government is a budgetary appropriation as a foreign aid grant and will be fully utilized in 2020.

(B) Chinese government concessional loans (GCLs) and preferential buyer's credits (PBCs)

Published net and gross disbursement, as well as repayment data for GCLs and PBCs by China Eximbank between 2004 and 2014 (except for 2009) from the Almanac of China's Finance and Banking reports, are used for each year. Figures between 2001 and 2003 were derived from Kitano (2016) while those in 2009 were estimated by using the data in 2008 and 2010 from the above-mentioned reports. The outstanding amounts of GCLs and PBCs from 2015 to 2016 were inferred from a graph from the Export-Import Bank of China (2017) (Kitano 2018a). Outstanding amounts of GCLs and PBCs from 2017 to 2018 were inferred from the outstanding amounts of "International cooperation loans" in China Eximbank's annual reports, while those for 2019 were inferred from total outstanding amounts.¹⁶ "International cooperation loans" are a loan facility provided to foreign country governments, financial institutions, and companies with sovereign guarantees, or to Chinese companies for overseas contracting projects. We assume that GCLs and PBCs are included in this loan facility (Annex Table 3). Subsequently, loan amounts on a grant equivalent basis, net disbursements and repayment amounts were estimated (Annex Tables 1, 4).

¹⁶ The 2019 annual report of the China Eximbank has not been released due to administrative issues in accordance with the Announcement of the Export-Import Bank of China on the release of the 2019 Annual Report (in Chinese). (<http://gu.sina.cn/bd/hq/notice.php?annid=14543502>). 2019 estimates and 2020 projections of GCLs and PBCs were inferred from the total outstanding amount at the end of 2019 and the end of the second quarter of 2020, as announced by the China Eximbank (See sources in Annex Table 3).



To estimate China's foreign aid on a grant equivalent basis, we assume that the share of interest-free loans in the grant and interest-free loan components by MOFCOM is 18% while that of grants is 82% based on the actual cumulative figures between 2012 and 2014 (Information Office of the State Council 2014).¹⁷ Then, we assume that the share of least developed countries (LDCs) and other low-income countries (LICs), lower middle-income countries (LMICs), and upper middle-income countries (UMICs) as 100.0%, 0.0%, and 0.0% for interest-free loans, respectively.¹⁸

For GCLs and PBCs, we use a loan data list of GCLs and PBCs in Asia between 2001 and 2019 created by the authors (Kitano and Miyabayashi 2020). Asia's share in terms of the outstanding amount of GCLs and PBCs was 46.6% at the end of 2016 (Export-Import Bank of China 2017). Using this data list, we assume that the share of LDCs and other LICs, LMICs, and UMICs are 50.6%, 43.1%, and 6.3% for GCLs, and 28.2%, 60.8%, 11.0% for PBCs, respectively (Annex Table 5).

(C) Contributions to international organizations as multilateral foreign aid

Multilateral foreign aid is defined as the cumulative amount of expenditure by ministries and relevant organizations with a budget for international organizations (the budget item "International organizations"). It is adjusted by the DAC-defined coefficients for core contributions. We have selected 24 ministries (13 are shown in Annex Table 6) out of 56 to verify China's annual contributions to ODA-eligible international organizations from 2010 to 2018, based on the United Nations System Chief Executives Board for Coordination (CEB) Financial Statistics (Annex Table 7) as well as the annual reports for each organization. The sum of the annual contributions derived for each respective counter ministry (Annex Table 8) are

¹⁷ China has committed to exempt the debt of the outstanding interest-free loans owed by developing countries several times (Acker *et al.* 2020). We did not include the amount of the debt relief for interest-free loans in the total amount of aid, as the disbursements of interest-free loans are 100% financed by central government expenditure (Kitano 2016).

¹⁸ The definition of ODA is stated in OECD (2020b) as follows:

ODA flows are defined as those flows to countries and territories on the DAC List of ODA Recipients and to multilateral development institutions that are:

- i. provided by official agencies, including state and local governments, or by their executive agencies; and
- ii. each transaction of which:

a) is administered with the promotion of the economic development and welfare of developing countries as its main objective; and

b) is concessional in character. In DAC statistics, this implies a grant element of at least:

· 45% in the case of bilateral loans to the official sector of LDCs and other LICs (calculated at a rate of discount of 9 per cent);

· 15% in the case of bilateral loans to the official sector of LMICs (calculated at a rate of discount of 7 per cent);

· 10% in the case of bilateral loans to the official sector of UMICs (calculated at a rate of discount of 6 per cent);

· 10% in the case of loans to multilateral institutions (calculated at a rate of discount of 5 per cent for global institutions and multilateral development banks, and 6 per cent for other organizations, including sub-regional organizations).

The ODA grant equivalent measure is calculated for ODA flows, as defined above. For loans to the official sector that pass the tests for ODA scoring [conditions i) and ii) above], the grant equivalent recorded as ODA is obtained by multiplying the annual disbursements on the loan by the loan's grant element as calculated at the time of commitment.



compared with each ministry's final accounts of public budget expenditures for international organizations. The amount of multilateral foreign aid is calculated for each ministry using the coefficients in the DAC List of ODA-eligible international organizations (OECD 2019b).

As for the other 28 ministries, we assumed that the coefficient for core and non-core contributions is 20%. The figures from 2001 to 2009 were derived from Kitano (2016). For the 2019 estimate and the 2020 projection, we follow the process mentioned above except for verifying data with CEB Financial Statistics that were available only until 2018.



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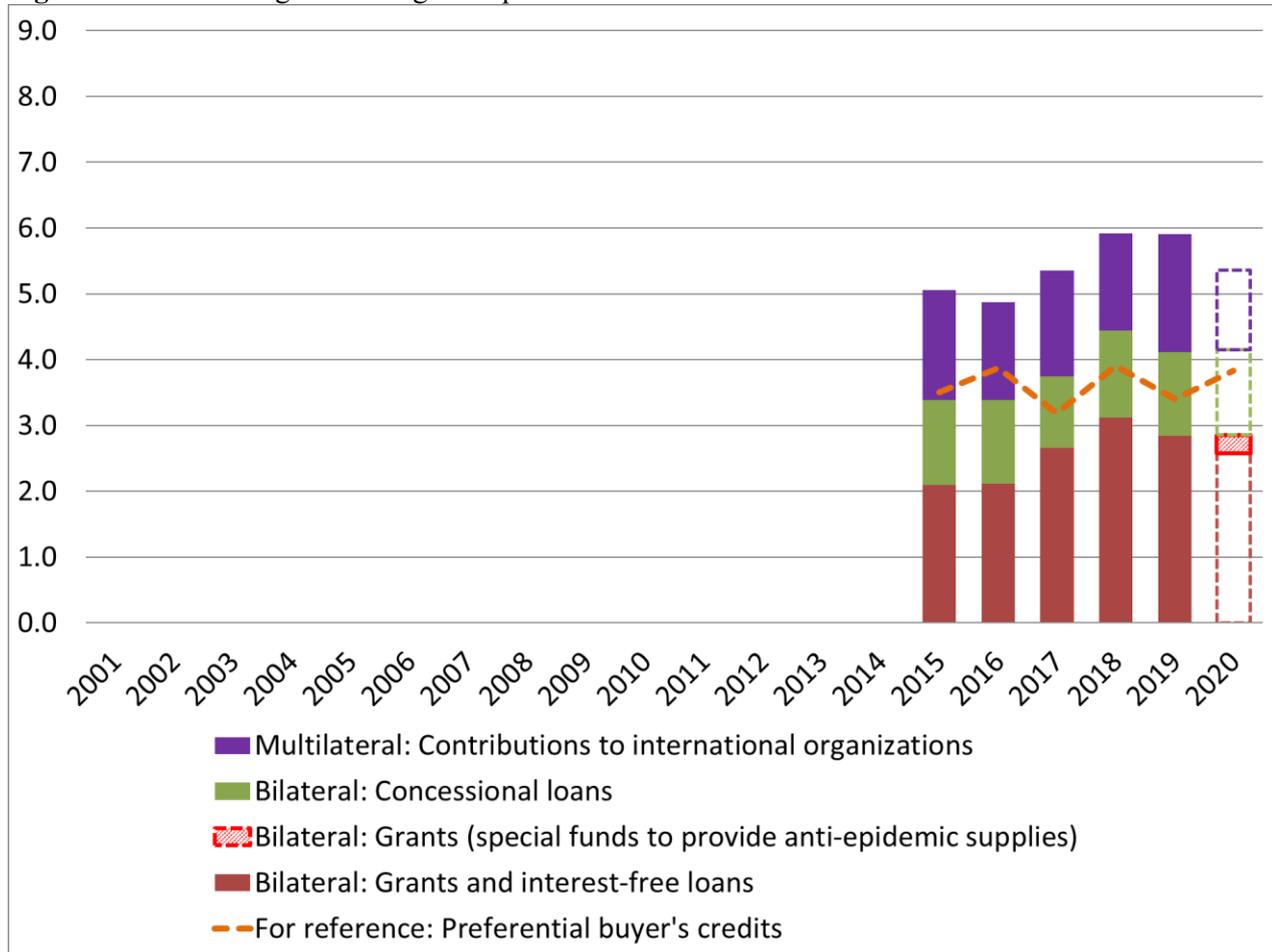
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(All websites mentioned in this paper were accessed on November 17, 2020).

Figure 1 China's foreign aid on a grant equivalent basis 2015-2020

US\$ billion



Note: The figures for 2020 are projections.

Table 1 China's foreign aid on a grant equivalent basis 2015-2020

US\$ billion

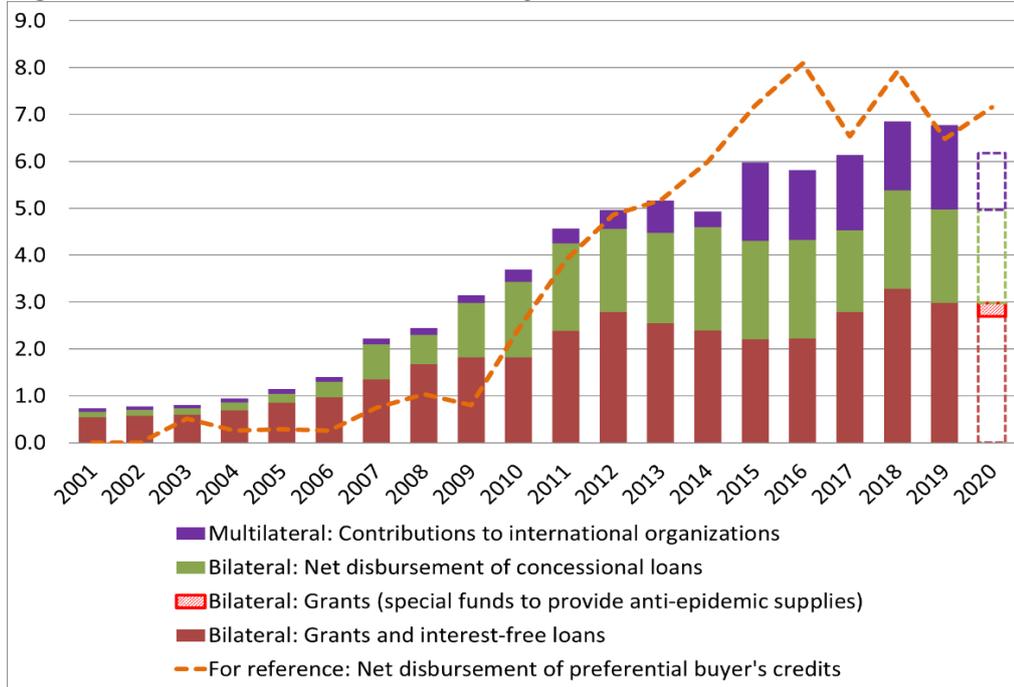
Year	Bilateral: Grants and interest-free loans (MOFCOM)	Bilateral: Other grants	Bilateral: Grants and interest-free loans	Bilateral: Grants (special funds to provide anti-epidemic supplies)	Bilateral: Concessional loans	Sub-total: Bilateral	Multi-lateral: Contributions to international organizations	Total: Grant equivalent basis	For reference: Preferential buyer's credits	For reference: foreign aid + preferential buyer's credits	GNI, Atlas method	Foreign aid/GNI	For reference: (Foreign aid + preferential buyer's credits) /GNI	Exchange rate (RMB/US\$)
2015	2.0	0.1	2.1		1.3	3.4	1.7	5.1	3.5	8.6	10,894	0.046%	0.079%	6.227
2016	1.9	0.2	2.1		1.3	3.4	1.5	4.9	3.9	8.7	11,399	0.043%	0.077%	6.644
2017	2.4	0.2	2.7		1.1	3.7	1.6	5.3	3.2	8.5	12,111	0.044%	0.070%	6.759
2018	2.8	0.3	3.1		1.3	4.4	1.5	5.9	3.9	9.8	13,395	0.044%	0.073%	6.616
2019	2.5	0.4	2.8		1.3	4.1	1.8	5.9	3.4	9.3	14,554	0.041%	0.064%	6.908
2020	2.2	0.3	2.6	0.3	1.3	4.1	1.2	5.4	3.8	9.2				7.035

Share percentage

2015	39%	3%	41%		26%	67%	33%	100%	69%	169%
2016	40%	3%	43%		26%	69%	31%	100%	79%	179%
2017	45%	4%	50%		20%	70%	30%	100%	60%	160%
2018	48%	5%	53%		22%	75%	25%	100%	66%	166%
2019	42%	6%	48%		21%	70%	30%	100%	58%	158%
2020	42%	6%	48%	5%	24%	77%	23%	100%	71%	171%

Note: The figures for 2020 are projections.

Figure 2 Net disbursement of China's foreign aid US\$ billion



Note: The figures for 2020 are projections.

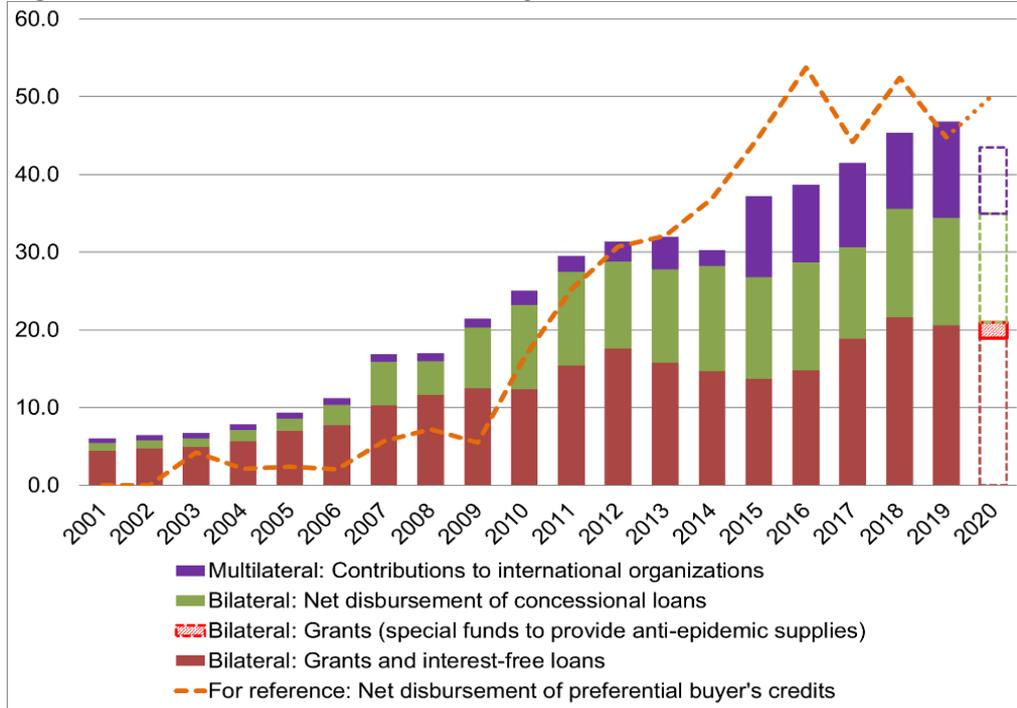
Table 2 Net disbursement of China's foreign aid US\$ billion

Year	Bilateral: Grants and interest-free loans (MOFCOM)	Bilateral: Other grants	Bilateral: Grants and interest-free loans	Bilateral: Grants (special funds to provide anti-epidemic supplies)	Bilateral: Concessional loans	Sub-total: Bilateral	Multi-lateral: Contributions to international organizations	Total: Net disbursement	For reference: Preferential buyer's credits	For reference: foreign aid + preferential buyer's credits	GNI, Atlas method	Foreign aid/GNI	For reference: (Foreign aid + preferential buyer's credits) /GNI	Exchange rate (RMB/US\$)
2001	0.5	0.0	0.5		0.1	0.7	0.1	0.7	0.0	0.7	1,288	0.056%	0.056%	8.277
2002	0.5	0.0	0.6		0.1	0.7	0.1	0.8	0.0	0.8	1,423	0.055%	0.055%	8.277
2003	0.6	0.0	0.6		0.1	0.7	0.1	0.8	0.5	1.3	1,648	0.049%	0.080%	8.277
2004	0.7	0.0	0.7		0.2	0.9	0.1	0.9	0.3	1.2	1,960	0.048%	0.061%	8.277
2005	0.8	0.0	0.9		0.2	1.0	0.1	1.1	0.3	1.4	2,295	0.050%	0.063%	8.194
2006	0.9	0.0	1.0		0.3	1.3	0.1	1.4	0.3	1.7	2,707	0.052%	0.061%	7.973
2007	1.3	0.0	1.4		0.7	2.1	0.1	2.2	0.8	3.0	3,310	0.067%	0.090%	7.608
2008	1.6	0.0	1.7		0.6	2.3	0.2	2.5	1.0	3.5	4,104	0.060%	0.085%	6.949
2009	1.8	0.1	1.8		1.2	3.0	0.2	3.1	0.8	3.9	4,901	0.064%	0.080%	6.831
2010	1.7	0.1	1.8		1.6	3.4	0.3	3.7	2.4	6.1	5,802	0.064%	0.106%	6.770
2011	2.3	0.0	2.4		1.9	4.3	0.3	4.6	3.9	8.5	6,784	0.067%	0.125%	6.461
2012	2.7	0.1	2.8		1.8	4.6	0.4	5.0	4.9	9.8	8,006	0.062%	0.123%	6.312
2013	2.5	0.1	2.5		1.9	4.5	0.7	5.2	5.2	10.3	9,194	0.056%	0.113%	6.196
2014	2.3	0.1	2.4		2.2	4.6	0.3	4.9	6.0	10.9	10,247	0.048%	0.107%	6.143
2015	2.1	0.1	2.2		2.1	4.3	1.7	6.0	7.2	13.2	10,894	0.055%	0.121%	6.227
2016	2.1	0.2	2.2		2.1	4.3	1.5	5.8	8.1	13.9	11,399	0.051%	0.122%	6.644
2017	2.6	0.2	2.8		1.7	4.5	1.6	6.1	6.5	12.7	12,111	0.051%	0.105%	6.759
2018	3.0	0.3	3.3		2.1	5.4	1.5	6.8	7.9	14.8	13,395	0.051%	0.110%	6.616
2019	2.6	0.4	3.0		2.0	5.0	1.8	6.8	6.5	13.3	14,554	0.047%	0.091%	6.908
2020	2.4	0.3	2.7	0.3	2.0	5.0	1.2	6.2	7.2	13.3				7.035

Share percentage										
2015	34%	2%	37%		35%	72%	28%	100%	120%	220%
2016	35%	3%	38%		36%	74%	26%	100%	139%	239%
2017	42%	4%	45%		28%	74%	26%	100%	107%	207%
2018	44%	4%	48%		31%	78%	22%	100%	116%	216%
2019	39%	5%	44%		29%	73%	27%	100%	96%	196%
2020	38%	5%	44%	5%	32%	80%	20%	100%	116%	216%

Note: The figures for 2020 are projections.

Figure 3 Net disbursement of China's foreign aid RMB billion



Note: The figures for 2020 are projections.

Table 3 Net disbursement of China's foreign aid RMB billion

Year	Bilateral: Grants and interest-free loans (MOFCOM)	Bilateral: Other grants	Bilateral: Grants and interest-free loans	Bilateral: Grants (special funds to provide anti-epidemic supplies)	Bilateral: Concessional loans	Sub-total: Bilateral	Multilateral: Contributions to international organizations	Total: Net disbursement	For reference: Preferential buyer's credits	For reference: foreign aid + preferential buyer's credits
2001	4.2	0.2	4.4		1.0	5.5	0.5	6.0	0.0	6.0
2002	4.5	0.2	4.7		1.1	5.8	0.6	6.4	0.0	6.4
2003	4.7	0.2	4.9		1.1	6.0	0.7	6.7	4.3	11.0
2004	5.5	0.2	5.7		1.4	7.1	0.7	7.8	2.1	9.9
2005	6.7	0.3	7.0		1.6	8.6	0.8	9.4	2.4	11.8
2006	7.4	0.3	7.7		2.6	10.3	0.9	11.2	2.1	13.3
2007	10.0	0.2	10.3		5.6	15.9	1.0	16.9	5.7	22.6
2008	11.3	0.3	11.6		4.3	16.0	1.1	17.0	7.2	24.2
2009	12.0	0.5	12.4		7.9	20.3	1.1	21.4	5.5	26.9
2010	11.8	0.5	12.3		10.9	23.2	1.8	25.0	16.4	41.5
2011	15.2	0.2	15.4		12.1	27.5	2.0	29.5	25.2	54.7
2012	17.0	0.6	17.6		11.2	28.7	2.6	31.3	30.7	62.0
2013	15.2	0.5	15.8		12.0	27.7	4.3	32.0	32.1	64.1
2014	14.2	0.5	14.7		13.5	28.2	2.1	30.3	36.8	67.1
2015	12.8	0.9	13.7		13.1	26.8	10.4	37.2	44.8	82.0
2016	13.6	1.1	14.7		14.0	28.7	9.9	38.7	53.8	92.4
2017	17.3	1.6	18.8		11.8	30.6	10.9	41.5	44.2	85.7
2018	19.7	1.9	21.7		13.9	35.6	9.7	45.3	52.4	97.7
2019	18.1	2.4	20.6		13.8	34.4	12.5	46.8	44.8	91.6
2020	16.6	2.3	19.0	2.0	14.0	34.9	8.5	43.5	50.3	93.8

Share percentage										
2015	34%	2%	37%		35%	72%	28%	100%	120%	220%
2016	35%	3%	38%		36%	74%	26%	100%	139%	239%
2017	42%	4%	45%		28%	74%	26%	100%	107%	207%
2018	44%	4%	48%		31%	78%	22%	100%	116%	216%
2019	39%	5%	44%		29%	73%	27%	100%	96%	196%
2020	38%	5%	44%	5%	32%	80%	20%	100%	116%	216%

Note: The figures for 2020 are projections.



Figure 4 DAC and other countries' ODA and China's foreign aid on a grant equivalent basis 2015-2019
US\$ billion

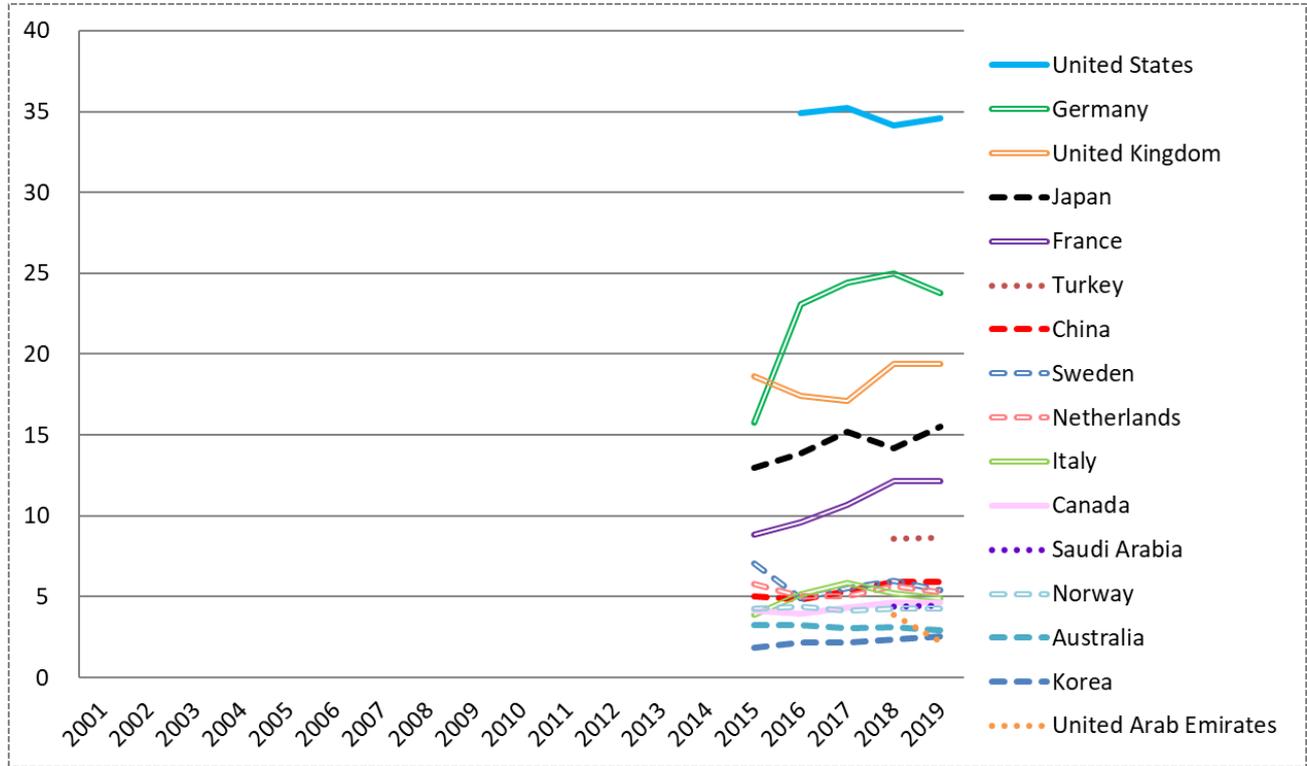
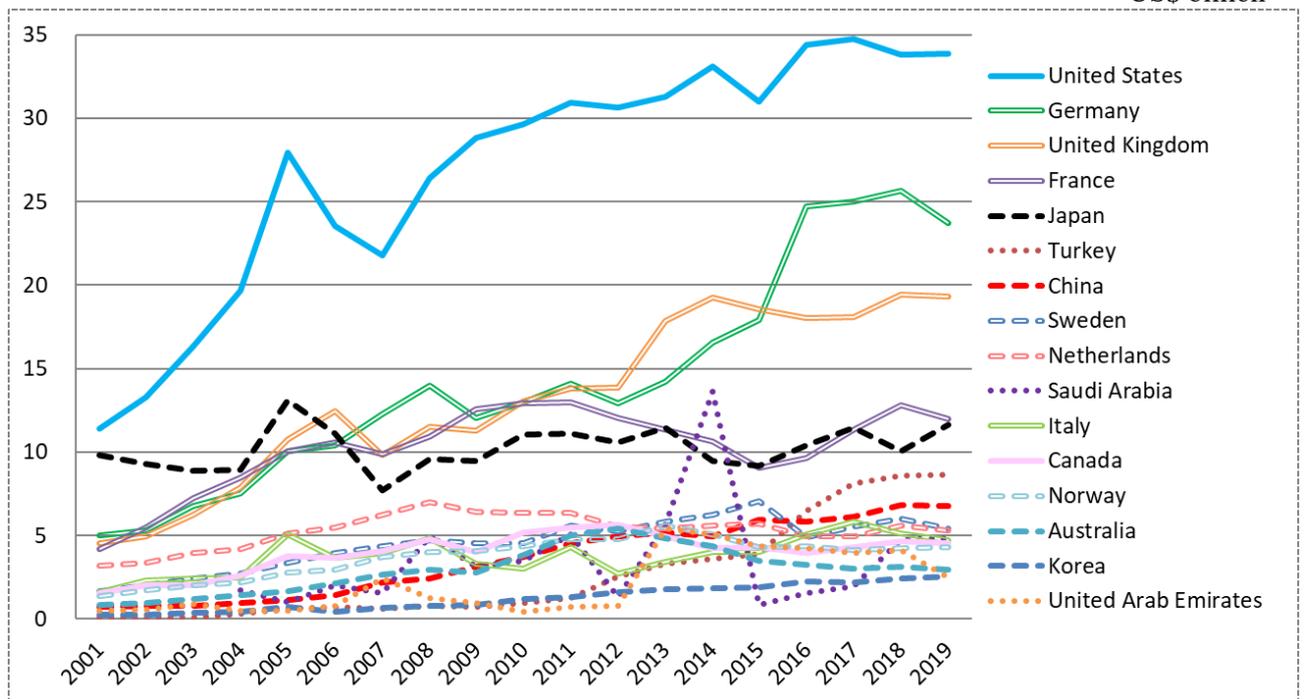


Figure 5 Net ODA disbursement from DAC and other Countries and China's net foreign aid 2001-2019
US\$ billion





Annex Table 1 Breakdown of bilateral foreign aid

RMB million

Year	For reference: Final accounts of central level public budget expenditure for foreign aid	Grants and interest-free loans by Ministry of Commerce (MOFCOM) (1)	Grants by other departments and relevant organizations (2)	Administrative cost of China International Development Cooperation Agency (CIDCA) (3)	Scholarships for foreign students from other developing countries by the Ministry of Education (MOE) (4)	Interest subsidies on concessional loans (GCLs) (5)	Grants and interest-free loans (I)=(1)+(2)+(3)+(4)-(5) (6)	Grants (special funds to provide anti-epidemic supplies) (6)	Out-standing amount of concessional loans (7)	Net disbursement of concessional loans (8)	Repayment of concessional loans (9)	Gross disbursement of concessional loans (10)	Bilateral total: Net disbursement (II)=(I)+(6)+(8)
2001	4,711	4,240	141		94	47	4,429		3,784	1,041	19	1,060	5,470
2002	5,003	4,503	150		100	54	4,699		4,903	1,119	78	1,197	5,818
2003	5,223	4,701	157		104	66	4,896		6,047	1,144	133	1,277	6,040
2004	6,069	5,462	182		121	83	5,683		7,282	1,412	239	1,651	7,095
2005	7,470	6,723	224		149	109	6,987		8,857	1,575	496	2,070	8,562
2006	8,237	7,413	247		165	155	7,671		11,498	2,641	790	3,431	10,312
2007	11,154	10,039	335		185	279	10,280		17,138	5,640	588	6,228	15,919
2008	12,559	11,303	377		305	367	11,618		21,480	4,342	848	5,190	15,960
2009	13,296	11,966	399		402	339	12,428		29,393	7,913	891	8,804	20,341
2010	13,611	11,839	462		491	470	12,323		40,274	10,881	1,292	12,173	23,204
2011	15,898	15,178	510		564	849	15,403		52,347	12,073	1,464	13,537	27,476
2012	16,695	17,014	666		951	1,045	17,585		63,511	11,164	1,611	12,775	28,749
2013	17,049	15,206	659		1,034	1,148	15,752		75,505	11,994	2,305	14,299	27,746
2014	18,457	14,203	674		1,196	1,340	14,733		89,008	13,503	2,572	16,075	28,236
2015	19,537	12,810	736		1,345	1,199	13,692		102,125	13,117	4,308	17,425	26,809
2016	15,660	13,623	846		1,405	1,124	14,750		116,100	13,975	4,202	18,177	28,725
2017	16,870	17,274	1,031		1,764	1,238	18,831		127,891	11,791	4,082	15,873	30,622
2018	20,460	19,735	1,205	21	2,074	1,372	21,663		141,788	13,898	4,996	18,894	35,561
2019	21,956	18,144	1,456	75	2,403	1,506	20,573		155,566	13,777	5,814	19,591	34,350
2020		16,624	1,574	47	2,346	1,641	18,951	2,000	169,560	13,995	6,706	20,701	34,946

US\$ million

2001	569	512	17		11	6	535		457	126	2	128	661
2002	604	544	18		12	7	568		592	135	9	145	703
2003	631	568	19		13	8	592		731	138	16	154	730
2004	733	660	22		15	10	687		880	171	29	200	857
2005	912	820	27		18	13	853		1,081	192	60	253	1,045
2006	1,033	930	31		21	19	962		1,442	331	99	430	1,293
2007	1,466	1,320	44		24	37	1,351		2,253	741	77	819	2,093
2008	1,807	1,627	54		44	53	1,672		3,091	625	122	747	2,297
2009	1,946	1,752	58		59	50	1,819		4,303	1,158	130	1,289	2,978
2010	2,010	1,749	68		73	69	1,820		5,949	1,607	191	1,798	3,427
2011	2,460	2,349	79		87	131	2,384		8,101	1,868	227	2,095	4,252
2012	2,645	2,695	106		151	166	2,786		10,061	1,769	255	2,024	4,554
2013	2,752	2,454	106		167	185	2,542		12,187	1,936	372	2,308	4,478
2014	3,004	2,312	110		195	218	2,398		14,488	2,198	419	2,617	4,596
2015	3,137	2,057	118		216	193	2,199		16,399	2,106	692	2,798	4,305
2016	2,357	2,050	127		211	169	2,220		17,473	2,103	632	2,736	4,323
2017	2,496	2,556	152		261	183	2,786		18,922	1,744	604	2,349	4,531
2018	3,093	2,983	182	3	314	207	3,274		21,431	2,101	755	2,856	5,375
2019	3,178	2,626	211	11	348	218	2,978		22,518	1,994	842	2,836	4,972
2020		2,363	224	7	334	233	2,694	284	24,103	1,989	953	2,943	4,968

Note: The figures for 2020 are projections.

Source: Prepared by the authors.



Annex Table 2 Final accounts of the public budget expenditure of ministries and relevant organizations on foreign aid RMB million

Year	National Health Commission (NHC)	Ministry of Science and Technology (MOST)	Ministry of Education (MOE)	National Development Reform Commission (NDRC)	Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Affairs (MARA)	Ministry of Natural Resources (MNR)	Ministry of Foreign Affairs (MOFA)	Ministry of Civil Affairs (MCA)	Ministry of Transport (MOT)	Ministry of Water Resources (MWR)	State Administration of Cultural Heritage (SACH)	All-China Women's Federation (ACWF)	Red Cross Society of China (RCSC)	China Earthquake Administration (CEA)	State Administration of Radio and Television (SART)	Ministry of Ecological Environment (MEE)	Ministry of Emergency Management (MEM)	State Forestry and Grassland Administration (SFGA)	State Administration of Market Regulation (SAMR)	Ministry of Industry and Information Technology (MIIT)	State Administration of Traditional Chinese Medicine (SATCM)	China National Intellectual Property Administration (CNIPA)	Ministry of Culture and Tourism (MCT)
2010	401	45	10								1	5											
2011	426	73	10								2												
2012	474	74	11	100							3	5											
2013	509	72	11	62	0.4						1		3										
2014	540	82	6	40	0.02	2					1	2											
2015	510	82	12	23		25	21	3	56		1	3											
2016	557	108	8	33	0.2	93	0.03		3	36	1	2	1	1	2								
2017	623	72	23	22	10	132	57		18	49	5	2	4	9	5	39	5	3	5	18	1	1	4
2018	657	121	38	4	16	98	69		19	60	6	2	4	9	5	39	5	3	5	18	1	1	4
2019	798	89	12		15	38	172		9	44	3	2		7	14	95	2	1	1	1		0.2	2
2020	920	61	25	1	20	18	169		7	24	3	6	3	2		135	1	1	5	14	6		

Year	State Ethnic Affairs Commission (SEAC)	Communist Youth League (CYL)	Chinese Academy of Social Sciences (CASS)	Ministry of Human Resources and Social Security (MOHRSS)	State Administration of Taxation (STA)	China Council for the Promotion of International Trade (CCPIT)	China Disabled Persons' Federation (CDPF)	All China Federation of Supply and Market-ing Cooperatives (ACFSMC)	China Meteorological Administration (CMA)	National Energy Administration (NEA)	Overseas Chinese Affairs Office of the State Council (OCAO)	State Council Leading Group Office of Poverty Alleviation and Development (LGOP)	General Administration of Customs (GAC)	General Administration of Sport (GAS)	Chinese People's Association for Friendship with Foreign Countries (CPAFFC)	National Railway Administration (NRA)	Civil Aviation Administration of China (CAAC)	Ministry of Finance (MOF)	China International Development Cooperation Agency (CIDCA)	Sub-total (2)	Ministry of Commerce (MOFCOM) (1)	Total (3)=(1)+(2)
2010																				462	11,839	12,302
2011																				510	15,178	15,688
2012																				666	17,014	17,680
2013																				659	15,206	15,866
2014																				674	14,203	14,877
2015																				736	12,810	13,546
2016																				846	13,623	14,469
2017																				1,031	17,274	18,305
2018	1	3	2	2	0.2	1	2												10	1,205	19,735	20,940
2019	0.4	4	2					1	1	1	2	1							139	1,456	18,144	19,601
2020								3	1	1	10		2	3	0.2	2	2	2	128	1,574	16,624	18,198

Note: The figures for 2020 are projections based on the public budget expenditures for foreign aid obtained from the 2020 departmental budgets of ministries and relevant organizations.

Source: Prepared by the authors based on the foreign aid expenditures (the budget item "Foreign aid") in the final accounts of MOFCOM as well as other ministries and relevant organizations responsible for foreign aid.

Annex Table 3 China Eximbank's outstanding loans and estimated net disbursements

Outstanding loans						Outstanding loans					
RMB million						US\$ million					
Year	Foreign trade loans	Overseas investment loans	Inter-national cooperation loans	Loans for supporting greater openness	Total	Year	Foreign trade loans	Overseas investment loans	Inter-national cooperation loans	Loans for supporting greater openness	Total
2006					232	2006					29
2007					321	2007					42
2008					451	2008					65
2009					601	2009					88
2010					718	2010					106
2011					928	2011					144
2012					1,207	2012					191
2013					1,483	2013					239
2014	801	168	466	363	1,798	2014	130	27	76	59	293
2015	891	206	572	479	2,148	2015	143	33	92	77	345
2016	994	236	682	602	2,514	2016	150	35	103	91	378
2017	964	252	757	904	2,877	2017	143	37	112	134	426
2018	1,077	273	886	1,140	3,375	2018	163	41	134	172	510
2019 2Q					3,543	2019 2Q					513
2019					3,750	2019					543
2020 2Q					4,140	2020 2Q					589
2020					4,347	2020					618

Estimated net disbursements						Estimated net disbursements					
RMB million						US\$ million					
Year	Foreign trade loans	Overseas investment loans	Inter-national cooperation loans	Loans for supporting greater openness	Total	Year	Foreign trade loans	Overseas investment loans	Inter-national cooperation loans	Loans for supporting greater openness	Total
2007					89	2007					12
2008					130	2008					19
2009					150	2009					22
2010					117	2010					17
2011					210	2011					32
2012					279	2012					44
2013					276	2013					45
2014					315	2014					51
2015	90	39	106	116	350	2015	14	6	17	19	56
2016	103	29	110	124	366	2016	16	4	16	19	55
2017	-31	16	75	302	363	2017	-5	2	11	45	54
2018	113	20	129	236	498	2018	17	3	20	36	75
2019					363	2019					52
2020					597	2020					85

Note: The figures for 2020 are projections.

Sources: Prepared by the authors based on Export-Import Bank of China (2014, 2015, 2016, 2017, 2018). and China Eximbank news articles (in Chinese): “The Export-Import Bank held the 2019 mid-year work conference.”

(http://www.eximbank.gov.cn/info/news/201907/t20190727_11139.html) dated July 27, 2019; “The Export-Import Bank held the 2020 bank-wide working meeting.” dated January 19, 2020

(http://www.eximbank.gov.cn/info/news/202001/t20200119_16092.html); and “The Export-Import Bank held the 2020 mid-year (video) work conference.” dated July 23, 2020

(http://www.eximbank.gov.cn/info/news/202007/t20200723_20575.html).



Annex Table 4 Process of estimates of interest-free loans, concessional loans (GCLs) and preferential buyer's credits (PBCs) on a grant equivalent basis
US\$ million

Scheme	Year	Loan conditions				Grant element (%)			Grant and interest-free loans (MOFCOM)	Estimated share of interest-free loans	Share of annual disbursements				Annual disbursements				Grant equivalent basis (1)				Grant and interest-free loans (MOFCOM, grant equivalent basis)	Net disbursement (2)				(1)/(2) (%)														
		Repayment period	Grace period	Numbers of repayment per year	Interest rate	LDCs and other LICs	LMICs	UMICs			LDCs and other LICs	LMICs	UMICs	Total	LDCs and other LICs	LMICs	UMICs	Total	LDCs and other LICs	LMICs	UMICs	Total		LDCs and other LICs	LMICs	UMICs	Total	LDCs and other LICs	LMICs	UMICs	Total											
Interest-free Loans	2015	20	10	2	0%	72%	63%	58%	2,057	18%	100.0%	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%	370				370	265			265	1,952																		
	2016								2,050						369				369	264			264	1,946																		
	2017								2,556						460				460	329			329	2,425																		
	2018								2,983						537				537	384			384	2,830																		
	2019								2,626						473				473	339			339	2,492																		
	2020								2,363						425				425	305			305	2,242																		
Concessional Loans	2015	20	7	2	2%	52%	41%	35%			50.6%	43.1%	6.3%	100.0%	1,416	1,205	176	2,798	733	500	62	1,295		1,066	907	133	2,106	69%	55%	47%	61%											
	2016														1,385	1,178	172	2,736	717	489	61	1,266		1,065	906	133	2,103	67%	54%	46%	60%											
	2017														1,189	1,012	148	2,349	615	420	52	1,087		883	751	110	1,744	70%	56%	47%	62%											
	2018														1,446	1,230	180	2,856	748	510	63	1,322		1,063	905	132	2,101	70%	56%	48%	63%											
	2019														1,384	1,178	172	2,735	717	489	61	1,266		1,010	859	126	1,994	71%	57%	48%	63%											
	2020														1,410	1,200	176	2,785	730	498	62	1,289		1,007	857	125	1,989	72%	58%	49%	65%											
For reference: Preferential buyer's credits	2015	20	7	2	2%	52%	41%	35%			28.2%	60.8%	11.0%	100.0%	2,261	4,878	881	8,019	1,170	2,023	311	3,504		2,029	4,377	790	7,196	58%	46%	39%	49%											
	2016														2,498	5,390	973	8,861	1,293	2,236	343	3,872		2,280	4,920	889	8,089	57%	45%	39%	48%											
	2017														2,057	4,438	801	7,296	1,065	1,841	283	3,188		1,843	3,976	718	6,537	58%	46%	39%	49%											
	2018														2,521	5,440	982	8,943	1,305	2,256	346	3,908		2,234	4,819	870	7,923	58%	47%	40%	49%											
	2019														2,194	4,734	855	7,783	1,136	1,964	301	3,401		1,827	3,943	712	6,482	62%	50%	42%	52%											
	2020														2,470	5,330	963	8,763	1,279	2,211	339	3,829		2,016	4,349	785	7,150	63%	51%	43%	54%											

Note: The figures for 2020 are projections.

Source: Prepared by the authors based on Table 2 and Annex Table 1, 5.



Annex Table 5 Summary loan data list for GCL and PBC in Asia 2001-2019 US\$ million

Sub-Region	Income level			Total
	LDC and other low-income countries	Lower middle-income countries	Upper middle-income countries	
East Asia		Mongolia		
Southeast Asia	Cambodia, Lao PDR, Myanmar	Indonesia, Philippines, Vietnam	Malaysia	
South Asia	Bangladesh, Nepal	Pakistan, Sri Lanka	Maldives	
Central Asia and the Caucasus		Armenia, Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan, Uzbekistan	Kazakhstan, Turkmenistan	
West Asia	Yemen	Syrian Arab Republic	Iran, Turkey	
GCL	5,949	5,062	741	11,752
	50.6%	43.1%	6.3%	100.0%
PBC	12,446	26,853	4,849	44,148
	28.2%	60.8%	11.0%	100.0%
Total	18,395	31,915	5,590	55,900
	32.9%	57.1%	10.0%	100.0%

Note: The PBC for Malaysia's East Coast Rail Line Project is excluded from the original loan list.

Source: Prepared by the authors based on Kitano, N., and Y. Miyabayashi. 2020. A Study on China Eximbank's Infrastructure Finance in Asian Developing Countries. Proceedings of Infrastructure Planning 62. CD-ROM. Japan Society of Civil Engineers (JSCE).

Annex Table 6 Final accounts of the public budget expenditure of ministries and relevant organizations for multilateral foreign aid

US\$ million

Year	Ministry of Foreign Affairs (MOFA) (1)	Ministry of Finance (MOF) (2)	People's Bank of China (PBC) (3)	Ministry of Commerce (MOFCOM) (4)	Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Affairs (MARA) (5)	National Health Commission (NHC) (6)	Ministry of Human Resources and Social Security (MOHRSS) (7)	Ministry of Education (MOE) (8)	China Atomic Energy Authority (CAEA) (9)	Ministry of Ecological Environment (MEE) (10)	State Forestry and Grassland Administration (SFGA) (11)	Ministry of Industry and Information Technology (MIIT) (12)	Ministry of Public Security (MPS) (13)	Sub-total (A)= Sum from (1) to (13)	Sub-total for other departments and relevant organizations (B)	Total (C)= (A)+ (B)
2010	403	116		28	30	16	10	12		2	2	3		621	19	641
2011	401	121		31	31	21	14	12		2	2	4	0	640	25	664
2012	393	236		31	25	22	13	15		2	2	4	0	743	29	772
2013	583	491		40	27	22	13	21		4	4	4	1	1,210	28	1,238
2014	864	83	37	43	39	34	23	21		5	5	4	1	1,158	40	1,199
2015	741	1,753	39	42	46	34	22	20		5	5	5	3	2,713	47	2,760
2016	1,063	1,594	38	44	41	34	21	30		5	7	5	4	2,886	43	2,928
2017	969	1,694	70	45	53	38	32	28		7	9	8	5	2,957	66	3,023
2018	752	1,598	22	54	67	64	32	28		11	8	9	11	2,656	51	2,707
2019	1,560	1,778	27	52	79	53	32	44		10	9	9	9	3,660	55	3,715
2020	1,419	920	27	72	95	121	54	48		16	18	8	16	2,815	68	2,883
Adjusted														US\$ million		
2010	33	116	43	18	19	13	6	7	4	2	0.2	1		262	10	271
2011	34	121	69	17	20	17	8	7	4	2	0.2	1		301	11	312
2012	35	236	51	15	16	18	8	9	5	2	0.3	1	1	395	12	408
2013	51	488	50	23	17	18	8	13	5	4	0.3	1	1	679	13	692
2014	81	79	37	26	24	28	14	13	8	5	0.4	1	1	317	17	334
2015	68	1,420	39	25	33	28	13	12	7	5	0.4	1	1	1,654	18	1,672
2016	151	1,159	38	27	28	28	12	18	8	5	0.4	1	1	1,476	19	1,495
2017	152	1,204	70	26	39	32	19	17	13	7	0.4	1	2	1,584	23	1,607
2018	109	1,112	22	35	60	52	19	17	13	11	0.4	2	2	1,452	21	1,473
2019	217	1,294	27	43	80	44	22	26	12	10	0.4	2	2	1,779	23	1,802
2020	195	613	27	54	85	108	33	29	17	16	0.4	2	2	1,181	28	1,209
Adjusted														RMB million		
2010	224	784	291	123	131	88	42	47	24	11	2	4		1,772	65	1,837
2011	220	779	447	111	128	110	55	47	29	11	1	5		1,942	74	2,017
2012	222	1,489	320	97	100	114	48	56	30	11	2	5	3	2,496	77	2,574
2013	316	3,022	313	140	106	112	50	79	31	25	2	5	6	4,207	79	4,286
2014	496	486	229	162	148	170	85	79	48	28	3	5	8	1,948	103	2,051
2015	424	8,846	241	158	207	176	80	73	44	30	3	6	8	10,298	112	10,410
2016	1,002	7,702	254	176	185	185	83	118	51	35	3	6	7	9,808	125	9,932
2017	1,028	8,139	473	175	267	219	131	115	89	45	3	9	13	10,705	155	10,861
2018	718	7,356	146	228	397	343	127	111	83	72	3	10	12	9,606	142	9,747
2019	1,498	8,943	184	300	553	303	153	182	81	68	3	11	12	12,292	161	12,452
2020	1,374	4,312	192	381	596	757	233	205	118	115	3	11	12	8,309	199	8,508

Note: The figures for 2020 are projections.

Source: Prepared by the authors.



Annex Table 7 UN System Agency Revenue by Government Donor: China

US\$ million

Agency	Total																											Total									
	CTBTO	DPKO	FAO	IAEA	ICAO	IFAD	ILO	IMO	IOM	ITC	ITU	OPCW	UN-AIDS	UNCDF	UNDP	UNEP	UNESCO	UN-FCCC	UNFPA	UN-HABITAT	UNHCR	UNICEF	UNIDO	UNITAR	UNODC	UNRWA	UNU		UN-WOMEN	UNWTO	UPU	WFP	WHO	WIPO	WMO	WTO	
2010			13.9	10.9	3.6	8.1	10.9	1.5		0.1	3.3		71.1	0.1		24.5	1.7	12.6		1.1	0.2	0.3	1.7	3.8	0.01		0.0001	0.02		0.6	0.9	4.1	1.2	0.4	0.2	13.3	190.1
2011			16.0	13.5	3.9	7.0	13.1	1.7		0.1	3.4		78.3	0.1		33.0	1.8	12.0		1.1	0.2	0.3	1.3	4.0	0.01		0.0001	0.02	0.1	0.4	1.0	20.1	3.0	0.4	0.1	14.5	230.1
2012			19.4	14.6	3.7	7.0	13.7	1.8		0.3	4.2		79.9	0.2		21.3	2.2	14.5		1.1	0.3	0.5	1.3	6.0	0.01	0.5	0.1	0.03	0.1	0.4	1.2	4.6	16.5	0.4	2.4	15.9	233.9
2013		383.5	20.3	15.4	4.0	10.0	14.4	2.2		0.2	4.3		135.2			21.3	4.0	22.5		1.2	0.3	1.5	1.6	7.7	0.01	1.0	0.2	0.02	0.2	0.4	1.2	6.1	20.9	0.4	2.5	17.4	699.9
2014		518.0	29.9	23.4	5.3	10.0	20.2	2.1			3.9		149.4	1.2		21.6	7.0	23.2		1.2	1.2	0.9	12.4	10.8	0.01	1.3	0.2	0.02	0.9	0.4	1.1	11.6	31.6	0.3	3.5	16.1	908.7
2015		561.1	28.4	21.5	4.7	7.0	19.8	2.1		1.0	3.9		151.2	0.6		17.1	4.0	21.6		1.2	1.0	0.9	1.6	13.0	0.01	1.4	0.2		0.4	0.4	1.1	10.5	26.2	0.3	3.5	17.5	923.1
2016		700.0	28.7	23.4	5.6	20.0	19.2	1.4	1.5	0.5	4.8		399.0	0.6		12.6	5.5	29.7		1.2	1.0	2.8	1.6	9.7	0.1	1.0	0.3	2.0	1.3	1.0	20.1	28.6	0.6	3.5	19.6	1,347.0	
2017	10.0	806.5	28.2	40.0	9.9	20.0	31.3	2.0	5.2	1.5	5.0		212.4	1.0	0.03	28.9	10.0	33.3	2.4	1.2	1.9	12.0	4.7	8.7	0.1	1.9	0.4	2.1	1.0	1.1	72.1	46.0	1.0	0.1	21.4	1,423.2	
2018	10.2	746.4	46.6	37.9	7.1	25.0	31.4	2.0	4.5	1.5	7.0	5.7	207.8	1.0	0.03	11.3	8.4	33.4	2.7	1.6	1.5	1.3	1.8	16.8	0.3	1.7	2.4		2.1	0.4	1.1	32.6	44.6	1.0	7.9	19.5	1,326.5

US\$ million

Agency	Core																											Total									
	CTBTO	DPKO	FAO	IAEA	ICAO	IFAD	ILO	IMO	IOM	ITC	ITU	OPCW	UN-AIDS	UNCDF	UNDP	UNEP	UNESCO	UN-FCCC	UNFPA	UN-HABITAT	UNHCR	UNICEF	UNIDO	UNITAR	UNODC	UNRWA	UNU		UN-WOMEN	UNWTO	UPU	WFP	WHO	WIPO	WMO	WTO	
2010			13.5	8.6	2.8		10.9	1.4			3.3		67.4				12.1						3.8						0.3	0.9	0.4				13.0	138.6	
2011			13.5	10.6	3.3		13.1	1.6			3.4		74.9				11.5						4.5						0.3	1.0			0.4		14.1	151.4	
2012			16.3	11.3	3.4		13.7	1.7			4.2		75.4			1.4	11.3						4.5						0.4	1.2			14.8	0.4	2.2	15.5	177.7
2013		383.5	16.3	12.2	3.3		13.7	1.8			4.3		131.2		1.5		18.6						5.1						0.4	1.2			14.8	0.4	2.3	17.0	627.6
2014		518.0	26.1	18.1	4.6		19.9	1.8			3.9		131.4			2.1	19.0						6.9						0.4	1.1			24.6	0.3	3.4	16.1	797.8
2015		561.1	25.3	16.8	3.9		19.8	1.8			3.9		139.7			3.6	17.7						6.6						0.4	1.1			23.3	0.3	3.3	17.0	845.7
2016		700.0	24.9	16.7	4.5		19.0	1.4	1.3		4.3		196.2			2.6	25.8						6.1						0.4	1.0			23.4	0.3	3.4	17.5	1,049.0
2017	10.0	806.5	24.9	30.5	6.5		30.7	1.7	4.2		4.6		199.8			3.7	25.3	2.4					7.0						0.4	1.1			35.4	0.3		19.2	1,214.1
2018	10.2	746.4	39.3	29.3	5.8		30.8	1.7	4.4		6.5	5.7	192.5			4.6	26.8	2.7					10.7						0.4	1.1			38.2	0.3	5.1	19.5	1,182.2

US\$ million

Agency	Non-core																											Total									
	CTBTO	DPKO	FAO	IAEA	ICAO	IFAD	ILO	IMO	IOM	ITC	ITU	OPCW	UN-AIDS	UNCDF	UNDP	UNEP	UNESCO	UN-FCCC	UNFPA	UN-HABITAT	UNHCR	UNICEF	UNIDO	UNITAR	UNODC	UNRWA	UNU		UN-WOMEN	UNWTO	UPU	WFP	WHO	WIPO	WMO	WTO	
2010			0.4	2.3	0.7	8.1		0.1		0.1			3.7	0.1		24.5	1.7	0.4		1.1	0.2	0.3	1.7	0.02	0.01		0.0001	0.02		0.3			0.4	0.2	0.2	51.5	
2011			2.5	3.0	0.6	7.0		0.1		0.1	0.1		3.4	0.1		33.0	1.8	0.5		1.1	0.2	0.3	1.3	0.2	0.01		0.0001	0.02	0.1	0.03		20.1	3.0		0.1	0.4	78.7
2012			3.2	3.3	0.2	7.0				0.3			4.6	0.2		21.3	0.7	3.1		1.1	0.3	0.5	1.3	1.5	0.01	0.5	0.1	0.03	0.1		4.6	1.7		0.1	0.4	56.2	
2013			4.1	3.2	0.7	10.0		0.7		0.2	0.03		4.0			19.8	4.0	3.9		1.2	0.3	1.5	1.6	2.5	0.01	1.0	0.2	0.02	0.2		6.1	6.1		0.1	0.4	72.3	
2014			3.7	5.3	0.6	10.0		0.3	0.2				18.0	1.2		21.6	4.9	4.1		1.2	1.2	0.9	12.4	3.9	0.01	1.3	0.2	0.02	0.9		11.6	7.0		0.1	0.1	110.9	
2015			3.1	4.6	0.7	7.0			0.3				11.5	0.6		17.1	0.4	3.9		1.2	1.0	0.9	1.6	6.4	0.01	1.4	0.2		0.4	0.04		10.5	2.9		0.1	0.5	77.3
2016			3.8	6.6	1.1	20.0		0.2	0.01	0.2	0.5		202.8	0.6		12.6	3.0	3.9		1.2	1.0	2.8	1.6	3.6	0.1	1.0	0.3	2.0	0.9		20.1	5.2	0.2	0.1	2.1	298.0	
2017			3.3	9.6	3.3	20.0		0.7	0.3	1.0	1.5	0.5	12.6	1.0	0.03	28.9	6.2	8.0		1.2	1.9	12.0	4.7	1.7	0.1	1.9	0.4	2.1	0.6		72.1	10.6	0.6	0.1	2.2	209.1	
2018			7.4	8.5	1.3	25.0		0.6	0.3	0.1	1.5	0.5	15.3	1.0	0.03	11.3	3.7	6.6		1.6	1.5	1.3	1.8	6.1	0.3	1.7	2.4		2.1	0.004		32.6	6.3	0.7	2.8	144.3	

Notes: CTBTO=Comprehensive Nuclear Test Ban Treaty Organization, DPKO=UN Department of Peacekeeping Operations, FAO=Food and Agriculture Organization, IAEA=International Atomic Energy Agency, ICAO=International Civil Aviation Organization, IFAD=International Fund for Agricultural Development, ILO=International Labour Organization, IMO=International Maritime Organization, IOM=International Organisation for Migration, ITC=International Trade Center, ITU=International Telecommunications Union, OPCW=Organisation for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons, UN=United Nations Organization, UN-AIDS=Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS, UNCDF=United Nations Capital Development Fund, UNDP=UN Development Program, UNEP=United Nations Environment Programme, UNESCO=UN Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, UN-FCCC=United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change, UNFPA=United Nations Fund for Population Activities, UN-HABITAT=United Nations Human Settlement Programme, UNHCR=The Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, UNICEF=United Nations Children's Fund, UNIDO=UN Industrial Development, UNITAR=United Nations Institute for Training and Research, UNODC=UN Office on Drugs and Crime, UNRWA=United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East, UNU=United Nations University, UN-WOMEN=United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women, UNWTO=World Tourism Organization, UPU=Universal Postal Union, WFP=World Food Program, WHO=World Health Organization, WIPO=World Intellectual Property Organization, WMO=World Meteorological Organisation, WTO=World Trade Organization.

Source: Prepared by the authors based on CEB Financial Statistics Database.



Annex Table 8 Selected international organizations and Chinese counterpart ministries

Name of International Organization		DAC Coefficient for core contributions	Chinese counterpart ministries
UN Department of Peacekeeping Operations	DPKO	15%	MOFA
Food and Agriculture Organization	FAO	83%	MARA
International Atomic Energy Agency	IAEA	33%	CAEA
International Fund for Agricultural Development	IFAD	100%	MOF
International Labour Organization	ILO	60%	MOHRSS
International Organisation for Migration	IOM	100%	MOFA
International Trade Center	ITC	100%	MOFCOM
International Telecommunications Union	ITU	18%	MIIT
United Nations Organization	UN	18%	MOFA
Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS	UNAIDS	100%	NHC
UN Development Program	UNDP	100%	MOFCOM
United Nations Environment Programme	UNEP	100%	MEE
UN Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization	UNESCO	60%	MOE
United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change	UNFCCC	61%	MEE
United Nations Fund for Population Activities	UNFPA	100%	NHC
United Nations Human Settlement Programme	UN-HABITAT	100%	MOHURD
The Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees	UNHCR	100%	MCA
United Nations Children's Fund	UNICEF	100%	MOFCOM
UN Industrial Development	UNIDO	100%	MOFCOM
UN Office on Drugs and Crime	UNODC	100%	MPS
United Nations University	UNU	100%	MOST
United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women	UN WOMEN	100%	ACWF
World Tourism Organization	UNWTO	89%	MCT
Universal Postal Union	UPU	16%	SPB
World Food Program	WFP	100%	MARA
World Health Organization	WHO	76%	NHC
World Intellectual Property Organisation	WIPO	3%	CNIPA
World Meteorological Organization	WMO	4%	CMA
World Bank Group	WB	100%	MOF
Asia Development Bank	ADB	100%	MOF
Asian Infrastructure Investment Bank	AIIB	85%	MOF
African Development Bank	AfDB	100%	PBC
Inter-American Development Bank	IDB	100%	PBC
European Bank for Reconstruction and Development	EBRD	43%	PBC
Caribbean Development Bank	CDB	100%	PBC
Global Environment Facility	GEF	100%	MOF
Consultative Group on International Agricultural Research	CGIAR	100%	MARA

Notes: MOFA=Ministry of Foreign Affairs, MARA=Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Affairs, CAEA=China Atomic Energy Authority, MOF=Ministry of Finance, MOHRSS=Ministry of Human Resources and Social Security, MOFCOM=Ministry of Commerce, MIIT=Ministry of Industry and Information Technology, NHC=National Health Commission, MEE=Ministry of Ecological Environment, MOE=Ministry of Education, MOHURD=Ministry of Housing and Urban-Rural Development, MCA=Ministry of Civil Affairs, MPS=Ministry of Public Security, MOST=Ministry of Science and Technology, ACWF=All-China Women's Federation, MCT=Ministry of Culture and Tourism, SPB=State Post Bureau, CNIPA=China National Intellectual Property Administration, CMA=China Meteorological Administration, PBC=People's Bank of China.

Source: Prepared by the authors.