

「一帯一路」研究会第2分科会

「一帯一路」構想と中国の対外政策の新展開(第5回研究会)

中国の対外援助動向

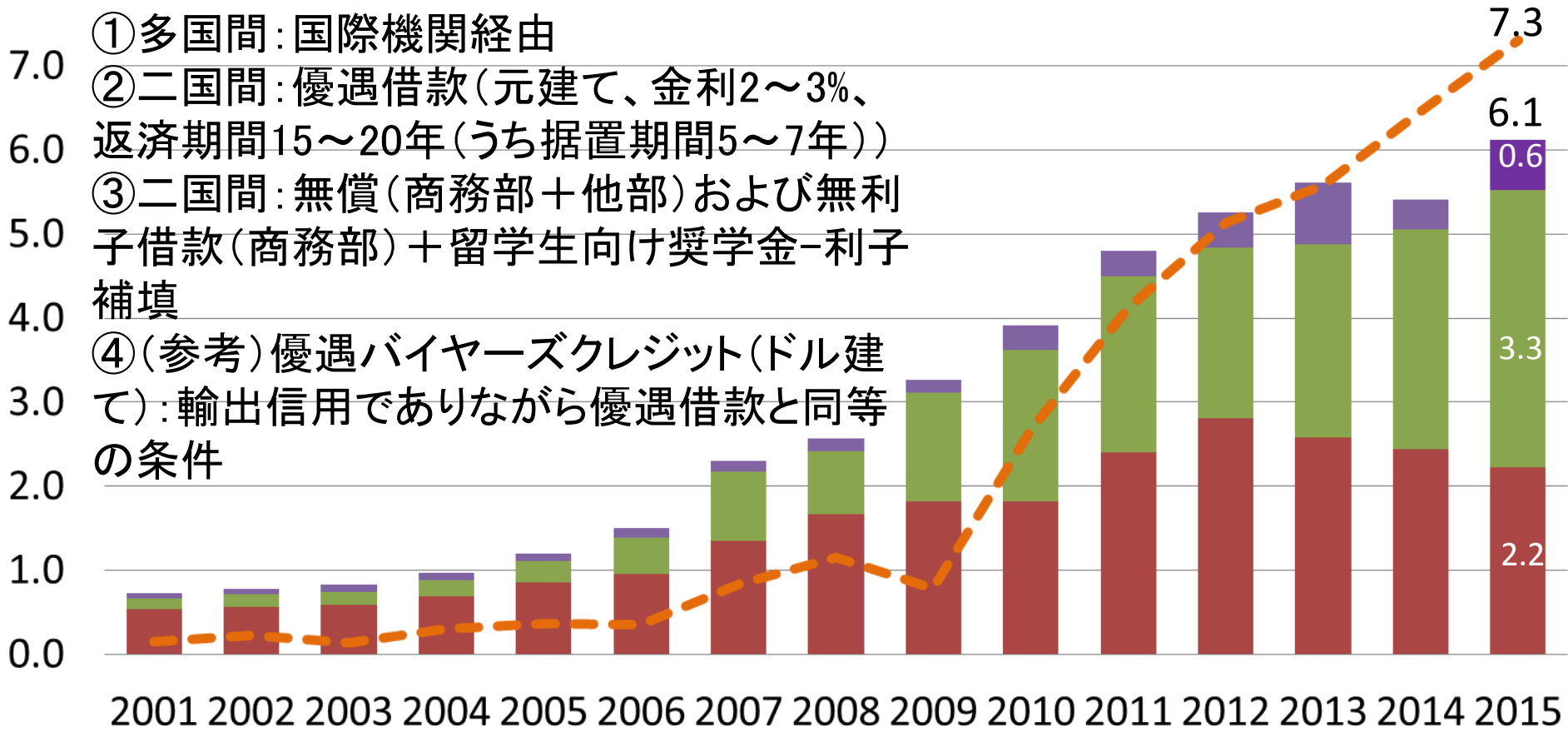
2017年8月31日

JICA研究所
北野 尚宏

US\$ billion

Gross disbursement of China's foreign aid

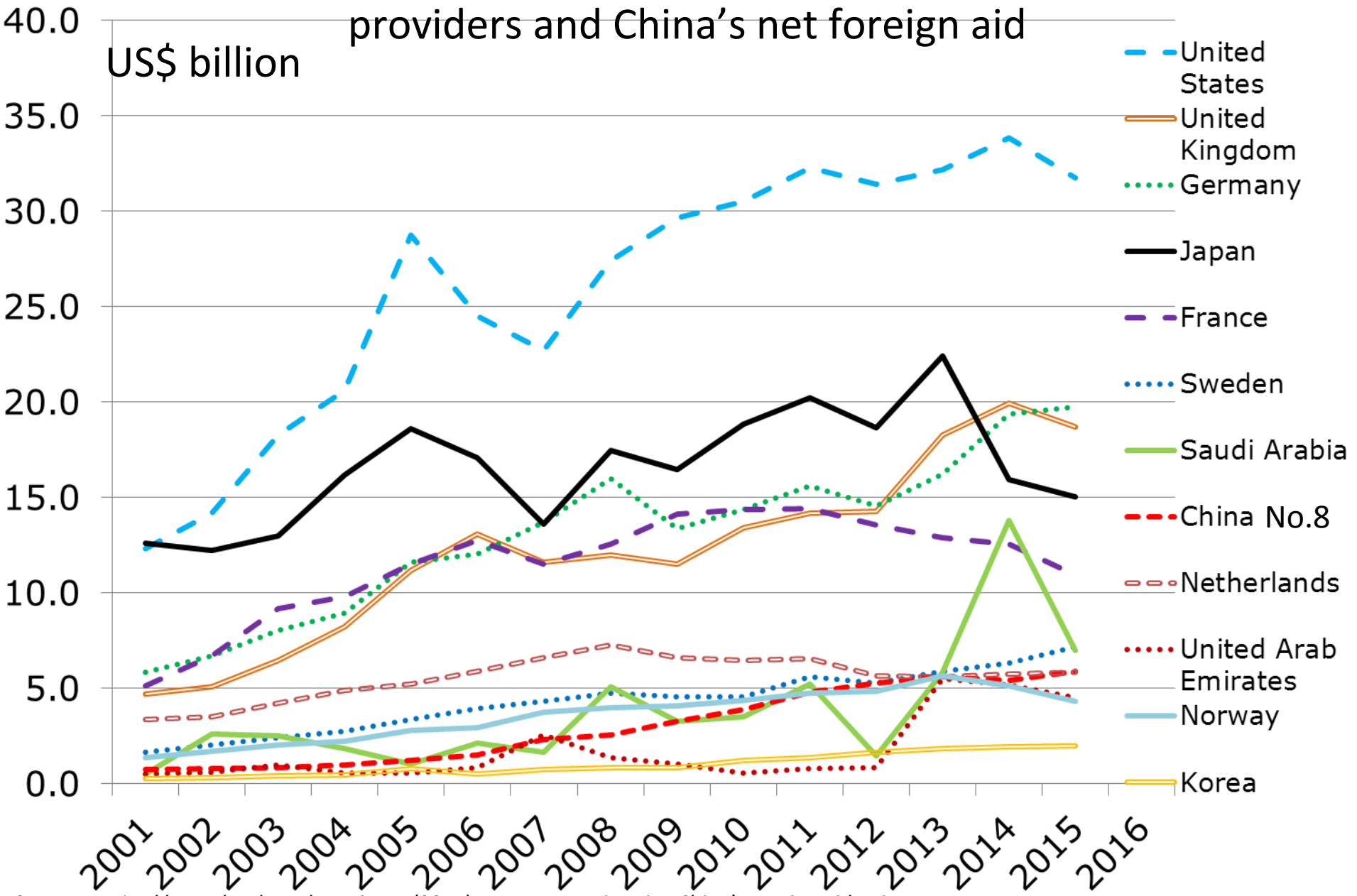
- ① 多国間: 国際機関経由
- ② 二国間: 優遇借款(元建て、金利2~3%、返済期間15~20年(うち据置期間5~7年))
- ③ 二国間: 無償(商務部+他部)および無利子借款(商務部)+留学生向け奨学金-利子補填
- ④ (参考) 優遇バイヤーズクレジット(ドル建て): 輸出信用でありながら優遇借款と同等の条件



- Multilateral: International organizations ① 多国間
- Bilateral: Gross disbursement of concessional loans ② 二国間: 優遇借款
- Bilateral: Grants and interest-free loans ③ 二国間: 無償
- For reference: Gross disbursement of preferential export buyer's credits ④ (参考) 優遇バイヤーズクレジット

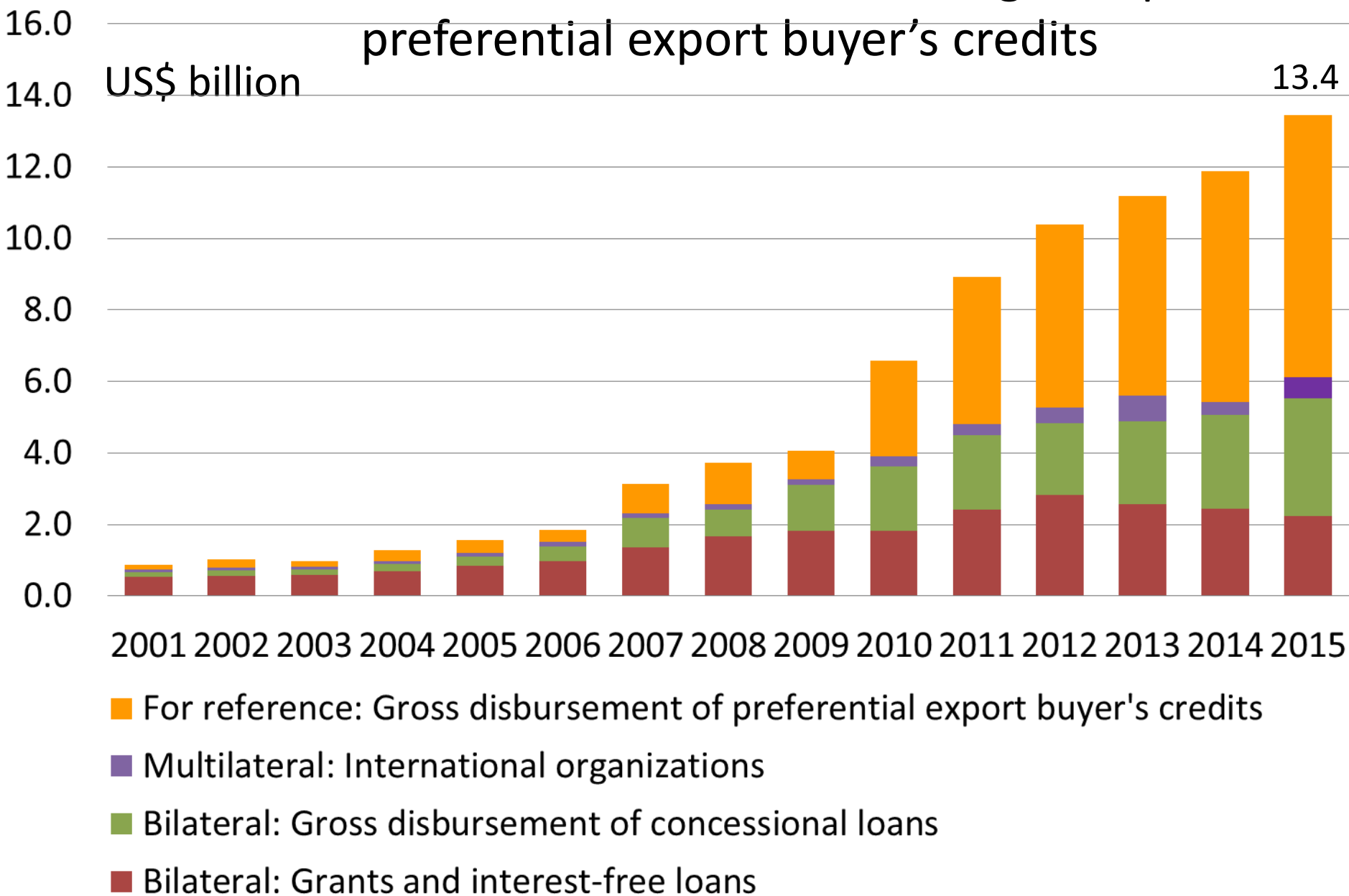
Source: Revised by author based on Kitano (2017) A Note on Estimating China's Foreign Aid Using New Data: 2015 Preliminary Figures. https://www.jica.go.jp/jica-ri/publication/other/20170526_01.html

Comparison of gross ODA flows of DAC member countries and emerging providers and China's net foreign aid



Source: Revised by author based on Kitano (2017) A Note on Estimating China's Foreign Aid Using New Data: Japan International Cooperation Agency 2015 Preliminary Figures. https://www.jica.go.jp/jica-ri/publication/other/20170526_01.html Source: Kitano (2017) 3

Gross disbursement of China's foreign aid plus preferential export buyer's credits



Source: Revised by author based on Kitano (2017) A Note on Estimating China's Foreign Aid Using New Data: 2015 Preliminary Figures. https://www.jica.go.jp/jica-ri/publication/other/20170526_01.html

Source: Kitano (2017)

Gross disbursement of China's foreign aid plus preferential export buyer's credits plus other loans



- For reference: China Development Bank's Foreign currency loans*
- For reference: China Eximbank's export credits*
- For reference: Gross disbursement of preferential export buyer's credits
- Multilateral: International organizations
- Bilateral: Gross disbursement of concessional loans
- Bilateral: Grants and interest-free loans

Note: * Part of these loans might be used for projects of developed countries.

Source: Revised by author based on Kitano (2017) A Note on Estimating China's Foreign Aid Using New Data: 2015 Preliminary Figures. https://www.jica.go.jp/jica-ri/publication/other/20170526_01.html

Source: Kitano (2017)



Other Financial Instruments which may contribute to SDGs
(Commitment) * This list is incomplete. US\$ billion

China Africa Investment Fund 10.0

China-ASEAN Investment Cooperation Fund 4.0

General Budget

AIIB Paid-in Capital 6.0

BRICS NDB Paid-in Capital 2.0

Foreign Reserve (mainly)

IFC's Managed Co-Lending Portfolio Program (MCP) 3.0

AfDB's Africa Growing Together Fund (AGTF) 2.0

IDB's China Co-financing Fund for Latin America and the Caribbean (CCF) 2.0

Silk Road Fund 54.5

Currency Swap Agreement

Mongolia 2.2

Ukraine 2.38

Egypt 2.6

Total 84.68

図2 中国の地域協力枠組み別コミットメント (1/3)

単位:億ドル、研修員千人

地域協力枠組み	開始年次	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
グローバル			国連開発資金に関する国際会議100 (優遇条件) 30千人					国連ミレニアム開発目標に関するハイレベル会合 金額明示せず 80千人
一帯一路	2013							
ASEANプラス1(中国)首脳会議	1997		50 (優遇条件、中国企業向け)			150 (67優遇条件) 中国ASEAN投資協力基金 10(中国輸銀)		
中央アジア:上海協力機構(SCO)首脳会議	2001	9 (優遇条件)		9 (優遇条件、時期未確認)			100	SCO開発銀行構想
中国・アラブ諸国協力フォーラム	2004							
中国・中東欧首脳会議	2012							
中国・アフリカ協力フォーラム(FOCAC)	2000			50(優遇借款30、優遇バイヤーズクレジット20) 15千人 中国アフリカ開発基金20 (中国開銀)			100(優遇条件) 20千人 アフリカ中小企業発展特別融資制度10(中国開銀)	
中国・ポルトガル語圏諸国経済貿易協力フォーラム	2003			8億元 (優遇借款)				16億元 (優遇借款) 1.5千人 中国葡語諸国協力発展基金1.25
中国・ラテンアメリカ・カリブ諸国共同体(GELAC)フォーラム	2014設立決定							
中国・カリブ経済貿易協力フォーラム	2005				40億元 (優遇借款) 2千人			
中国・太平洋島嶼国経済発展協力フォーラム	2006			30億元 (優遇条件) 2千人				

図2 中国の地域協力枠組み別コミットメント (2/3)

単位:億ドル、研修員千人

地域協力枠組み	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
グローバル				2015年9月 南南協力基金20(うち2はメコン諸国に優先配分)+中国国連平和開発基金10年間で10、中国気候変動南南協力基金31(米中首脳会談時)、今後5年で『6つの100』プロジェクト提供(貧困撲滅プロジェクト、農業協力プロジェクト、貿易促進支援プロジェクト、生態環境保護・気候変動対応プロジェクト、病院・診療所、学校・職業訓練センター各100件)、国際発展知識センター及び南南協力発展学院を設立 120千人/5年		
一帯一路				400(当初100)シルクロード基金	AIIB中国払込資本金60+BRICS銀行中国払込資本金10	
ASEANプラス1(中国)首脳会議	100(40優遇条件)			100(優遇条件) 100(中国開銀) 中国ASEAN投資協力基金第2期30(中国輸銀)	100(中国開銀)	メコン・瀾滄江協力首脳会議 100億元(優遇借款)、50(優遇バイヤーズクレジット)、50(生産能力協力借款)、3(瀾メ協力基金) 6千人
中央アジア:上海協力機構(SCO)首脳会議		100	中国ユーラシア経済協力基金構想10→50	2千人		
中国・アラブ諸国協力フォーラム				6千人		アラブ連盟にて中東工業化借款150、商業借款100、優遇条件借款100、共同投資基金200
中国・中東欧首脳会議		100 中国中東欧投資協力基金5		中国中東欧投資協力基金第2期10		
中国・アフリカ協力フォーラム(FOCAC)		200(100以上優遇条件) 30千人		100追加 中国アフリカ開発基金20→50	600(含無償援助・無利子借款50、優遇条件借款・輸出信用枠350、中国アフリカ開発基金50→100、中国アフリカ生産能力協力基金100、アフリカ中小企業発展特別融資制度10→60)	
中国・ポルトガル語圏諸国経済貿易協力フォーラム			18億元(優遇借款) 2千人			
中国・ラテンアメリカ・カリブ諸国共同体(CELAC)フォーラム		100(中国開銀) 中国ラ米開発基金50(中国輸銀)		100→200(中国開銀) 100(優遇条件) 6千人	中国ラテンアメリカ生産能力協力基金100	
中国・カリブ経済貿易協力フォーラム	10(優遇条件) 10(中国開銀) 2.5千人					
中国・太平洋島嶼国経済発展協力フォーラム			10(優遇条件) 10(中国開銀)	太平洋島嶼国リーダー会議 5千人		
						合計

図2 中国の地域協力枠組み別コミットメント (3/3)

単位:億ドル、研修員千人
()内は1ドル=6.88円で計算



地域協力枠組み	2017
グローバル	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ・南南協力援助基金に10億ドルを追加出資し、中国—国連持続可能な開発のための2030アジェンダ協カイニシアティブ、沿線国での各種民生支援事業に用いる。
一帯一路 (作業中)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ・沿線の途上国への支援を強化する。今後3年間の援助総額(無償援助及び無利子借款)は600億元を下らない(=87.2) ・沿線の途上国に20億元の緊急食糧支援を行う ・沿線国家に「幸福家園(幸せな家)」100ヶ所、「愛心助困(愛を込めた貧困扶助)」100ヶ所、「康復助医(リハビリと医療援助)」100ヶ所等のプロジェクトの実施 ・国際機関に10億ドルを提供し、共同で一帯一路諸国に貢献する事業を実施、難民支援プロジェクト100(物資、難民奨学金等を含む)、若年層難民500人向けの奨学金、難民アスリート100人が地域・国際競技大会に参加できるための資金支援 ・中国政府は国連開発計画(UNDP)、国連工業開発機関(UNIDO)、国際連合人間居住計画(UN-Habitat)、国連児童基金(UNICEF)、国連人口基金(UNFPA)、国連貿易開発会議(UNCTAD)、世界保健機関(WHO)、世界知的所有権機関(WIPO)、国際刑事警察機構(ICPO)など関係する国際組織と「一帯一路」協力文書に調印 ・中国財政部は一帯一路インフラ開発協力のためにADB、AIIB、欧州復興開発銀行(EBRD)、欧州投資銀行(EIB)、BRICS新開発銀行、世界銀行グループと協力文書に調印 ・中国人民銀行はIMFと共同で一帯一路諸国を対象に「IMF中国の能力建設センター」を設立 ・中国政府は一帯一路科学技術イノベーションアクションプランを提起(科学技術人々の交流イニシアティブ、共同実験施設イニシアティブ、サイエンスパーク協カイニシアティブ、技術移転イニシアティブ) ・中国財政部(財務省)は多国間開発銀行と多国間開発融資協力センターを設立 ・中国開銀は一帯一路パートナー向けに経験共有能力建設協力プログラム及び奨学金を設立 ・中国国際交流NGOネットワーク及び80以上の中国のNGOが共同で中国社会組織一帯一路人と人との連結性強化アクションプラン(2017-20)を策定、中国国際交流NGOネットワーク及び150以上の市民団体がSilk Road Think Tank Association (SRTA)は国際シンクタンク一帯一路人と人との連結性強化プログラムを立ち上げ ・The Silk Road Think Tank Network (SiLKS)は50以上のシンクタンクから構成され、共同行動宣言を公表 ・シルクロード基金に1000億元を追加出資(=145.3) ・中国開銀は「一帯一路」複数通貨特別インフラ融資スキーム(1000億元相当)、「一帯一路」生産能力協力融資(1000億元相当)、「一帯一路」複数通貨特別金融協力融資(500億元相当)を設ける(=363.4) ・中国開銀は「一帯一路」複数通貨特別融資スキーム(1000億元相当)、「一帯一路」複数通貨特別インフラ融資スキーム(300億元相当)(=188.0)

CHINA*AFRICA RESEARCH INITIATIVE

NO. 01 / 2014

CHINA-AFRICA RESEARCH INITIATIVE

POLICY BRIEF

THE POLITICAL ECOLOGY OF CHINESE AGRICULTURE INVESTMENT IN UGANDA: THE CASE OF HANHE FARM

BY JOSH MAIYO

Hanhe Farm, located in the Kabale District, is the first private Chinese land-based agribusiness enterprise in Uganda. This case can be used to examine the political context of land acquisition in Uganda, the ecological impact of land-use changes, and local community experiences and responses to conflicts over access to land and protection of ecological rights. The research findings demonstrate how the political and economic interests of international and national elite converge through formal and informal networks to access resources in violation of local communities' social and ecological rights. It highlights governance failures that precipitate ecological destruction, entrench power imbalances, and promote marginalization of local communities.

Chinese engagement in Uganda, as in other parts of Africa, has been portrayed as an aggressive and exploitative plunder of resources that has adverse socio-ecological consequences. Despite these criticisms, Uganda has actively courted Chinese investment in its agriculture sector. Uganda's agriculture minister has openly lured Chinese farmers to acquire "abandoned" land in Uganda to grow crops for export.

The government of Uganda has identified agriculture as the main driver for economic growth, poverty reduction, and overall development. Rural poverty is understood to result largely from poor agriculture productivity associated with traditional smallholder farming practices. Commercial-oriented agriculture reform is thus prescribed as the solution to rural poverty. The drive toward large-scale commercialized agriculture is aligned with the country's wider strategy of attracting foreign direct investment (FDI) to boost overall economic growth.

Uganda's state-driven agrarian reform program—the Plan for Modernization of Agriculture—developed in the midst of an escalating global rush for farmland. Policy-driven agricultural commercialization and cognitive commercial investments in arable land led Uganda to become one of the prime targets for a new wave of "land grabs." China in particular stands out as one of the most vibrant "investors."

To date, no systematic studies have been conducted on the scale, patterns, and effects of Chinese agriculture engagement in Uganda. Research on Chinese companies in Kampala shows that, while investments in oil and gas, manufacturing, infrastructure, telecommunications, and trade are on the rise, agriculture sector investments are still low.

Discussions were conducted with a total of 22 farmers drawn from the community around Hanhe Farm. Additionally, researcher-led focus group discussions were conducted with three Chinese and the local staff at Hanhe Farm.

Actual (no. of)	Change
0	10%
0	10%
100	Medium-term, unclear
0	10%
1	10%

SEARCH METHODS

For this research effort we used an initial site visit to a study agricultural plot in the study area in August 2013 to get a sense of the site and to meet with the local staff at Hanhe Farm. We then conducted a series of interviews with the local staff at Hanhe Farm and the local government officials in the area. We also conducted a series of interviews with the local staff at Hanhe Farm and the local government officials in the area. We also conducted a series of interviews with the local staff at Hanhe Farm and the local government officials in the area.

SAIS-CARI POLICY BRIEF NO. 01 / OCTOBER 2014

DEBORAH BRAUTIGAM

WILL AFRICA FEED CHINA?

Proof of concept: Chinese aid in the Pacific map

In 2015, the Lowy Institute launched the Chinese Aid in the Pacific map.

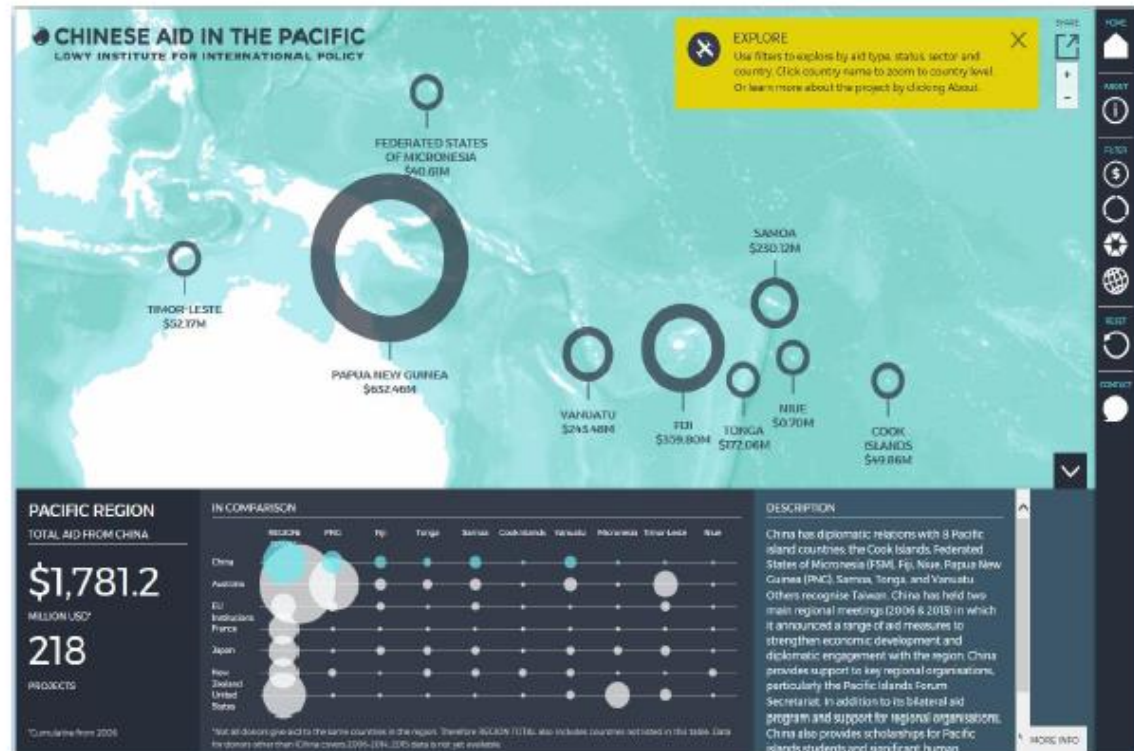
This project provided information about Chinese-funded aid projects in the Pacific region from 2006 onwards. It covered the 8 countries with which China has diplomatic relations.

The results of the Pacific aid in the Pacific map project are available on:

<https://www.lowyinstitute.org/chinese-aid-map/>

An update was made to the Chinese aid in the Pacific map in 2016.

The **Pacific Aid Map** is intended to improve and build upon the Chinese aid in the Pacific map. It will account for all multilateral and bilateral donors from around the world.

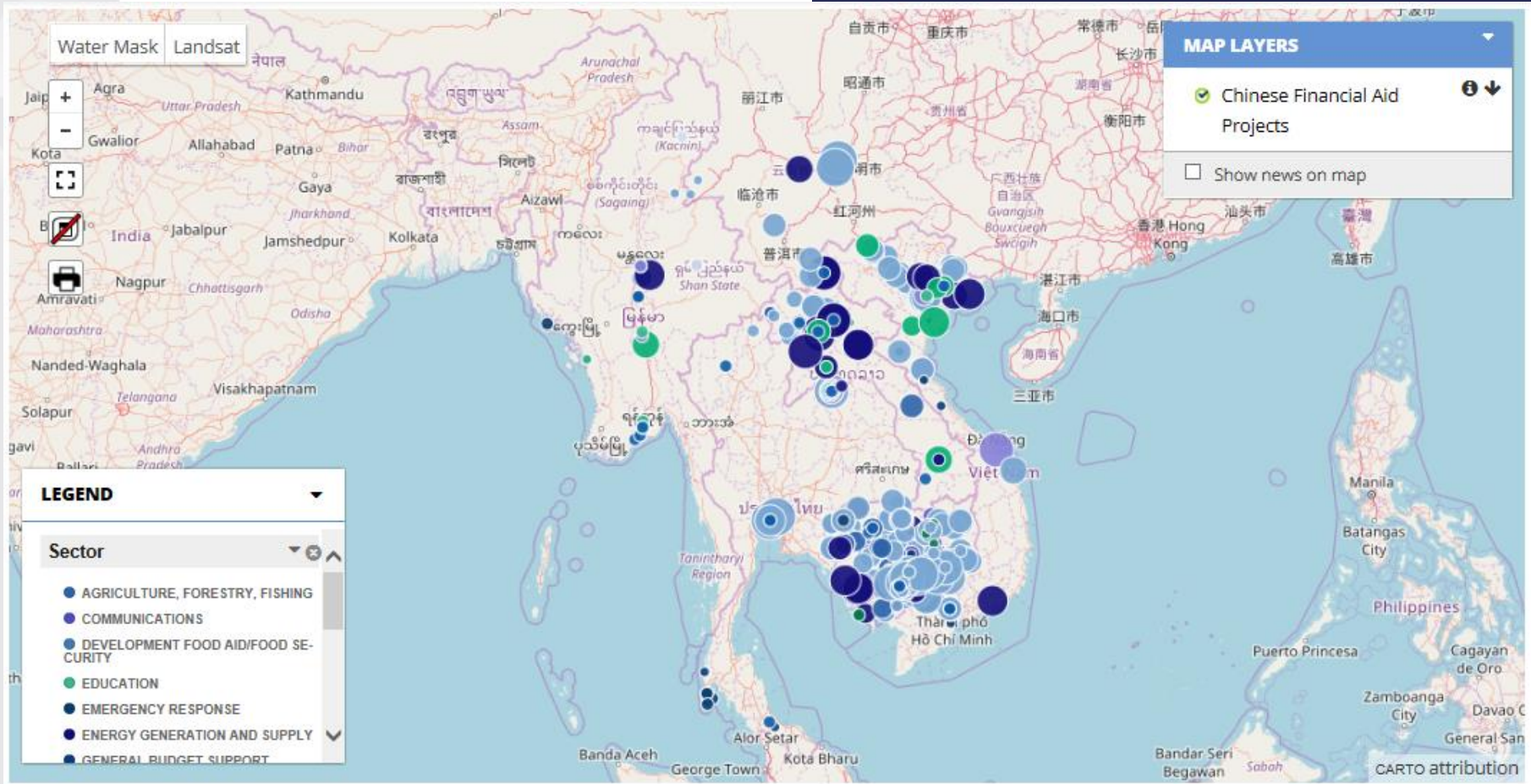


China-Latin America Finance Database by The Inter-American Dialogue



	Venezuela	17	\$62.2B
	Brazil	10	\$36.8B
	Ecuador	13	\$17.4B
	Argentina	8	\$15.3B
	Bolivia	10	\$3.5B
	Trinidad and Tobago	2	\$2.6B
	Jamaica	10	\$1.8B
	Mexico	1	\$1B
	Costa Rica	1	\$395M
	Barbados	1	\$170M
	Guyana	1	\$130M
	Bahamas	2	\$99M
	Peru	1	\$50M

Open Data on Chinese Financial Aid Projects by Open Development Mekong



<https://opendevelopmentmekong.net/profiles/chinese-financial-aid-projects/>

Cumulative amount of debt cancelation by China

RMB Billion

Year	Cumulative amount of debt cancelation	Cumulative commitment of Interest-free loans
2002	10.0	
2003		
2004		
2005	16.6	
2006		
2007		
2009.12	25.6	76.5
2010		
2011		
2012	27.0	83.8

Note: China will exempt the debt of the outstanding intergovernmental interest-free loans due by the end of 2015 owed by relevant LDCs, landlocked developing countries and small island developing countries

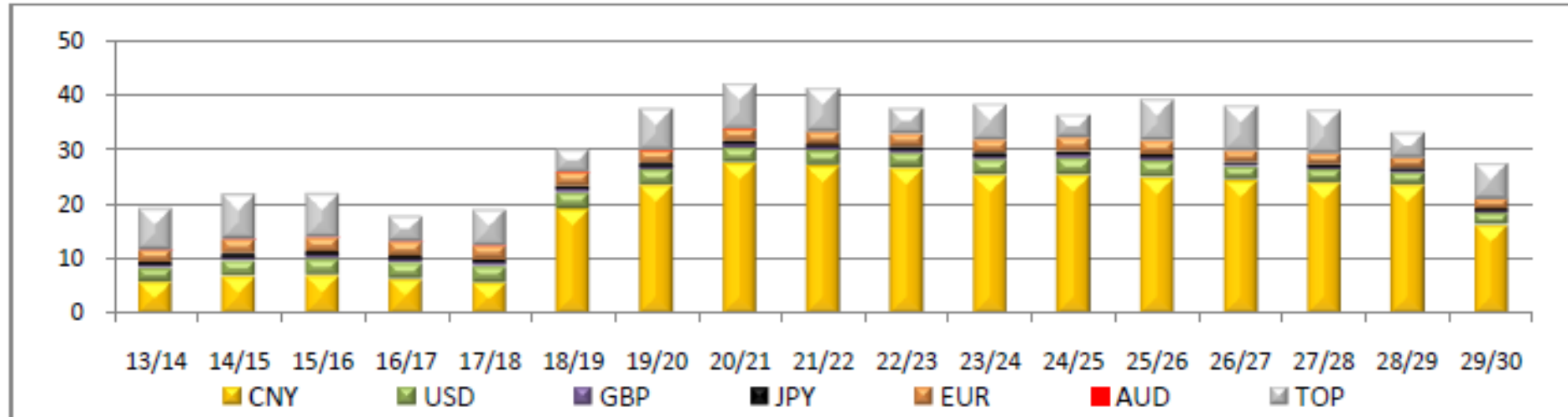
Japan International Cooperation Agency

Source: http://news.xinhuanet.com/english/china/2015-09/29/c_134672436.htm and etc.

China's concessional loans to Tonga have been rescheduled in 2014

A concessional loan of RMB 440 million (US\$72 million) for reconstruction of the Nuku'alofa central business district in 2008 and another one of RMB 291 million (US\$48 million) for road construction and rehabilitation in 2010 have been rescheduled with Amendment Agreements signed in June 2014. However, with this temporary relief, that it will cost more for GoT in future years. Unless, PRC will consider favourable cancellation of a portion of this outstanding debt (if not all).

Chart 29: Total Public Debt Service by Currency, FY 2013/14-2029/30



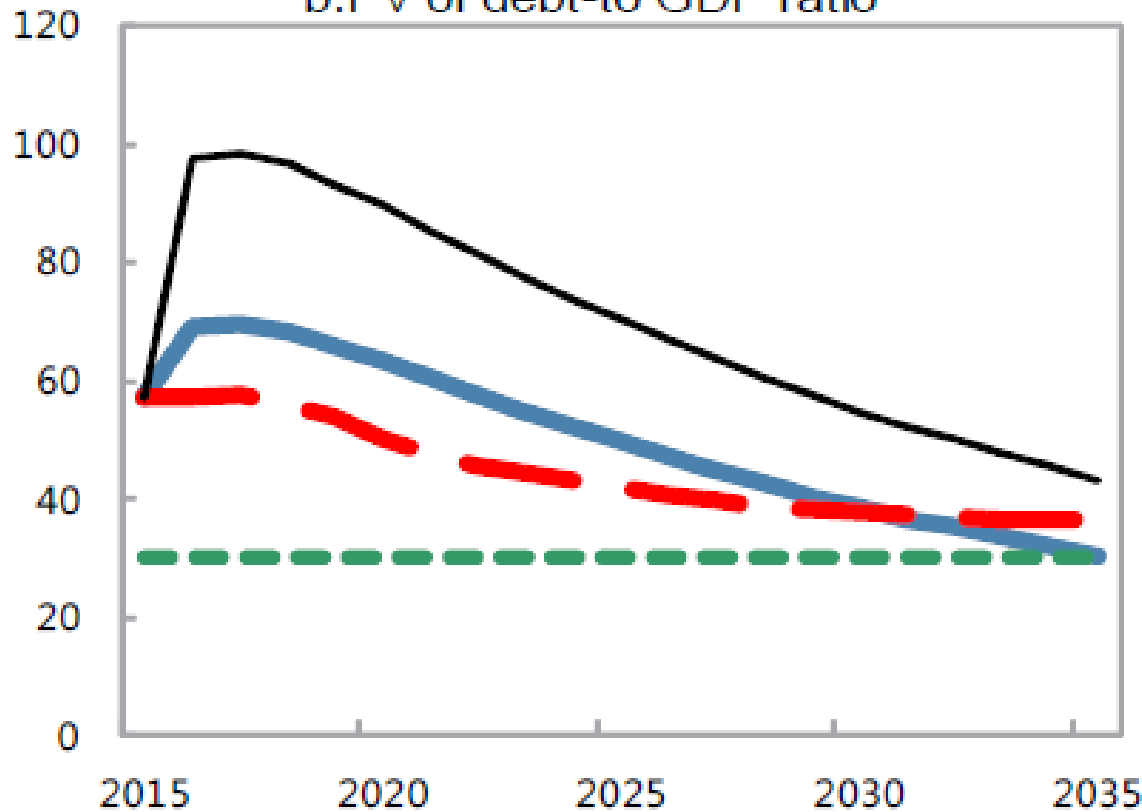
Source: http://www.lowyinstitute.org/files/chinese_assistance_in_the_pacific.pdf
Government of Tonga (2015) Medium Term Debt Strategy 2015/16 - 2017/18
<http://www.finance.gov.to/sites/default/files/MTDS%202015-16%20-%202017-18.pdf>

Japan International Cooperation Agency

China Eximbank's loans to Djibouti

	Total amount, US\$ million	Grant element, percent	Disbursement period	Creditor	Currency
Ethiopia-Djibouti railway	538	-9.9	2014-16	China EximBank	USD
Ethiopia waterpipeline	322	29.7	2015-17	China EximBank	USD
Port de Goubet	70	26.3	2013-16	China EximBank	CNY

b.PV of debt-to GDP ratio

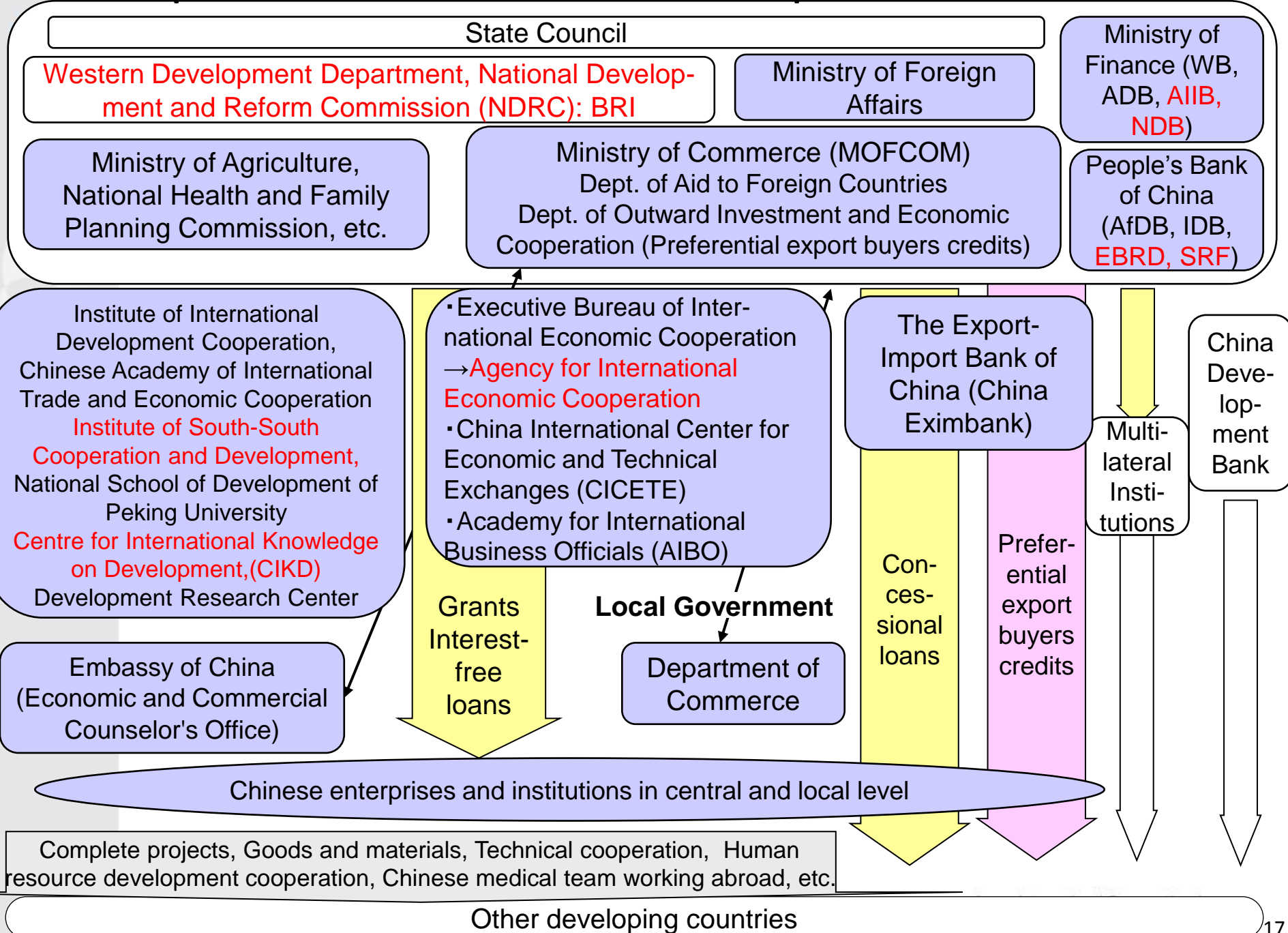


The ongoing debt-financed investment boom will boost economic growth, but also aggravates Djibouti's high risk of debt distress, raising concerns for fiscal sustainability.

— Baseline
 - - - Historical scenario
 — Most extreme shock
- - - Threshold

China's implementation structure for economic cooperation

Central Government



Launching Ceremony of CIKD on 21 Aug 2017

(CIKD: China Center for International Knowledge on Development)



China released national plan for implementation of UN sustainable development agenda in Sept. 2016

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I. Achievements and Experience in China's Implementation of the MDGs

1. Major Achievements 2. Development Experience

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III. Guiding Thoughts and General Principles for China's Implementation of the 2030 Agenda 1. Guiding Thoughts 2. General Principles

IV. Overall Approaches for China's Implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development

1. Synergy of Strategies “Outline of the 13th Five-Year Plan contained a commitment to the “active implementation of the 2030 Agenda”” “bringing the development objectives of local governments in line with the 2030 Agenda” “advancing the “Belt and Road” Initiative in a way that will facilitate the implementation of the 2030 Agenda in countries along the two routes”

2. Institutional Guarantee 3. Social Mobilization 4. Resource Input 5. Risk Management 6. International Cooperation 7. Oversight and Review

V. Implementation Plan for the 17 Sustainable Development Goals

Reference

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