



Newsletter

■ No.4 July 2014

国际发展研究网络通讯

■ 第4期 2014年7月

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Full Text: China's Foreign Aid

English version on 2014-07-10 10:38:42 | Editor: Lu Hai

BEIJING, July 10 (Xinhua) — China's Information Office of the State Council issued a white paper on China's foreign aid on Thursday. Following is the full text.

China's Foreign Aid (2014)
Information Office of the State Council
The People's Republic of China
July 2014, Beijing

Preface

- I. Developing Foreign Assistance Cause Steadily
- II. Helping Improve People's Livelihood
- III. Promoting Economic and Social Development
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Conclusion

Preface

China is the world's largest developing country. In its development, it has endeavored to integrate the interests of the Chinese people with people of other countries, providing assistance to the best of its ability to other developing countries within the framework of South-South cooperation to support and help other developing countries, especially the least developed countries (LDCs), to reduce poverty and improve livelihood. China has proactively promoted international development and cooperation and played a constructive role in this aspect.

When providing foreign assistance, China adheres to the principles of not imposing any political conditions, not interfering in the internal affairs of the recipient countries and fully respecting their right to independently choosing their own paths and models of development. The basic principles China upholds in providing foreign assistance are mutual respect, equality, seeking common ground, mutual benefits and win-win.

In recent years, China's foreign assistance has kept growing. The following is an introduction of China's foreign assistance from 2010 to 2012.

I. Developing Foreign Assistance Cause Steadily

The scale of China's foreign assistance kept expanding from 2010 to 2012. Besides complete projects and goods and materials, which were the main forms of China's foreign assistance, technical cooperation and human resources development cooperation also saw remarkable increases. Asia and Africa were the major recipient areas of China's foreign assistance. To provide the realization of Millennium Development Goals, China directed most of its assisting funds to low-income developing countries.

1. Financial Resources for Foreign Assistance

From 2010 to 2012, China appropriated in total 10.34 billion yuan (14.41 billion U.S. dollars) for foreign assistance in three types: grant aid (grants), interest-free loan and concessional loan.

Grant aid is mainly offered to help recipient countries build small or medium-sized social welfare projects, and to fund human resources development cooperation, technical cooperation, material assistance and emergency humanitarian aid. In the three years, China provided 32.32 billion yuan of grants, accounting for 36.2 percent of the total assistance volume.

Interest-free loan is mainly used to help recipient countries construct public facilities and launch projects to improve people's livelihood. In the three years, China offered 7.26 billion yuan of interest-free loans, taking up 8.1 percent of its foreign assistance volume.

Concessional loan is mainly used to help recipient countries undertake manufacturing projects and large and medium-sized infrastructure projects with economic and social benefits, or for the supply of complete plants, machinery and electronic products. In the three years, the concessional loans China provided to other countries amounted to 40.76 billion yuan, or 57.7 percent of its total assistance volume in the same period.

Foreign assistance budget is put under the unified management of the Ministry of Finance in line with the budget and final accounts system. Concessional loans are raised by the Export-Import Bank of China in the market. As the loan interest is lower than the benchmark interest released by the People's Bank of China, the difference is made up by the state as financial subsidies.

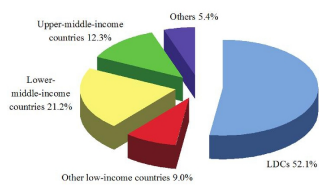


Figure 1: Distribution of China's Foreign Assistance Funds according to the Income Level of Recipient Countries, 2010-2012

a distribution of China's foreign assistance funds according to the income level of recipient countries from: a paper on China's foreign aid issued by China's Information Office of the State Council on July 10, 2014. (Xinhua/China's Information Office of the State Council)

a of China's Foreign Assistance Funds according to the Income Level of Recipient Countries, 2010-2012

High Assistance

China provided assistance to 121 countries, including 30 in Asia, 51 in Africa, nine in Oceania, 19 in Latin America and Europe. Besides, China also provided assistance to regional organizations such as the African Union (AU).

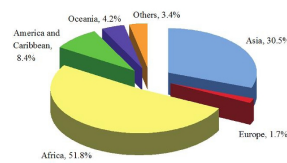


Figure 2: Geographical Distribution of China's Foreign Assistance Funds, 2010-2012

a geographical distribution of China's foreign assistance funds from 2010 to 2012, according to a white paper on China's foreign aid issued by the State Council on July 10, 2014. (Xinhua/China's Information Office of the State Council)

a of China's Foreign Assistance Funds, 2010-2012

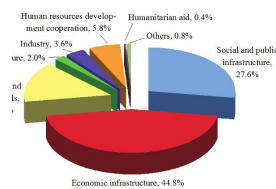


Figure 3: Distribution of China's Foreign Assistance Funds according to Projected Fields, 2010-2012

Item	Number (thousands)
Public facilities	101
Hospitals	80
Schools	85
Civil construction	80
Well drilling and water supply	29
Public infrastructure	86
Transport & communications	104
Broadcasting & telecommunications	72
Power supply	22
Agriculture	49
Agricultural technology demonstration centers	26
Irrigation & water conservancy	21
Agricultural processing	2
Industry	11
Light industry and textiles	7
Building materials & chemical industry	6
Machinery & electronics	2
Total	101

Table 1: Sectoral Distribution of the Complete Projects, 2010-2012

Graphics shows the sectoral distribution of the complete projects from 2010 to 2012, according to a white paper on China's foreign aid issued by China's Information Office of the State Council on July 10, 2014. (Xinhua/China's Information Office of the State Council)

[Table 1: Sectoral Distribution of the Complete Projects, 2010-2012]

Goods and materials: China provided 96 countries and regions with 424 batches of goods and materials, including many office supplies, mechanical equipment, inspection equipment, transport vehicles, articles for daily use, medicine and medical devices.

Technical cooperation: China completed 170 technical cooperation projects in 61 countries and regions, mainly covering industrial production and management, agricultural planting and breeding, culture and education, sports and physical training, medical and health care, clean energy development, and planning and consultation.

Human resources development cooperation: China held 1,051 training sessions for officials and technical personnel and on-the-job academic education programs in China, training a total of 49,148 people from other developing countries.

Medical teams: China dispatched 50 teams composed of 5,000 medical personnel to 54 countries to provide stationed or touring medical services, treating nearly seven million patients.

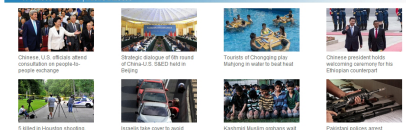
Volunteer programs: China sent about 7,000 young volunteers and volunteer Chinese language teachers to over 60 countries.

Emergency humanitarian aid: China extended 1.6 billion yuan worth of materials and cash assistance in emergency humanitarian aid to more than 30 countries.

Debt relief: China relieved new LDCs and heavily indebted poor countries, namely, Tanzania, Zambia, Cameroon, Equatorial Guinea, Mali, Togo, Benin, Côte d'Ivoire and Sudan, from 16 mature interest-free loans totaling 1.42 billion yuan.

Key Words: China

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China's Information Office of the State Council issued a white paper on **China's Foreign Aid (2014)** on July 10, 2014. The paper has 7 parts. It updates the distribution and forms of China's foreign assistance funds with a purpose of supporting other developing countries to reduce poverty and improve the livelihood of their peoples. The paper also illustrates China's readiness to deliver foreign assistance under regional cooperation mechanisms. It shows that with its enhanced ability to participating in global affairs, China is, within its capacity, rendering support to assistance programs initiated by multilateral development organizations, and is exchanging experience and exploring practical cooperation in an increasingly open-minded manner.

http://news.xinhuanet.com/english/china/2014-07/10/c_1333474011.htm

Public Event Series



On **June 3, 2014**, Dr. **Melissa Leach**, Director of the Institute of Development Studies (IDS) at the University of Sussex delivered a lecture on **Constructing Sustainable and Socially-Just Development Pathways: Interdisciplinary Science in Action** at the 12th CIDRN Public Event. The event was moderated by Prof. **Xu Weizhong**, Deputy Director and Research Fellow, Institute of West Asian and African Studies, China Institutes of Contemporary International Relations.

Activities of CIDRN Members

On **June 4, 2014**, Dr. **Xu Xiuli** from CAU was invited to the **Third African Studies Academic Week** by Minzu University of China and gave the presentation entitled *"China-Africa Agricultural Cooperation: A Perspective from International Development"*.

On **June 5, 2014**, the Shanghai Institutes for International Studies (SIIS) jointly held a workshop with German Development Institute (DIE) themed **"Debate and Cooperation on the Post 2015 Development Agenda between China and Germany/EU"**.



On **June 19, 2014**, Prof. **Li Anshan** as the vice chairman attended the **second Meeting of the Scientific Committee of Volume IX of the General History of Africa (GHA)**.

On **June 19-20, 2014**, co-hosted by the Turkish Cooperation and Coordination Agency and the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), the Conference on **"International Development and Cooperation: Trends and Emerging Opportunities Perspectives of the New Actors"** was held in Istanbul, Turkey. Ms. Helen Clark, UNDP Administrator and H.E. **Emrullah Isler**, Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of State of the Republic of Turkey attended and made opening remarks. Dr. **He Wenping**, Director of African Studies, Chinese Academy of Social Science, as a panelist, presented at the session on *Beyond Aid and the Future of South-South Cooperation*. Dr. **Liu Haifang**, Secretary General, Centre for African Studies and Deputy Director, School of International Studies, Peking University made a presentation in the plenary panel on *Development Cooperation with the Least Developed Countries*.



Activities of CIDRN Members



On **June 20, 2014**, the International Poverty Reduction Center in China (IPRCC) held its seminar **Frontiers of International Studies** in Beijing. **Fu Xiaolan**, Professor of Innovation and Development of Oxford University gave a presentation on *Innovations in Low Income Communities*. It was commented by Dr. **Wang Xiaolin**, Director of Research Division of IPRCC.

On **June 27, 2014**, the Shanghai Institutes for International Studies (SIIS) and the World Bank co-hosted an International Seminar on “**Transformation in Middle Income Countries and Future Multilateral Development Cooperation**” in Shanghai, China. Members of the CIDRN (**Li Xiaoyun, Zhou Hong, Huang Meibo, Mao Xiaojing and Zhang Haibing**) attended and contributed to the discussions.

On **June 7, 2014**, Prof. **Li Xiaoyun** and **Richard Carey**, Chair of IAC, attended the biannual meeting of the UK International Development Institute **Rising Powers in International Development Advisory Council**, of which they are both members. On the same day, both **Richard** and **Xiaoyun** made keynote presentations at an IDS Live-streaming Seminar launching the new IDS Bulletin “**China and International Development: Challenges and Opportunities**”.

<https://www.ids.ac.uk/events/china-and-international-development-challenges-and-opportunities>

On **July 8, 2014**, Meeting of the International Advisory Committee (IAC) of CIDRN was held in London. It was attended by **Richard Carey, David Mosse, James Putzel, John Taylor** and **Li Xiaoyun**.

On **July 22, 2014**, Prof. **Huang Meibo** was invited by JICA Institute to attend the workshop on “**Japan and the Developing World: Sixty Years of Japan's Foreign Aid and the Post 2015 Agenda**” in Hokkaido, Sapporo. She made a speech entitled *The Process of Japanese Integration into the International Aid System and Its Implications for China*.

Research Papers and Reports

Xu Xiuli, Li Xiaoyun and Wang Yihuan (2014) 'Think Tanks on International Development: International Experiences and China's Status Quo', http://rcid.cau.edu.cn/art/2014/7/8/art_11028_285304.html, *Current Issues on International Development*, No. 11, 2014 (1), RCID, CAU July 2014.

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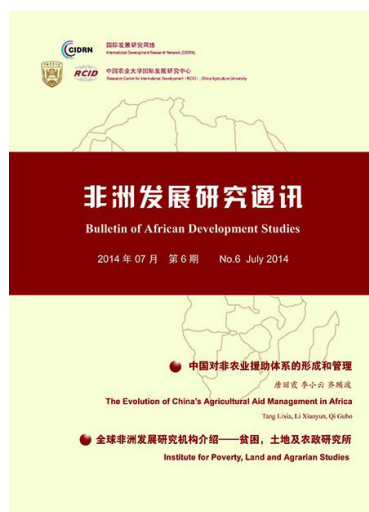
Li Xiaoyun and Richard Carey (June 2014) 'Li Keqiang Goes to Addis: China-Africa Cooperation and the Modernisation of a Continent'. IDS Blog. http://www.globalisationanddevelopment.com/2014/06/li-keqiang-goes-to-addis-china-africa.html?utm_source=feedburner&utm_medium=feed&utm_campaign=Feed%3A+blogspot%2FIDSGlobalDev+%28Globalisation+and+Development%29

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Huang Meibo and Xiong Qinglong (2014) 'Discussion on the International Obligation of China's Foreign Aid from Perspective of GNI Per Capita', *International Economic Cooperation*, Issue 6, 2014, pages 55-61.

Zhang Haibing (2014) 'The Post 2015 Development Agenda: What is the G20's Role', *Contemporary International Relations*, Issue 7, 2014.



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