Files\\Jounral Articles in Chinese\\2006 陈金明 中国对外援助的五大关系论\_基于问题意识的一种解读 - § 1 reference coded [ 0.50% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.50% Coverage

作为外交关系的重要组成部分, 对外援助是   
为国家利益服务的。各援助国普遍将对外援助作 为实现本国利益安全、追求本国政治经济利益最 大化目标的政策工具。对此, 邓小平曾指出:“考

Files\\Jounral Articles in Chinese\\2007 黄海波 中国对外援助机制的现状和趋势 - § 6 references coded [ 3.56% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.09% Coverage

对外援助是中国经济外交工   
作中的重要组成部分。

Reference 2 - 1.21% Coverage

1.意识形态在对外援助中的   
作用逐渐减弱。建国伊始, 中国的 对外援助工作是在无产阶级国际 主义的指导下进行的, 即通过援 外, 反对帝国主义、殖民主义、促 进民族解放运动, 促进世界和平。 此时, 中国在国内进行大规模建 设的同时, 仍然对第三世界特别 是未独立国家提供了大量的援 助, 以至于我国不堪重负。60 年 代和 70 年代, 是我国对外援助受 意识形态影响最大的阶段, 无产 阶级国际主义被提高到了极高的 地位, 其对我国的外援政策的影 响也逐步加深。1980 年后, 中国 外交逐步摆脱了左倾思想的束 缚, 外交政策进行了调整。政治上 平等互信、相互尊重主权和互不 干涉内政, 经济上互惠互利、共同 发展成为中国对外政策的主题。

Reference 3 - 0.44% Coverage

2.经济因素在对外援助中的   
作用不断增大。20 世纪 80 年代 后, 随着外交战略的调整。中国在 处理对外援助与国内经济建设的 关系时, 越发侧重于经济建设的 需要。一方面, 中国政府认识到, 对外援助应该考虑本国的国力, 量力而行。

Reference 4 - 0.71% Coverage

1983 年起, 中国开始减少 援助的支出, 直到 80 年代中期以 后, 随着国家经济实力的增强, 对 外援助的规模才开始扩大。另一 方面, 对外援助逐渐成为推动我 国对外贸易和投资的一条重要渠 道。中国与受援国之间的贸易额 随之增长, 对外援助也将越来越 多的国内企业带入了国际市场, 为它们带来了承包工程和劳务合 作业务。对外援助与经济建设呈 现出相互促进的和谐关系。

Reference 5 - 0.32% Coverage

人道主义援助力度加大。   
从 90 年代后半期开始, 特别是近 两年, 随着中国国际地位的提高, 影响力的增大, 中国向遭遇战乱 和自然灾害的国家提供了大量人 道主义援助。

Reference 6 - 0.79% Coverage

对外援助是中国对外关系的   
一个重要方面。改革开放以来, 中 国经济飞速发展, 作为一个大国, 经济的发展必然带动责任的上 升, 中国对世界其他国家的援助 也是越来越多, 特别是近几年来, 中国在对外援助上表现得相当活 跃。在新的形势下, 建立系统成熟 的援助机制和策略以保障援助的 有效性, 建立有中国特色的对外 援助管理体系, 关系到中国能否 建立可持续地担负大国责任的形 象, 关系到中国对外援助的实际 效果。

Files\\Jounral Articles in Chinese\\2010 杨鸿玺 中国对外援助\_成就\_教训和良性发展 - § 2 references coded [ 0.91% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.53% Coverage

在提供大量外援的同时，中国人民付出了巨大的民族牺牲。中国援助阿尔   
巴尼亚总额为 100 多亿元人民币，相当于全国每人 3850 元，而当时中国人 年均收入才 200 多元。令人遗憾的是，大量无偿援助养成了个别受援国的依 赖思想，它们无视中国遭遇巨大发展困难，对中国索要无度，甚至将援助变成 为要挟中国的筹码。

Reference 2 - 0.39% Coverage

978 年 12 月党的十一届三中全会以后，中国对对外援助工作进行了合   
理调整，规模得到适当控制和压缩，方式更为灵活，意识形态在对外援助中的 作用逐渐减弱，开始注重援外的经济功能和效益，并逐步改革实施经援项目的 管理体制。

Files\\Jounral Articles in Chinese\\2010 熊厚 中国对外多边援助的理念与实践 - § 2 references coded [ 0.33% Coverage]

References 1-2 - 0.33% Coverage

中国多边援外取得了显著 成就, 既促进了包括中国在内的发展中国家的共同发展, 也有力地配合了 中国多边外交的开展, 改善了中国的国际形象。当前, 中国多边援外既面 临合理满足国际社会不断增长的期望值的挑战, 也需要解决资金有效利用 的问题。

Files\\Jounral Articles in Chinese\\2013 白云真 中国对外援助的战略分析 - § 2 references coded [ 0.36% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.30% Coverage

对外援助是 种软权力 不仅有助于   
受援国的福利与发展 而且服务于援助国 国 内与对外政策 目 标 如安全 经济增长与发 展利益等 即使中 国对外援助更多地涉及发展与人道主义救济的特点 它还是无形中 增强了 中国经济权力的实际战略意义   
。

Reference 2 - 0.06% Coverage

发展仍是解决中国面临的突出矛盾和问题的关键

Files\\Jounral Articles in Chinese\\2013 黄梅波 中国对外援助中的经济动机和经济利益 - § 2 references coded [ 1.21% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.22% Coverage

改革开放以来， 中国外援决策政 治考虑的重要性降低， 经济因素 的影响度则相对上升。

Reference 2 - 0.99% Coverage

从战后发达 国家对外援助的历史来看，利用 对外援助作为促进本国对外贸 易和投资的手段具有历史阶段 性。 首先，只有在特定的经济发 展阶段，即一国的政治经济发展 的初期阶段，经济动机才会成为 对外援助的主要动机。 其次，随 着一国经济的发展以及国际政 治经济地位的提高，非经济因素 的影响则会逐渐凸显。 对外援助 应逐渐强化其在整个国家战略 安全中的地位，弱化经济因素的 影响。

Files\\Jounral Articles in Chinese\\2014 李云龙 从无偿到互利中国对外援助的转型 - § 1 reference coded [ 0.67% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.67% Coverage

对外援助是重要的外交手段之一，中国领导人 历来视其为一项长期的战略性任务。但由于所处时 代背景不同，几代领导人对对外援助有着不同的考 量。   
新中国刚成立时，中国领导人将对外援助作为 一项国际主义义务，努力帮助那些正在进行民族解 放运动的国家和人民，受到了国际社会和广大发展 中国家的称赞与支持。

Files\\Jounral Articles in Chinese\\2016 任晓 解析中国对外援助 一个初步的理论分析 - § 15 references coded [ 5.45% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.13% Coverage

在动因上，中国对外援助主要基于政治上伙伴关系的确立带来的政治目 标、践行人道主义以及市场经济推动。

Reference 2 - 0.40% Coverage

作为政治动机，“伙伴”是中国 对与他国关系较新的表达。一方面，“伙伴”表达了两 国关系是平等的，在一些重大问题和国家利益认知上 具有较大共识; 另一方面，伙伴关系表明两国关系不 是结盟关系，因为中国推行不结盟的对外政策。通过 对外援助，中国获得了受援国政治上的支持，这种政 治支持在关系定位上由“伙伴”一词得到准确表达

Reference 3 - 0.55% Coverage

自然灾害或战争破坏时，中国实施对外援助是践行 国际主义、履行自己的责任和义务。这里需要指出的 是，在对外援助的人道主义动因分析上，需要结合中 国文化精神以及对国家利益与国际主义关系的认识 进行剖析。经济动因主要体现为市场因素。中国在 建设社会主义市场经济，这一经济体制也决定了中国 对外援助有其独特的一面，市场经济的一般规律促使 中国对外援助结合了寻求海外市场和对外投资效益， 同时中国对外援助追求公平与正义，有时甚至作出自 我牺牲。

Reference 4 - 0.85% Coverage

“伙伴关系”是中国外交定位的重要发展，这种 对外关系一方面表明两国作为朋友在关系程度上更 加紧密，另一方面它们又非同盟关系，两国之间不会 受制于因结盟而生的弊端。具体而言，中国由于伙 伴关系获得的政治支持主要表现为: 在国际层面遏 制“台独”，维护“一个中国”的国际认知，在国际社 会中广结善缘。如 1989 年北京政治风波后，一些西 方大国对中国进行“制裁”。一段时间中，不少发展 中国家领导人纷纷访问中国，对中国表示理解和支 持。在国际多边舞台上，他们也为回击反华势力提 供了有力帮助。如联合国人权委员会会议多次挫败 反华提案; 在一些重大国际活动或赛事举办权上给 予中国支持，如 2008 年北京奥运会、2010 年上海世 博会等。这些政治支持有利于中国营造良好的国际 环境。

Reference 5 - 0.28% Coverage

它与之前对外援助的政治目的相 比，主要区别在于: 对外援助对象的选择不再以社会 制度、意识形态来划分，而主要建基于服务国内现代 化建设需要; 政治动因的内容从之前的主要追求政治 安全和军事安全转向在世界上全方位地结交朋友

Reference 6 - 0.21% Coverage

人道主义作为中国对外援助的动因之一，主要反   
映了中国对自身国际责任的体认和国家形象建设的 需要。在帮助受灾国的同时，也自然地扩大了自身的 影响力，这本身是无可厚非的。

Reference 7 - 0.55% Coverage

中国国内的经济体制改革促使中国对外援助政   
策发生转变。改革开放前，中国对外援助更多地注重 政治效应，对经济效益未给予应有的重视。中国经济 体制的改革改变了对外援助中不重视经济效应的做 法，强调注重实效成为中国对外援助的指导原则之 一。同时，市场经济规律发挥作用也促进了对外援助 过程中尊重资本的作用。另一方面，中国对外援助的 方式也发生了重要变化，即转向以企业为主体。因 此，在对外援助中通过一定的合作形式使双方都获益 成为重要考量。

Reference 8 - 0.24% Coverage

进入 21 世纪以来，在经济持续快 速增长、综合国力不断增强的基础上，中国对外援助 资金保持了快速增长。这也体现为中国对国际市场 的需求不断增大，突出表现在对资源的需求上，如石 油、天然气等。

Reference 9 - 0.66% Coverage

不平等的国际经济秩序使中国有意识地通过对   
外援助来加强南南合作。国际经济秩序中不平等的 规则是导致南北差距拉大的重要原因之一，因此，通 过南南合作来促进发展中国家的发展是一条有效途 径。南南合作在经济上主要体现为知识和经验的分 享、技术转移、金融贸易领域合作和发展援助等。② 互 利与互助是中国对外援助的宗旨之一，因此，中国在 对外援助中并不回避经济利益。比如，中国将非洲看 作重要的投资贸易场所，通过各种方式的经济合作， 中非彼此发挥各自优势，将非洲的资源优势转化为社 会经济发展的动力，显示了南南合作的价值和潜力。

Reference 10 - 0.15% Coverage

从地区看，亚洲是中国自身所在的地区，周边外 交是中国外交的首要。只有办好周边外交，中国才可 能有一个良好的周边环境。

Reference 11 - 0.26% Coverage

在外交战略上， 中国提出“睦邻、安邻、富邻”的原则。非洲作为中国 对外援助最集中的地区，长期以来是中国的友好伙 伴。非洲地区占中国对外援助资金比例达 45． 7%，因 而对非援助一直是中国外交的重要组成部分。

Reference 12 - 0.21% Coverage

中国对外援助的内容从军事援助转向经济 援助、发展援助。四是对外援助的选择对象从以意识 形态、社会制度为参照系转向务实合作、讲求实效。 这与中国外交整体的转变是一致的。

Reference 13 - 0.23% Coverage

事实上， 将对外援助与拉拢盟友分开正是中国避免全球范围 联盟性对抗的体现。通过对外援助，中国获得了伙 伴，构建了伙伴关系，而非联盟关系，这正是中国走出 所谓“大国政治悲剧”的选择之一。

Reference 14 - 0.40% Coverage

中国在这一时期的对 外援助中意识形态色彩大为淡化，尽管这种影响因素   
并未完全消失。曾有一个时期，对外援助是中国推动 “世界革命”的手段之一，在强调国际主义和无产阶级 世界革命的口号下，中国的对外援助极力强调无偿援 助和单方面给予。改革开放后，这种行为方式得到极 大的扭转。中国的对外援助变得更少意识形态，更为 务实。

Reference 15 - 0.31% Coverage

中国在对外援助中，强调 义为上，为支持人类的正义事业做出了诸多义举。同   
时，中国对外援助中也体现了传统义利观的辩证统一， “义利两有”，义以生利，义以建利。道义与利益相统 一，在中国对外援助中的显著体现是援助与合作并行， 以达到互利共赢的目的。

Files\\Jounral Articles in Chinese\\2017 刘晴 全球治理视角下中国对外援助的理念与策略演变 - § 1 reference coded [ 0.43% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.43% Coverage

中国在援外初期，主要是出于政治和外交目的。改革开   
放以后，中国对于援助的战略和目的都进行了调整，发展至 今，其主要目标愈发清晰: 发挥比较优势，促进共同发展。

Files\\Jounral Articles in Chinese\\2018 哈巍 中国对非洲国家的教育援助是否具有能源导向 - § 1 reference coded [ 0.55% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.55% Coverage

于人口数量和建交时间的正向显著，从积极的   
角度理解，可以认为中国政府奖学金的资助是根据人 口、历史传统友谊进行分配的，而非根据资源分配。但 是从消极角度考虑，仍然不能排除中国的政府奖学金 分配是为了拉拢非洲人口大国，使其提升对华好感， 从而开拓非洲市场，同时中国对于传统盟友也采取更 多的“照顾”政策。从消极意义上讲，仍然摆脱不了新 殖民主义的嫌疑。

Files\\Jounral Articles in Chinese\\2019 蒋华杰 现代化\_国家安全与对外援助\_中国\_省略\_演变再思考\_1970\_1983 - § 8 references coded [ 1.29% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.18% Coverage

改革开放时期中国对非援助的调整源自１９７０年代中国自身从革命国家   
转向发展国家过程中所遭遇的身份困境。中美关系缓和后，中国自万隆会议 以来建立的反帝反殖的革命话语在面对南部非洲新局势时失效，“三个世界” 的国际形势认知与非洲事实上的冷战态势相互矛盾，最终的结果是中国无法 继续在非洲推行革命外交政策。

Reference 2 - 0.09% Coverage

基于上述史实的建构，笔者认为决定中国对非援助的根本性因素   
并不在于中非关系本身，具体来说，针对非洲某个特定国家的援助并不直接 决定于双边外交关系的状况。

Reference 3 - 0.04% Coverage

道路、冷战国际环境的变化是造成援助政策变化的根本性因素。

Reference 4 - 0.33% Coverage

援助政策作为一种外交政策工具，其与外交政策的同步性和重要性在援 非方面表现得尤为典型。也就是说，援助在中国对非政策中的重要性要超越 一般外交政策工具的范畴。过去数十年间，中国没有真正意义上针对非洲量 身制定的地区外交战略，对非外交战略的原则一直处于中国整个对外战略框 架的主导之下，中国的对非政策一直服从中国的整体对外战略，对非援助的 数量和质量相应地服从整体战略规划。因此，要准确解读中国对非援助政策 演变的动机，除了从中非双边关系的视角切入之外，更需要考虑不同时期左 右中国对外战略的根本性因素，并以此为基础形成更为全面的分析视角和 框架。

Reference 5 - 0.21% Coverage

合理处理与现代化和国家安全两者之间的关系并实现稳定的平衡态势，   
是对非援助乃至整体的对外援助此后良性发展的根本原因。现代化、国家安 全和对外援助之间总体上呈现出由内到外的同心圆结构的相互关系。在现代 化、国家安全与对外援助三者之间，现代化是最为核心的主导因素，国家安 全战略就根本而言也服务于现代化，其最终目的是为现代化提供稳定的外部 和平环境

Reference 6 - 0.20% Coverage

中国在现代化之初是一个贫穷的国家，可用于现代化的资源十分有限，   
而此时，中国所处的外部国际环境已经发生巨大变化，诸如２０世纪５０年代 中苏蜜月期来自苏联大规模的优惠或者无偿援助已不存在，融入现代国际体 系的中国不得不需要向西方国家偿付现代化所需的技术和设备费用。这使得 现代化在一定时期内是一种消耗资源而非创造资源的国家规划。

Reference 7 - 0.08% Coverage

在中国通过改革开放进一步融入现存世界政治   
经济体系的同时，对外援助的动机和目标因为有现代化因素的存在而更具直 接的 “内向性”

Reference 8 - 0.15% Coverage

由于历史因素和现实政治的复杂性，对非援助绝非纯粹或 简单的外交或对外战略问题，它更是国内、国际因素混合交错的进程和结 果。中国在资源有限的情况下转向现代化，促使对外援助在很大程度上成为 内部经济问题，而不是一项纯粹的决定外交关系和国际安全的对外战略。

Files\\Journal Articles in English\\2008 Dong and Chapman The Chinese Government Scholarship Program An Eff - § 3 references coded [ 0.88% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.10% Coverage

unspoken, rationale for the scholarship program is to contribute to ChinaÕs ‘‘soft-power diplomacy

Reference 2 - 0.52% Coverage

‘‘Soft power’’ is the ability to get ‘‘others to want the outcomes that you   
want’’ through co-optation instead of coercion (Nye 2004). Students from other countries get to know China through educational exchange programs (Johnson 2005). More to the point, the scholarships provide a mechanism for training future leaders from other countries who might serve as opinion leaders once back in their home countries. In this respect, these educational exchange activities are the continuation and supplement of national foreign policy (Tian et al. 2004).

Reference 3 - 0.26% Coverage

Among other things, the Chinese government hopes that the goodwill created through these scholarships will play a subtle role in winning support within recipient countries for the ‘‘One China’’ policy and for ChinaÕs position in international aﬀairs (Bezlova 2005).

Files\\Journal Articles in English\\2014 Towards a critical geopolitics of China’s engagement with African development - § 1 reference coded [ 0.17% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.17% Coverage

Chinese companies are seen by the State as part of its “geopolitical positioning” in Africa since SOE’s contribute to an overall programme of foreign economic policy yet many of the companies concerned do not see their role in Africa as part of some wider geopolitical practice and there are multiple points of disjuncture between the activities of some SOEs and this wider foreign policy.

Files\\Journal Articles in English\\2014 Yanzhong Domestic Politics and China’s Health Aid to Africa - § 10 references coded [ 1.84% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.31% Coverage

Until the late 1970s, foreign policy considerations determined the volume, direction and terms of China’s foreign aid, but since the 1980s domestic political economy has dominated China’s health aid policy process. China today utilises development assistance for health not only to expand its global influence and improve its international image, but also to serve the market and resource needs of its domestic economic development.

Reference 2 - 0.13% Coverage

he decision to dispatch a foreign-aid medical team to Africa was largely driven by foreign policy considerations, which included the need to compete with Taiwan for diplomatic recognition.

Reference 3 - 0.04% Coverage

China’s changing diplomatic ties with African countries

Reference 4 - 0.36% Coverage

n the 1960s, the deteriorating   
Sino-Soviet relationship and the sustained Sino-American confrontation provided further impetus for China to court the so-called “intermediate zones” (zhongjian didai), including Africa and non-aligned countries. Beijing’s interest in breaking its diplomatic isolation through foreign aid converged with nascent African states’ need to consolidate their political and economic independence. Foreign aid thus became an integral part of China’s Africa strategy.

Reference 5 - 0.11% Coverage

Mao Zedong and Zhou Enlai were convinced that it was China’s “internationalist obligation” to support the socialist and revolutionary movements in Africa.8

Reference 6 - 0.04% Coverage

It was the shift in China’s national development agenda in 1978

Reference 7 - 0.16% Coverage

t]he primary objective of foreign policy is to maintain and expand China’s economic interests; the ability to obtain economic interests should be the principal criteria in assessing the legitimacy of [China’s] foreign policy”

Reference 8 - 0.24% Coverage

China’s rapid economic growth in the 1990s generated a huge demand for market and natural resources, which underscored the strategic importance of deepening economic cooperation with Africa. The desire to secure access to natural resources on the continent has in turn become an important factor driving China’s foreign aid agenda.

Reference 9 - 0.30% Coverage

China’s   
growing demand for African resources was coupled with its efforts to improve its international image and expand its influence in global governance to increase its foreign aid to Africa. In order to garner African countries’ support for the election of Margaret Chan (a Hong Kong Chinese) as the director general of WHO, for example, Chinese leaders pledged to double development assistance to Africa in November 2006.

Reference 10 - 0.15% Coverage

Until the late 1970s, foreign policy considerations determined the volume, direction and terms of China’s foreign aid, but since the 1980s domestic political economy has dominated China’s health aid policy process.

Files\\Journal Articles in English\\2016 Niu China’s development and its aid presence in Africa - § 1 reference coded [ 0.23% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.23% Coverage

Here it must be stated that “political preferences” of aid are not equal to the politicization of aid, as done by Western countries that required recipients to obey such political conditions as promises of democracy and good governance. The Chinese government did not touch any internal political issues of African aid recipients, but it did prefer to cooperate with African countries and gain support from them to defend its role in the

Files\\Journal Articles in English\\2017 Denghua Zhang China in Pacific Regional Politics - § 2 references coded [ 1.03% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.73% Coverage

Economic interest is another important motive behind China’s investment in the Pacific.   
Guided by the ‘go out’ strategy – also referred to as the ‘go global’ strategy, which was initiated by the Chinese government in 1999 to encourage its enterprises to seek economic opportunities abroad – Chinese companies, state-owned and private, have responded proactively (see Hannan and Firth, 2015). Although most PICs are small in land area and lack mineral and energy resources, the number of Chinese companies operating in the region has risen rapidly.

Reference 2 - 0.30% Coverage

China has established a solid network of bilateral relations in the Pacific islands region largely through aid, but with the promise of building more trade links as well including with those countries that recognise Taiwan.

Files\\Journal Articles in English\\2017 Zhang Denghua Why cooperate with others Demystifying China’s trilateral - § 3 references coded [ 0.95% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.30% Coverage

However, they are also closely linked and China has increasingly used the economic tool to achieve its diplomatic objectives. As an example, Chinese aid to Cambodia has soared to sustain the latter’s support for China in the South China Sea dispute. Therefore, foreign aid, a component of China’s overseas ﬁnancing, is openly acknowledged by the Chinese government as an integral part of its diplomacy (Chen, 2010, p. 42).

Reference 2 - 0.33% Coverage

The Chinese government is also making efforts to improve its global image by pro-   
viding better aid. One example relates to China’s increasing emphasis on quality assurance in its aid projects, as illustrated by the newly released Measures on the administration on foreign aid. As MOFCOM Assistant Minister Zhang Xiangchen explained, ‘The work of foreign aid relates to China’s image. We cannot tolerate any negligence or projects of poor quality’ (MOFCOM, 2014b).

Reference 3 - 0.31% Coverage

Global image building plays three roles in China’s calculation of trilateral aid coopera-   
tion with the US. China hopes to reduce American criticism of Chinese aid practices by engaging in trilateral aid cooperation with the US. China works with the US in areas of critical importance to recipient countries such as food security and public health, a strategy which is also conducive to building China’s image as a responsible great power.

Files\\Journal Articles in English\\2018 Xun and Shuai The International Political Significance of Chines - § 4 references coded [ 0.75% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.17% Coverage

The empirical analysis also shows that Chinese foreign aid takes relatively little account of the domestic political situation of recipient countries, including their governments’ ideologies, their political systems, and whether their voting position in UNGA aligns with that of China.

Reference 2 - 0.11% Coverage

To sum up, Chinese foreign aid is mainly motivated by economic and humanitarian considerations; no significant data support the theory that China harbors anti-US strategic intentions.

Reference 3 - 0.21% Coverage

The empirical test also shows that Chinese foreign aid’s erosion of US political influence derives more from the objective effect of China’s economic development than from the subjective strategic motivations of Chinese foreign aid. On the whole, it is not obvious that China intends to use its foreign aid as a strategic tool to challenge US hegemony.

Reference 4 - 0.26% Coverage

the data shows that Chinese foreign aid mainly serves the needs of China’s own economic development, a finding that is consistent with China’s mutually beneficial foreign aid policies. Our empirical analysis shows that the ideology and political system of recipient countries are not the main considerations in Chinese decision-making on foreign aid, nor are there any marked strategic considerations targeting the US as the third party.

Files\\Journal Articles in English\\2020 China’s Foreign Aid to Cameroon Perception fron NGOs 2007-2017 - § 1 reference coded [ 0.18% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.18% Coverage

Chinese aid for a large part indirectly shapes the foreign policy of states by preventing developing countries that are its aid recipients from recognizing Taiwan as a sovereign state.

Files\\Journal Articles in English\\2020 Dong and Chapman Foreign aid study Chinese schools and Chinese point - § 3 references coded [ 0.75% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.09% Coverage

Political and diplomatic motivations are important for China’s foreign aid strategy, which is fundamentally an integral part of its overall national strategy.

Reference 2 - 0.15% Coverage

Foreign aid concerned with humanitarian motivation is predominantly used to help recipient countries ‘cope with international unexpected events and emergencies, alleviate the unfortunate situation of backward countries and save lives’ (Huang & Tang, 2013b, p. 11).

Reference 3 - 0.50% Coverage

Chinese scholars believe that China’s foreign aid is very different from that of DAC countries. China’s foreign aid is under the SSC framework, and has the nature and characteristics of SSC. It emphasizes equality, mutual benefits and non-interference in other countries’ internal affairs. In China’s foreign aid, development finance such as preferential loans account for a considerable proportion of aid funds, including project aid and technical cooperation. The strong participation of emerging donors and their strength embodied in this process has challenged the existing international development assistance system dominated by developed countries, which no longer fully reflects the current status of diversified international aid entities and providers. Therefore, the reform of the international development cooperation management system is imminent.

Files\\Journal Articles in English\\2020 Xuefei Shi From Chengdu to KampalaThe Role of Subnational Actors - § 1 reference coded [ 0.16% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.16% Coverage

he geographical, demographic and economic sizes of Chinese provincial units are often as large as those of a country, which makes it rational and inevitable for them to internationalize for the pursuit of performance and interest.