

This country profile highlights trends in poverty, domestic public resources and international finance based on the latest available data.

Overview

HOW MANY OF THE
POOREST 20% OF
PEOPLE GLOBALLY LIVE
IN CHINA?

83.8m

WHAT RESOURCES
ARE AVAILABLE?

Domestic public

US\$3.2tr

International

US\$352.7bn

HOW MUCH DOES THE
GOVERNMENT SPEND
PER PERSON?

PPP\$3,305

See Notes

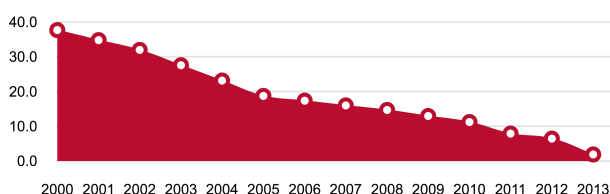
HOW DEEP IS
POVERTY?

0%

Depth of poverty

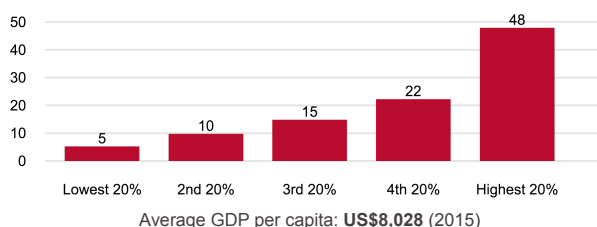
Trends in extreme poverty

% of population living on under \$1.90 per day



The distribution of income

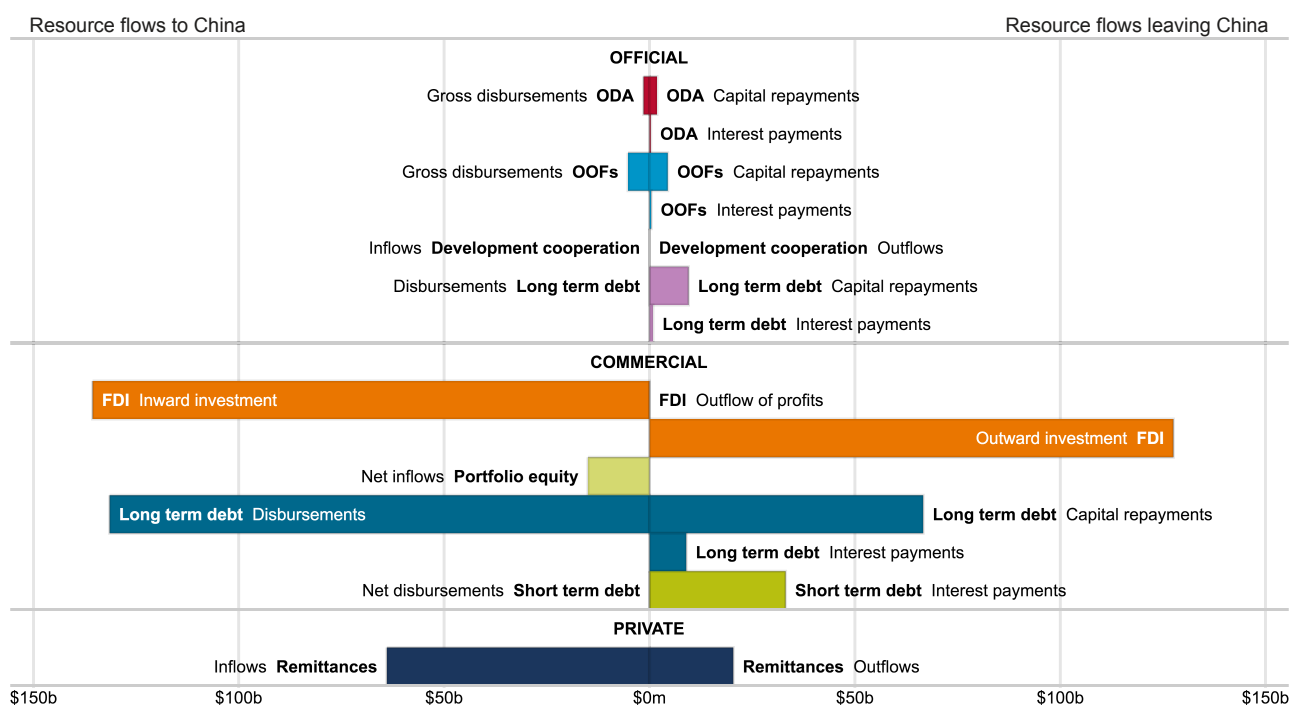
2012, share of income by quintile of population



Resource flows to and from China

Official, commercial and private flows

2015, international resource inflows and outflows (US\$ billions, constant 2015 prices)

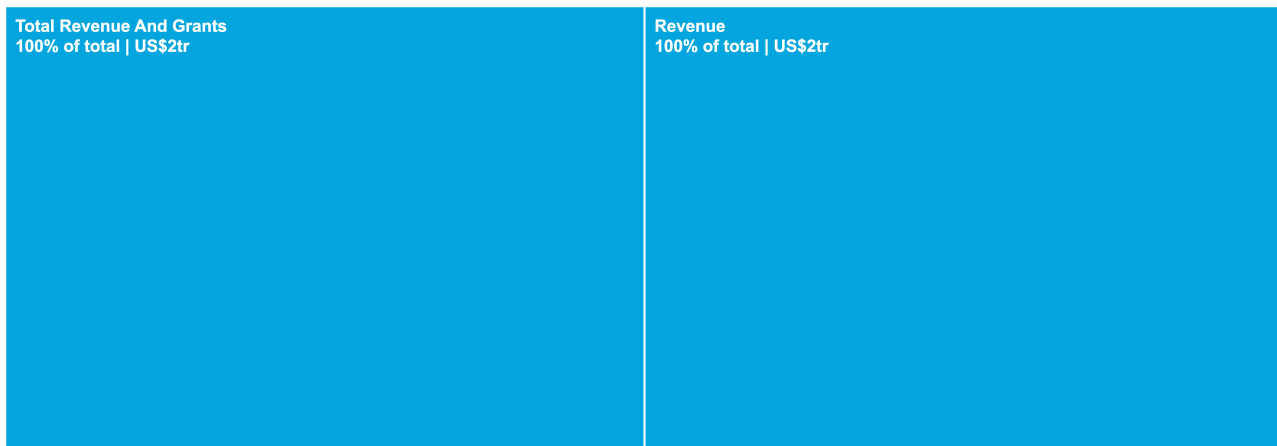


Notes: We define extreme poverty as measured using the 2011PPP\$1.90 extreme poverty line. Purchasing power parity (PPP) prices are the rate at which a country's currency would have to be converted into that of another country to buy the same amount of goods and services in each country. PPPs are constructed by comparing the cost of a common basket of goods in different countries. Depth of poverty is a measure of the average gap in incomes for people living below the poverty line spread across the population of the whole country, expressed as a percentage of the PPP\$1.90 a day poverty line. Poverty data in the overview boxes is for the year 2013. 'Domestic public resources available' refers to the total non-grant revenue either collected or projected to be collected by the government in the financial year 2015. Data on 'international resources available' also refers to the year 2015. Data on government spending per person is expressed in 2015 PPP\$, as estimated by the IMF, and refers to the year 2015 or most recent year prior. Acronyms: ADB: Asian Development Bank; GDP: gross domestic product; IDA: International Development Association; IMF: International Monetary Fund; ODA: official development assistance.

Government finance

Revenue and grants

2012, latest year of actual revenue (US\$ billions, constant 2015 prices)



Financing

2012, latest year of actual financing (US\$ billions, constant 2015 prices)



Expenditure

2012, latest year of actual expenditure (US\$ billions, constant 2015 prices)



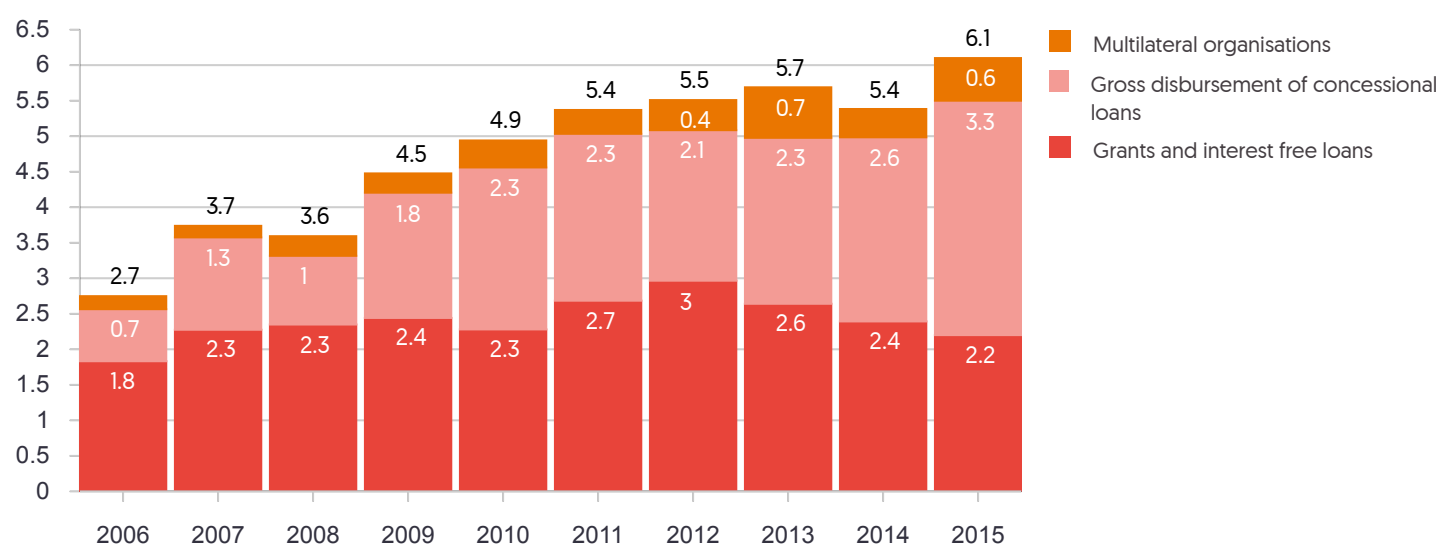
Notes: Year of data refers to the fiscal year 2012 running from January to December. The pink boxes represent negative values, typically showing repayments of loans under financing. Some labels have been omitted from these visualisations; for these, and those that are too small to read, please refer to the online country profile page on the Development Data Hub. For the specific source information see here: <https://github.com/devinit/digital-platform/blob/master/user-data/domestic/csv/domestic-sources.csv>

China as a provider of development cooperation

China last provided detailed information on its development cooperation activities at the official level in 2014 in a White Paper on foreign aid, the White Paper stated that China's foreign assistance was provided in three types: grants, interest free loans and concessional loans. The paper provided data on foreign aid from 2010 to 2012, with 2012 as the most recent year of data available. However, analysis conducted by the Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA) estimates that China's gross concessional development cooperation stood at US\$6.1 billion in 2015; the estimate may be used as a proxy for flows which would meet the criteria for being Official Development Assistance (ODA) eligible. According to this analysis, China provided just over half of its concessional development cooperation over the last 10 years in the form of grants and interest-free loans, where levels peaked in 2012 at US\$3 billion, whilst 42% of development cooperation over the same time period was in the form of concessional loans. Expenditure to multilateral international organisations made up 8% of the total. Furthermore, China also provides significant flows to developing countries which would not meet the criteria for counting as ODA, such as preferential export buyer credits, levels of which have grown year-on-year since 2009 and were estimated to stand at US\$7.3 billion in 2015.

Gross Expenditure of concessional development cooperation, 2006-2015

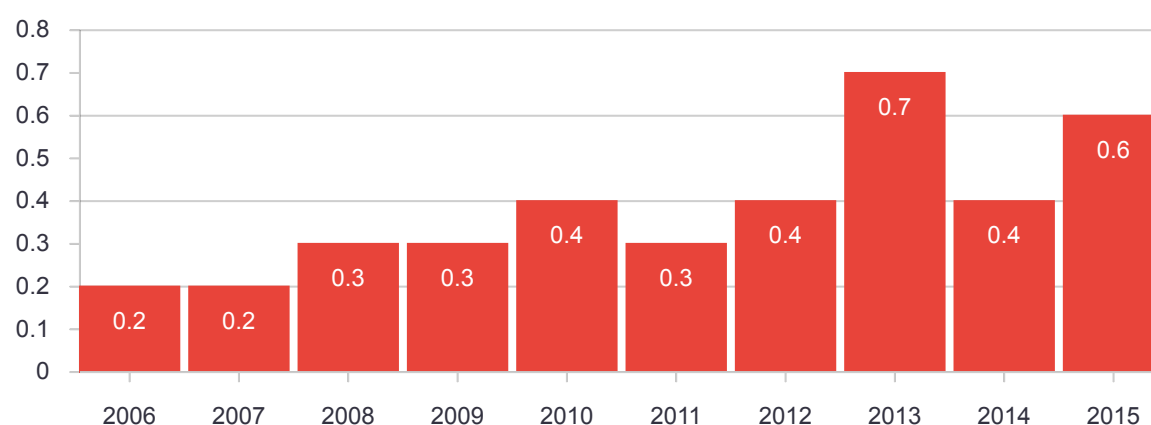
US\$ billions, constant 2015 prices



Source: Kitano, N. 2017. A Note on Estimating China's Foreign Aid Using New Data:2015 Preliminary Figures. JICA Research Institute

Multilateral expenditure

2006-2015, US\$ billions, constant 2015



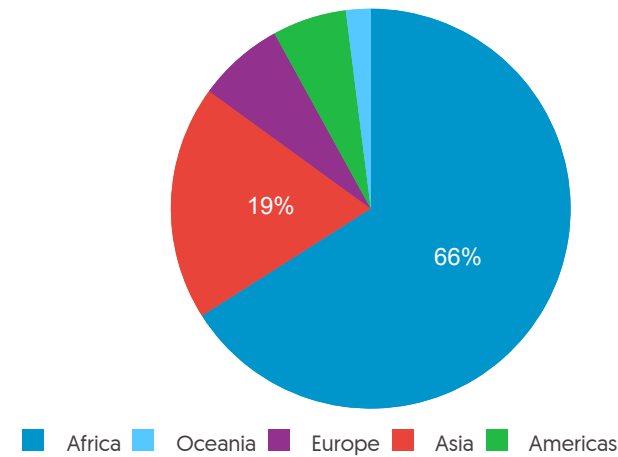
Source: Kitano, N. 2017. A Note on Estimating China's Foreign Aid Using New Data:2015 Preliminary Figures. JICA Research Institute

The data presented on this page is sourced from Aiddata's official financing from China dataset. The data shown in the charts below are estimates of ODA-like commitments. Aiddata use an open-source data collection methodology to collect project-level data from providers of official finance who do not participate in global aid reporting systems. The data shows between 2012 and 2014 that two-thirds of China's ODA-like commitments went to Africa, the top three recipients over this period were Cote d'Ivoire, Tanzania and Nigeria . 19% went to Asia – where the top three recipients were Kyrgyzstan, Sri Lanka and Cambodia. 6% went to the Americas. Close to half [46%] of ODA-like commitments over 2012-2014 were categorised as being under the transport and storage sector, whilst 12% of commitments were categorised under the energy generation and supply sector.

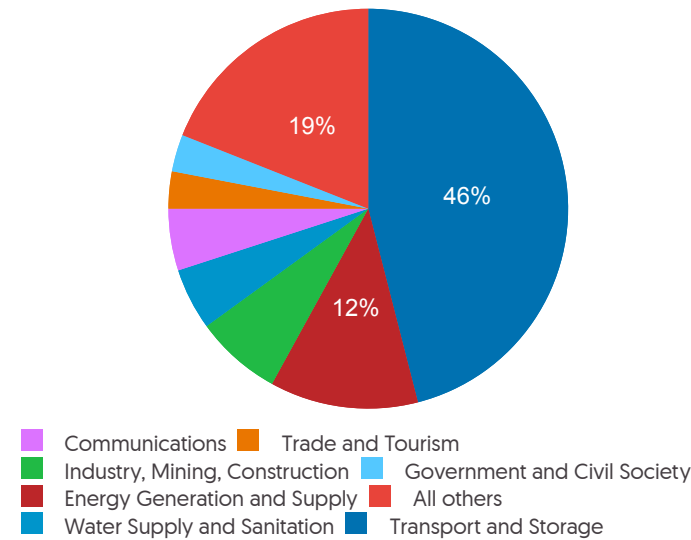
Regional distribution of ODA-like flows

ODA-like flows broken down by sector

2012-2014, commitments



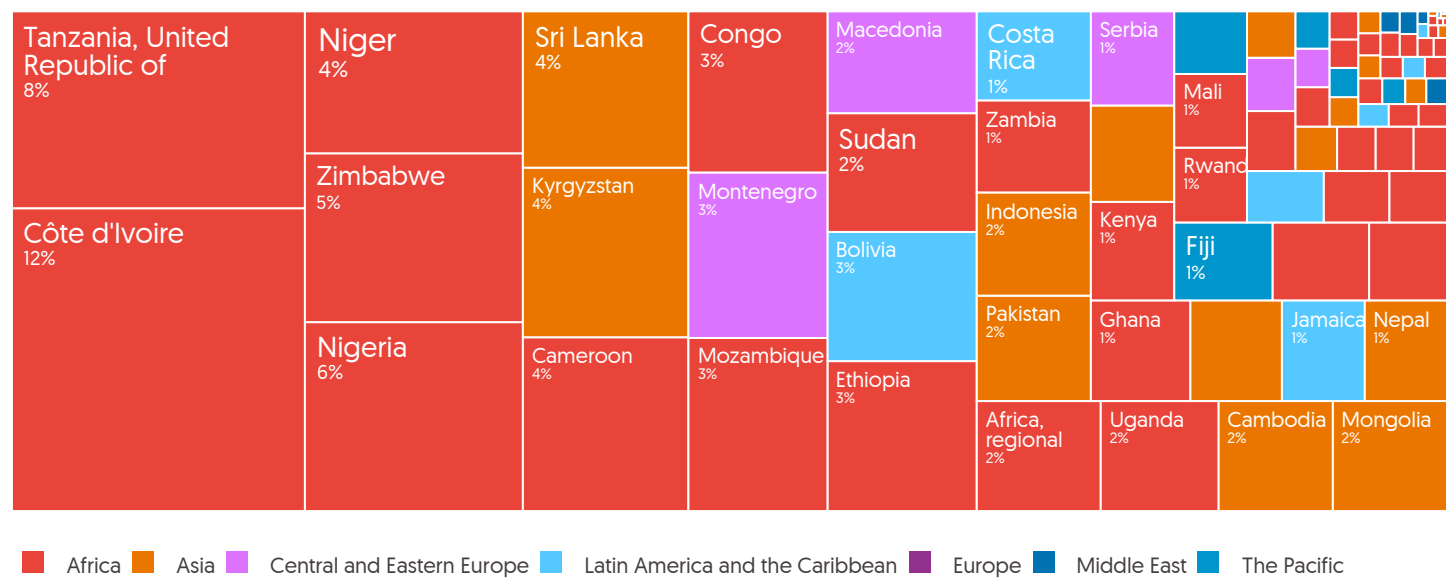
2012 – 2014, commitments



Source: AidData. 2017. Global Chinese Official Finance Dataset, Version 1.0. Retrieved from <http://aiddata.org/data/chinese-global-official-finance-dataset>

Recipients of ODA-like flows

2012-2014, commitments



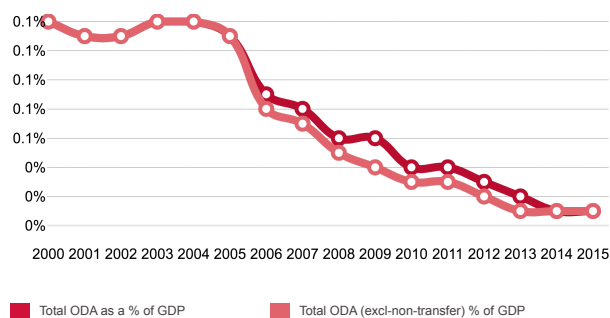
Source: AidData. 2017. Global Chinese Official Finance Dataset, Version 1.0. Retrieved from <http://aiddata.org/data/chinese-global-official-finance-dataset>

Data sourced from Aiddata Chinese Official Finance dataset shown in this profile only includes records that have been recommended for research. Data shown are commitments for projects holding a status of 'completion','implementation', or 'pipeline: commitment'.

China as a recipient of Official Development Assistance

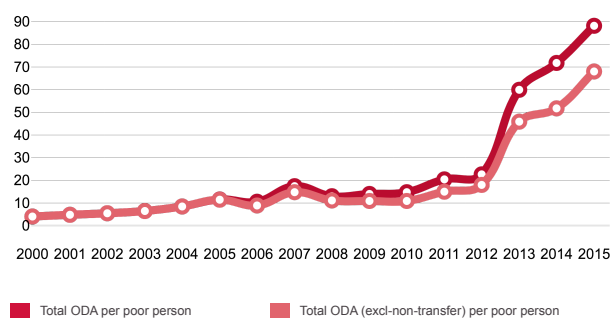
ODA and national income

Gross ODA % of GDP



ODA per poor person

ODA per person living under \$1.90 a day



The bundle of ODA

2015, gross disbursements

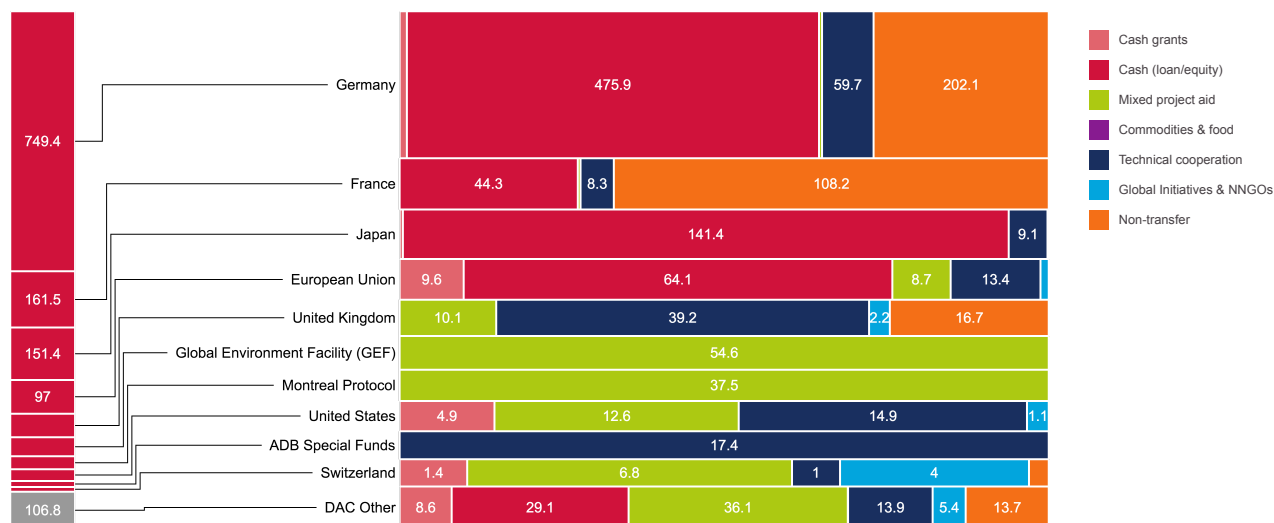


Note: NNGOs, Northern non-governmental organisations.

The bundle of ODA from the 10 largest providers

2015, US\$ millions, gross disbursements

Aid from the ten largest donors



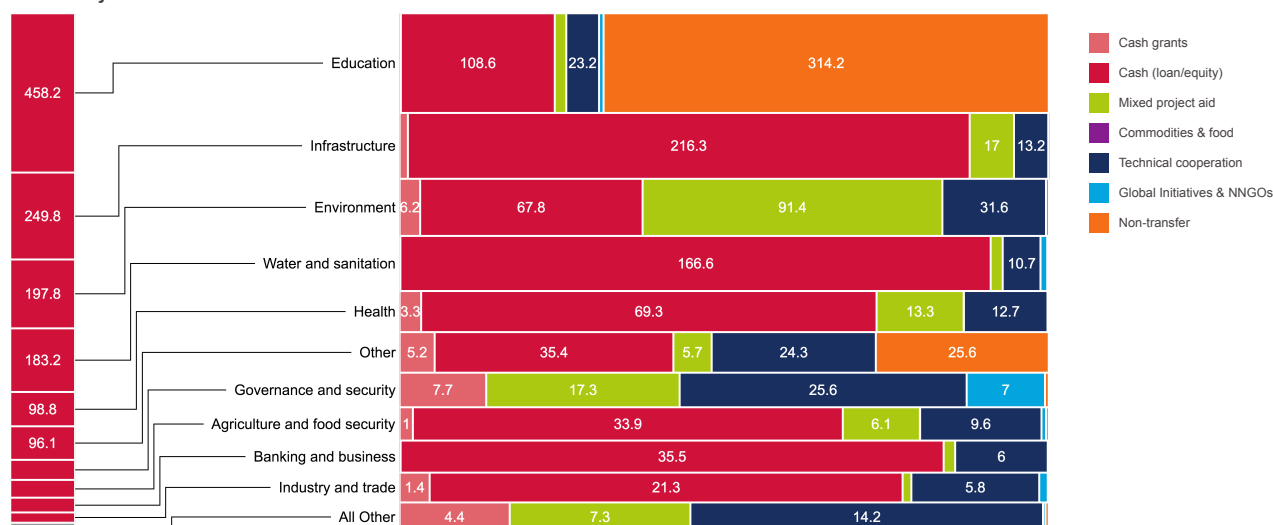
Note: ODA is equivalent to 0.48% of GDP in all developing countries. Acronyms: NNGOs: northern non-governmental organisations.

What is aid spent on?

The bundle of ODA to the 10 largest sectors

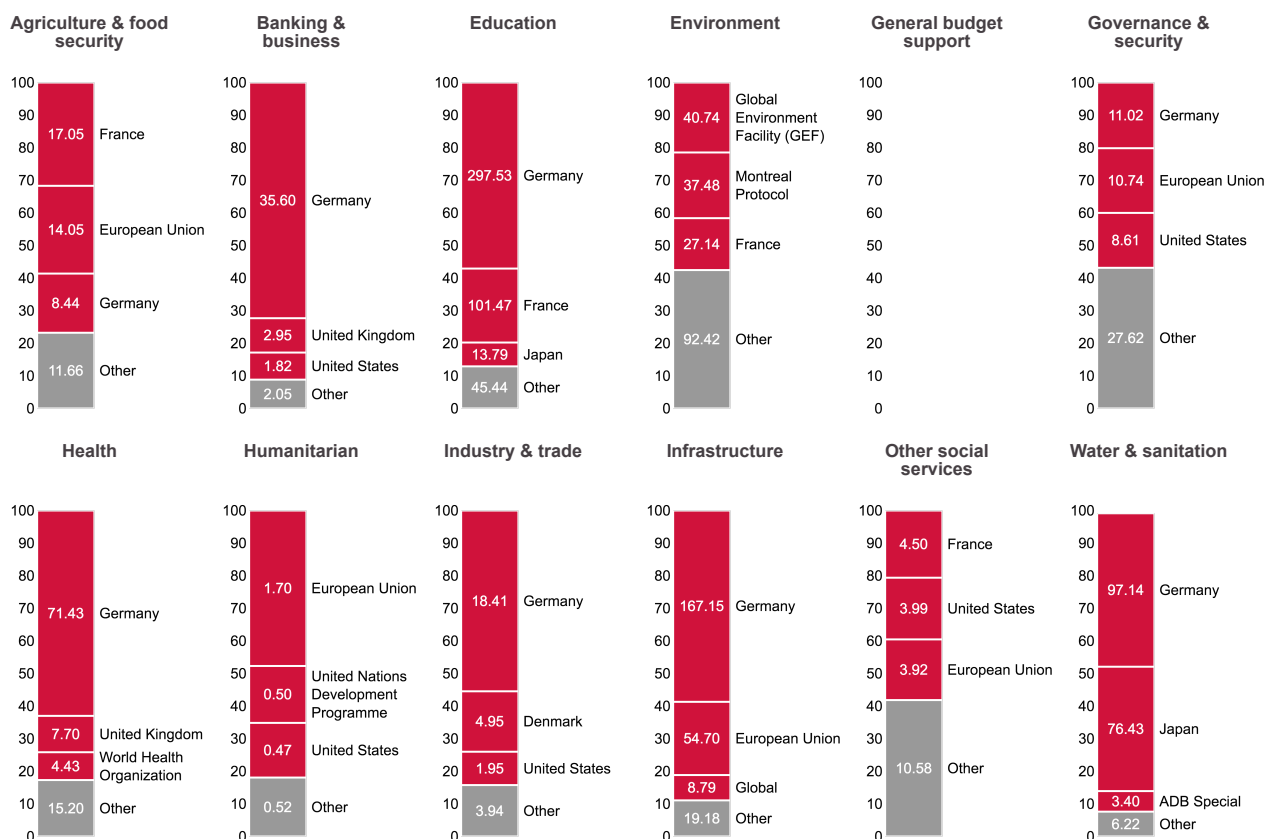
2015, US\$ millions, gross disbursements

Total aid by sector



The largest providers to each sector

2015, gross ODA, % of total (US\$ millions disbursements in columns)



Notes: Data is from the OECD Development Assistance Committee (ODA and other official flows data), the World Bank (long-term debt, remittances, gross national income (GNI) and poverty), the UN Conference on Trade and Development (FDI), IMF article IV publications (domestic revenue and expenditure). Other official flows (OOFs) are typically loans that are either not sufficiently concessional to count as ODA, or are mainly in support of commercial objectives, such as donor exports. All data in US\$ is in 2015 prices. 'Other' sector aid includes multisector ODA, administrative costs, support for refugees in the donor country and unallocated or unspecified ODA. Acronyms: FDI: foreign direct investment; OECD: Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development.