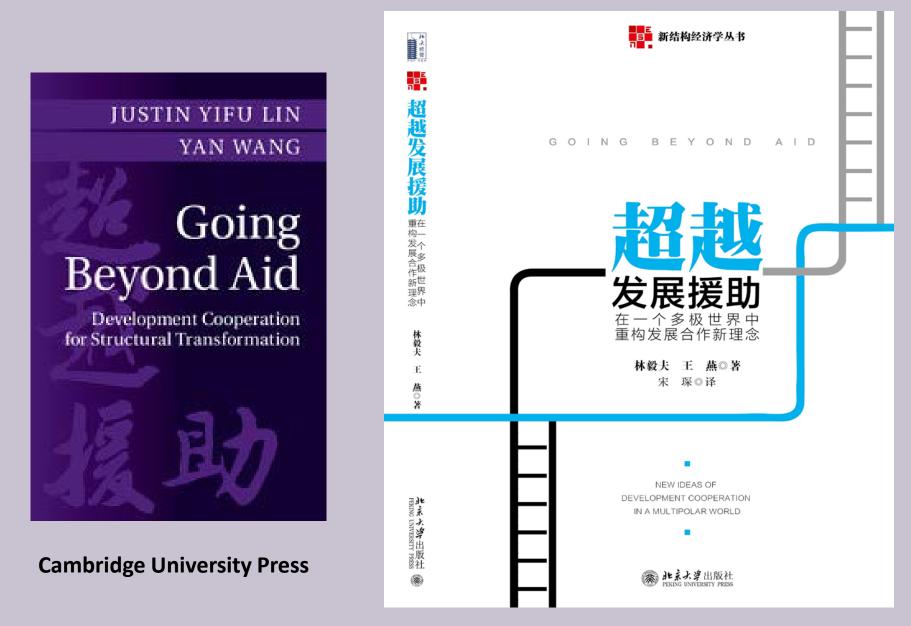
Going Beyond Aid: Development Cooperation for Structural Transformation

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Our New Book



Chinese Firms Creating Jobs Overseas

Huajian Shoes: A Quick Win in Ethiopia

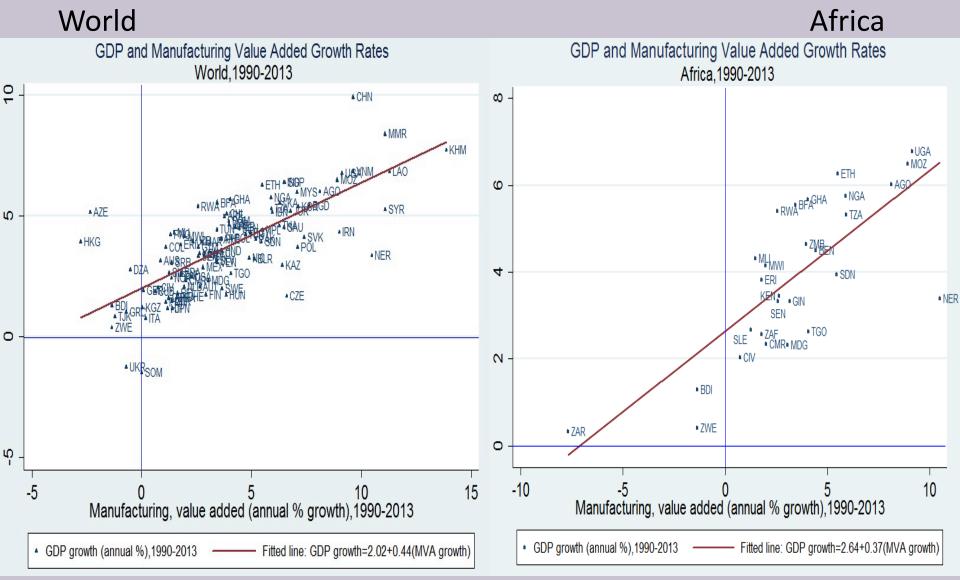


- Former PM Meles Zenawi went to China in March 2011
- Huajian decided to make the investment in October 2011 and recruited 86 local workers to be trained in China.
- Two production lines were set up, Export started in March 2012, within 4 months!
- Huajian became profitable in October 2012.
- Huajian employed 3,500 workers by the end of 2013.
- A snowballing effect: The 22 factory units in a new industrial park were leased out in 2013.

Outline

- Why "go beyond aid"? structural Transformation is key for job creation
- II. Joint learning and co-transformation
- III. Utilizing Comparative Advantage in helping each other: Infrastructure (chapter 5)
- IV. China utilizes its comparative advantage to help Africa in light manufacturing (chapter 6)
- V. Future prospect on development financing

I. Structural Transformation is Key To Job Creation, but...



Why is North-South Aid Ineffective?

Donors focus on

- What you don't have:
- Good governance
- Good investment climate
- Human capital and capacity
- But, Ignored structural transformation.
- Narrow definition of ODA
- Delinked ODA with comparative advantages
- Premature capital acct liberalization, a mistake

Southern partners focus on

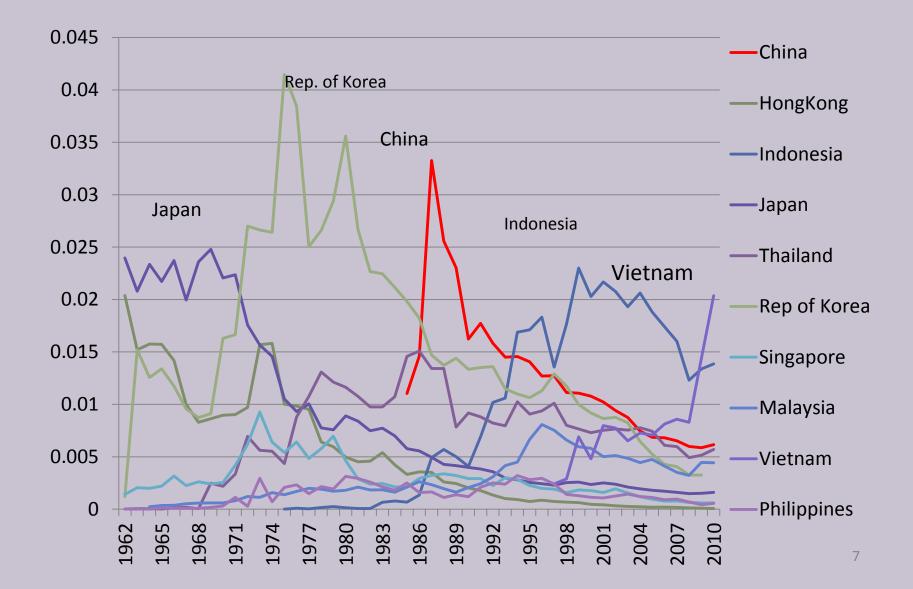
• What you have:

- Existing natural endowment and comparative advantage
- Existing international market for your goods.
- Southern countries are equals

 climbing the same mountain
 of transformation
- Combining Aid, Trade and public and private investment
- Utilizing comparative advantages of all partners

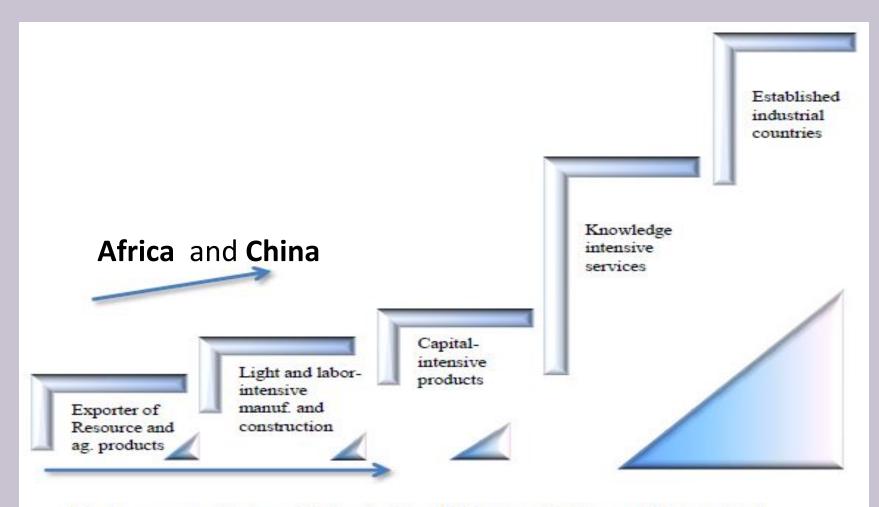
Focus on Structural Transformation

Flying Geese and Leading Dragons....Five generations in Textile export



II. Joint Learning and Co-transformation

Southerners Climb the Same Mountain of Structural Transformation

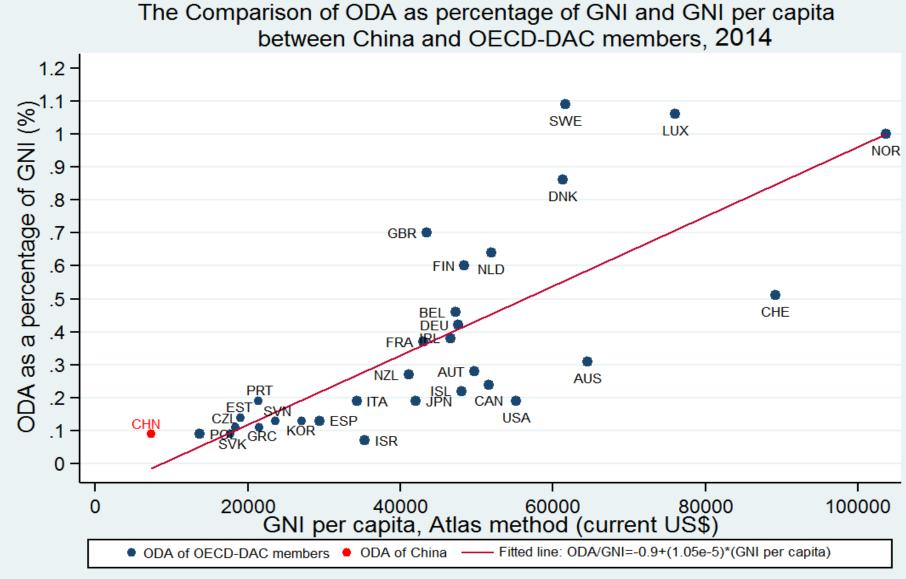


Endowment: Natural, Physical and Human & Intangible capital

China's Approach in S-S Development Cooperation: Trade, Aid and Investment

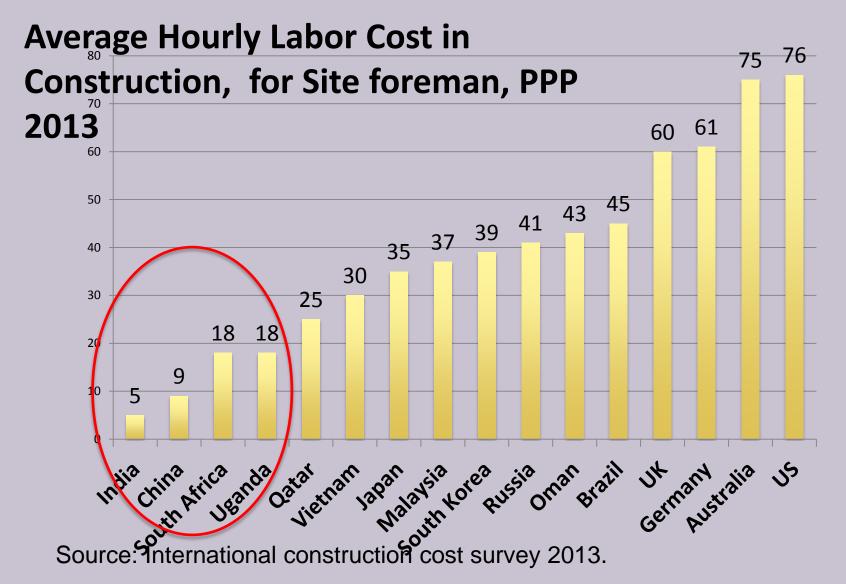
- China's foreign aid is not "altruistic," rather, it is mutually beneficial
- China combines trade, aid and investment in South-South Dev Cooperation
- ... "Do what they know best", following their comparative advantage
- …"Teach fishing rather than giving fish", following China's own experience—SEZs in Africa (Huajian Shoemaking company story)

China's Aid: Small With Huge Potential

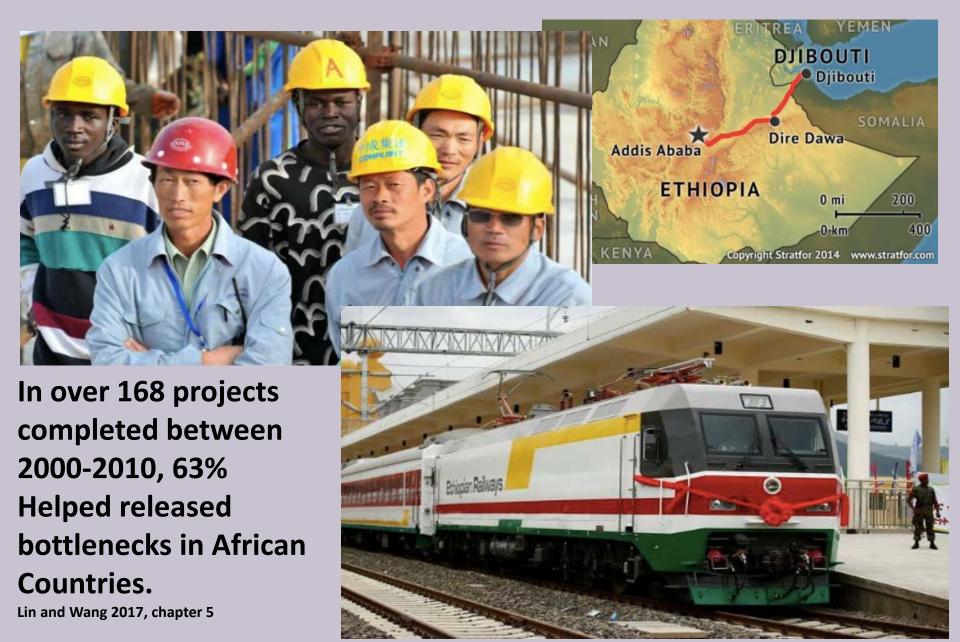


Source: Yan Wang 2011. page 22. Updated by Aidflow using 2014 data, Oct 2015.

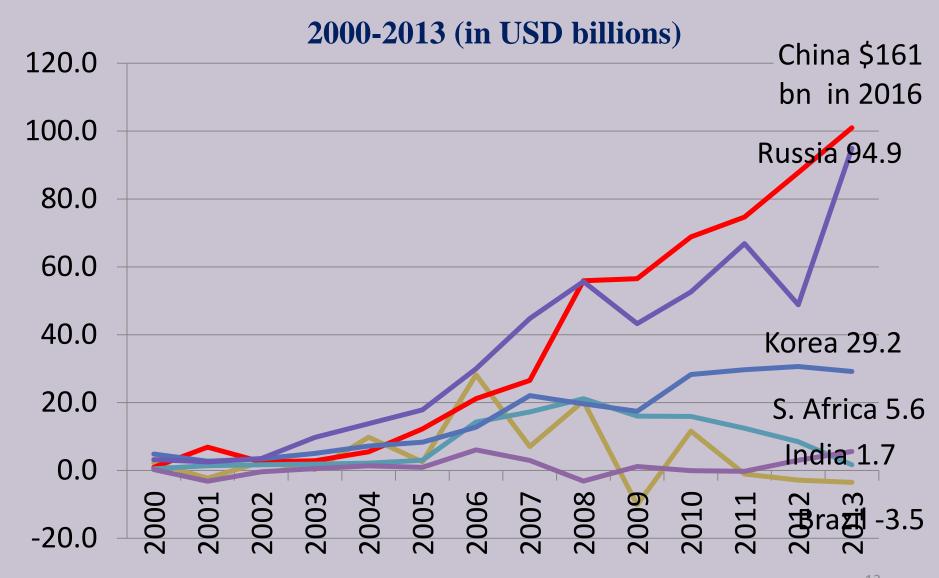
III. China has Comparative Advantage in Infrastructure and Scale Economy



"Hand-in-Hand" in Africa.....



IV. Outward FDI (OFDI) from BRICS: Creating Opportunities for Southern Countries



Source: UNCTAD data. China's OFDI reached \$128 bn in 2015, and \$161.19 bn in 2016.

Chinese Firms Creating Jobs Overseas

C&H Garments: A Quick Win in Rwanda



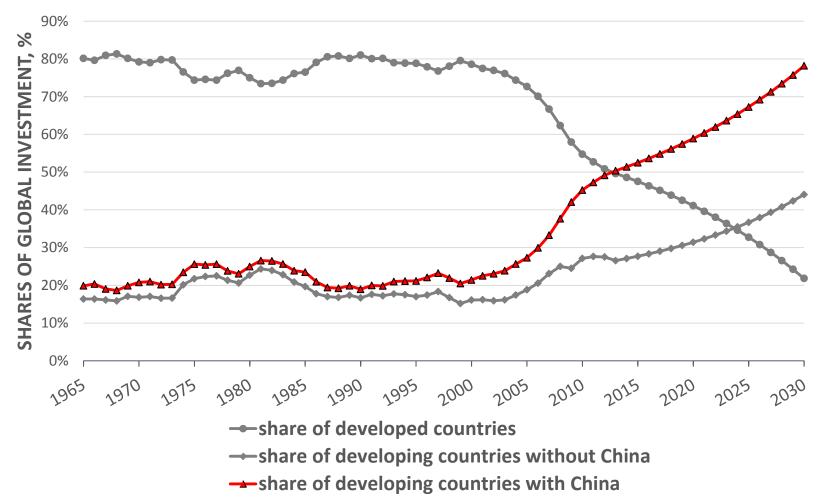
- President Kagame sought Lin's advice and actively attracts light manufacturing FDI to Rwanda.
- C&H Garments decided to invest in the Kigali Special Economic Zone in 2014
- Trained 300 Rwandan workers to produce protective clothing and T-shirts for export started in March 2015. The employment increased to 500 in July.
- The shipment of protective clothing for export started in August
- The C&H Garments plans to increase the employment to 1000 by the end of 2016.

V. Future Prospect in Development Financing

- ODA (official development aid) will decline in relative importance in the next decades.
- But OOF and OOF-like loans will grow.
- Domestic fiscal finance is the main source of infrastructure financing. MDBs account for only 1% of global investment on infrastructure (Dollar 2016)
- The role of emerging donors will continue to rise, promoting learning by doing, transferring tacit knowledge through SSDC.
- Need to expand the definitions of ODA, OOF, OOF-like loans (blended, like AIIB, CDB, EXIM bank), and OOF-like investments (Equity investment, SWF, CADFund and Silk Road Fund).

Projection of Global Investment 2015-2030

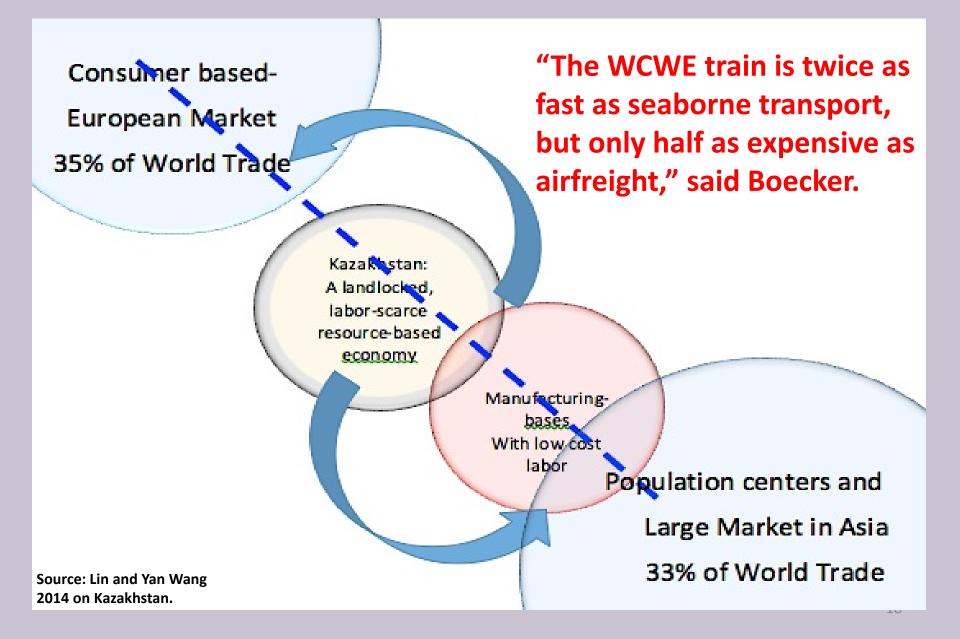
TREND OF GLOBAL SHARES OF INVESTMENT



The Belt and Road: Connectivity for Win-Win



"Win-Win" for all 3 types of Economies



Conclusions

- S-S development cooperation is more effective for Structural Transformation, as we start at an equal footing and we utilize comparative advantages in helping each other.
- As BRICS upgrade their industries and shed labor, they create a huge opportunity for lower wage countries.
- China is learning to become "a responsible stakeholder" by supporting infrastructure and sustainable development via the New Dev Bank and AIIB.
- Moving to new multilateralism with new banks led by Southern countries is good. The One Belt One Road initiative will create opportunities for all countries, It is a win-win-win multilateral initiative.

SSDC Issues / Challenges

- China's S-S cooperation is not transparent enough, and there is no "foreign aid law"...
- Issues on creating "few" local jobs
- Pros and Cons on "untying aid"/ the need for more competitive bidding
- Issues on labor and environmental standards
- How to establish an evaluating and rating system on all development partners and banks and companies, and rate them on impact of structural transformation, job creation and sustainability development goals

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