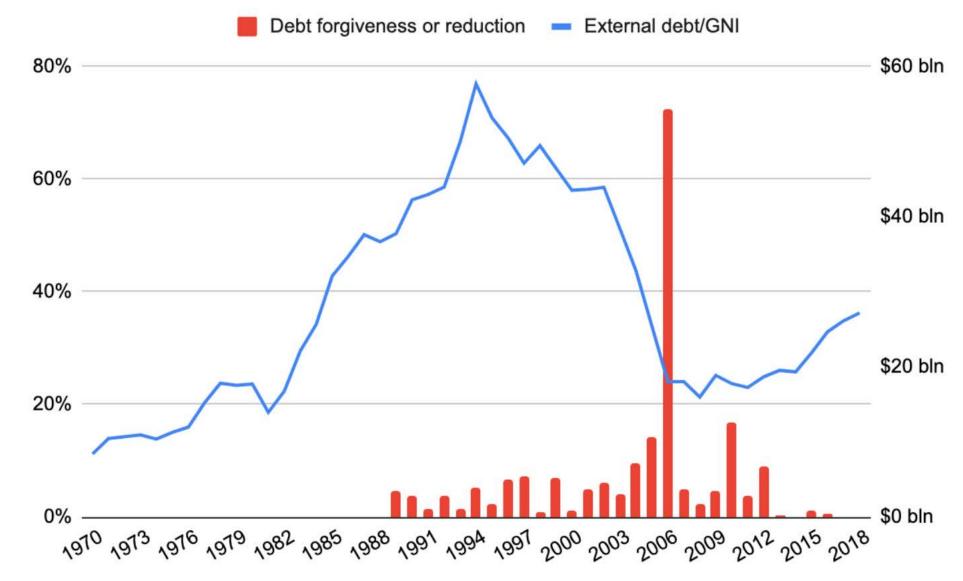
RISKY BUSINESS:

New Data on Chinese Loans and Africa's Debt Problem



Liberia, 1984

Sub-Saharan Africa: Debt as % of GNI



<u>https://data.worldbank.org/products/ids</u>



Chinese Debt Could Cause Emerging Markets to Implode

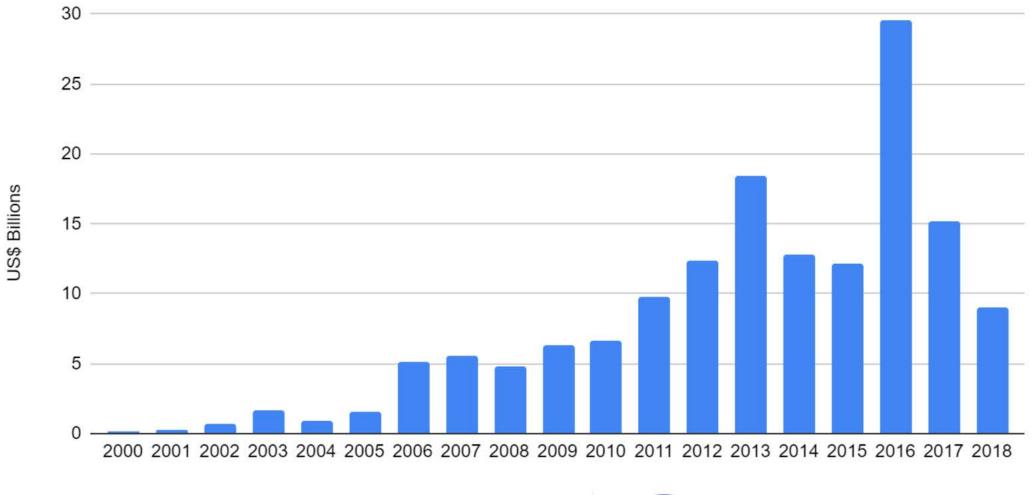
Beijing Needs to Help Its Poor Borrowers Through the Pandemic

By Benn Steil and Benjamin Della Rocca April 27, 2020



SAIS-CARI CHINA-AFRICA LOAN DATABASE: OVERVIEW

Chinese Loan Commitments to Africa, 2000-2018

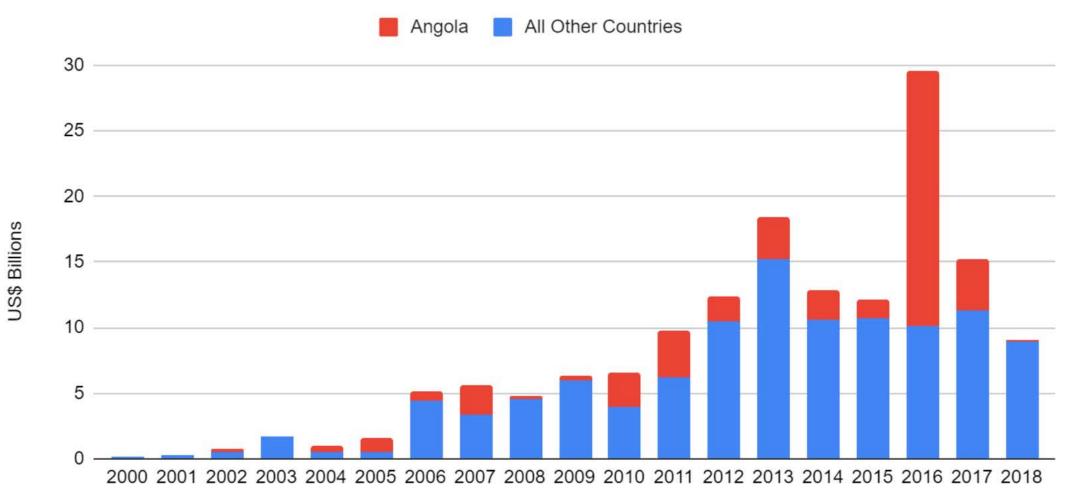






Source: SAIS-CARI Data

Chinese Loan Commitments to Africa 2000-2018





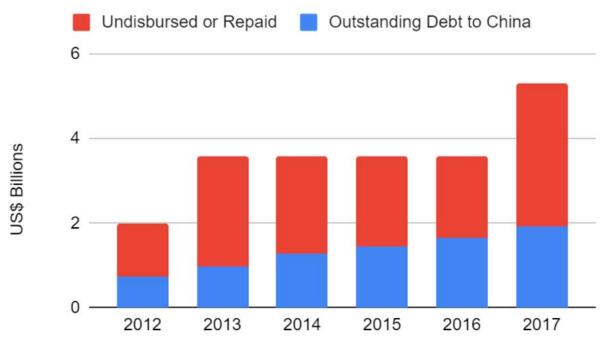


Source: SAIS-CARI Data

Commitments vs. Debt: Nigeria Example

The difference between loan commitments and outstanding debt is often misinterpreted by the media and scholars

Nigeria's Outstanding Debt to China vs. Total Chinese Loan Commitments, 2012-2017



Source: SAIS-CARI data, Nigerian Debt Management Office (DMO)

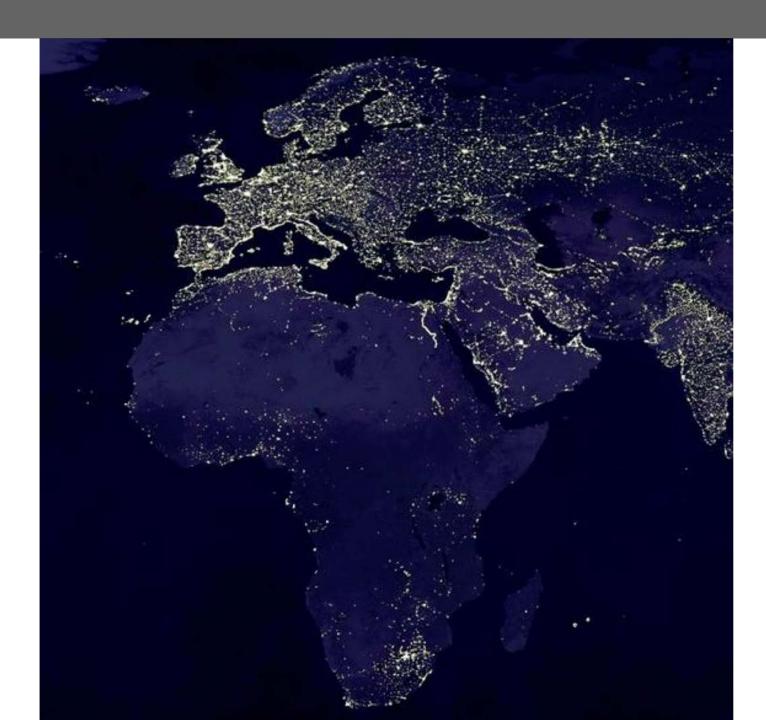


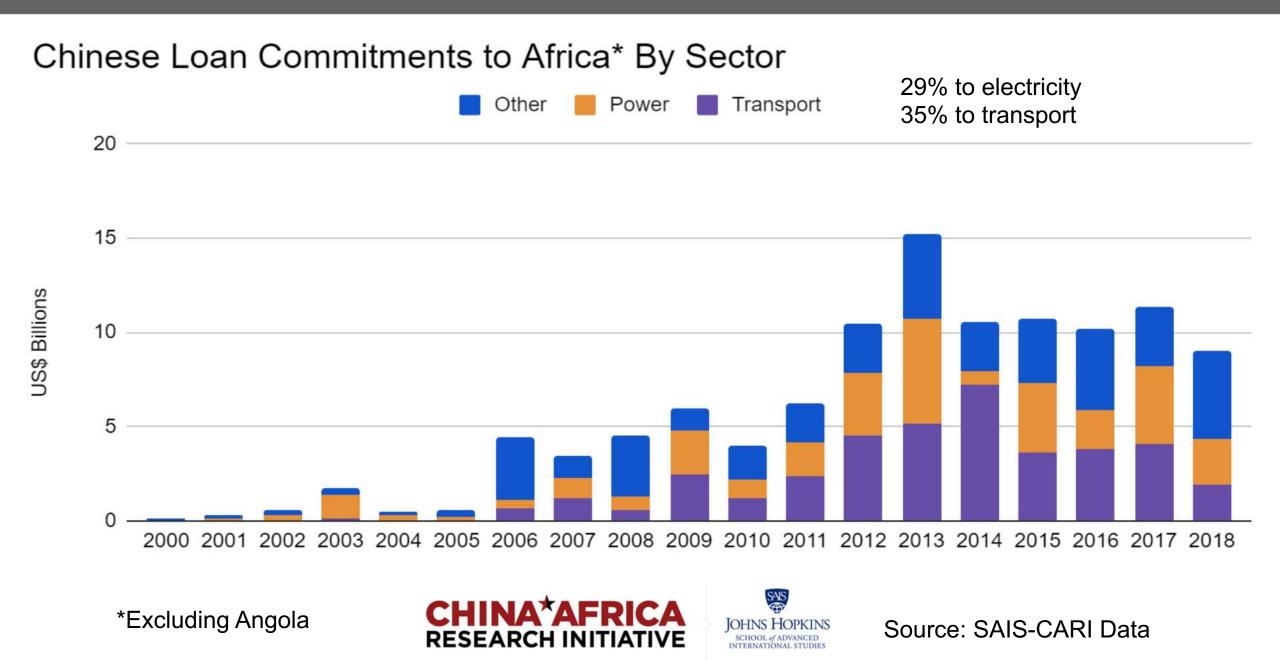
Nigerian President Muhammadu Buhari with Xi Jinping Source: The Guardian

Loan Commitments	Average	Loan Disbursements	Amount Repaid 2000-	Outstanding Debt 2017
2000-2017	Disbursement Period	2000-2017	2017	
\$5.3 Billion	5-6 Years	\$2.5 Billion	\$580 million	\$1.9 Billion



Power gap: Africa by night





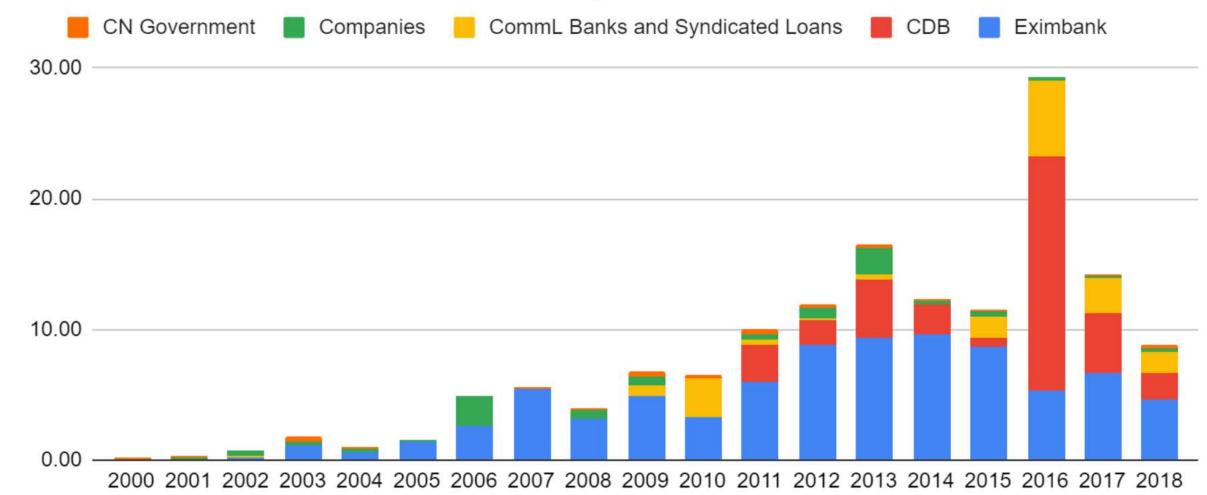


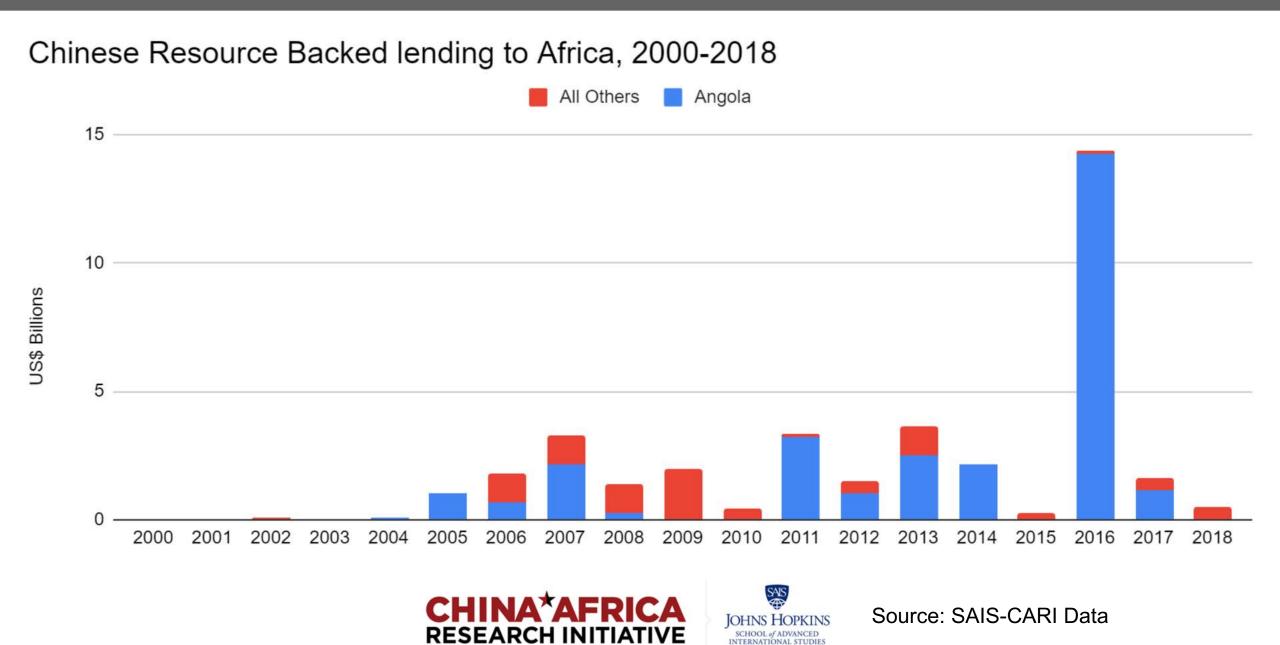
Source: SAIS-CARI Data



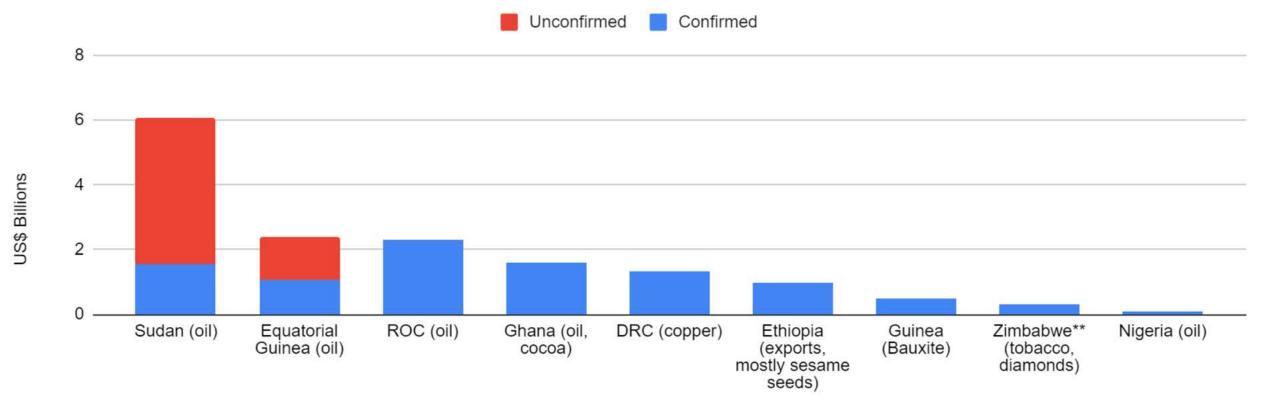
US\$ Billions

Chinese Loan Commitments to Africa By Lender





Resource Backed Loans to Africa*, 2000-2018, US\$ billions



- Resource-backed loan commitments (RBLs) from 2000-2018 to Angola (oil) total \$29 billion, 75% of all
 resource-backed loans to Africa
- RBLs to other countries from 2000-2018 account for only 6%-12% of all loans to Africa

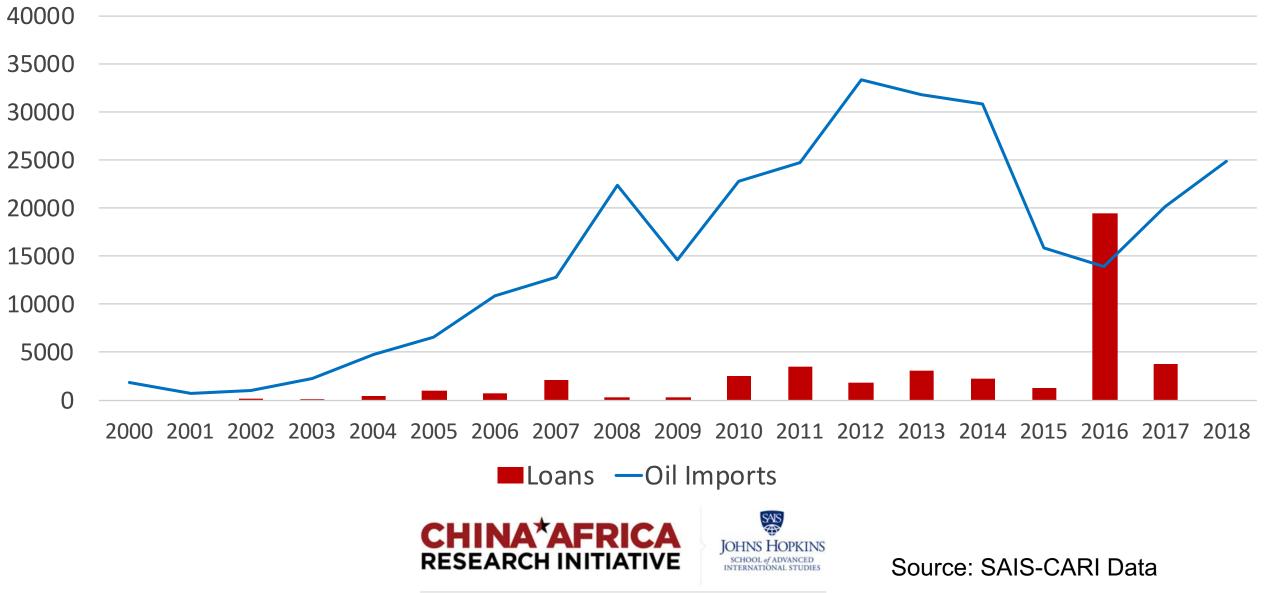
*Excluding Angola





Source: SAIS-CARI Data **Zimbabwe RBLs likely underestimated

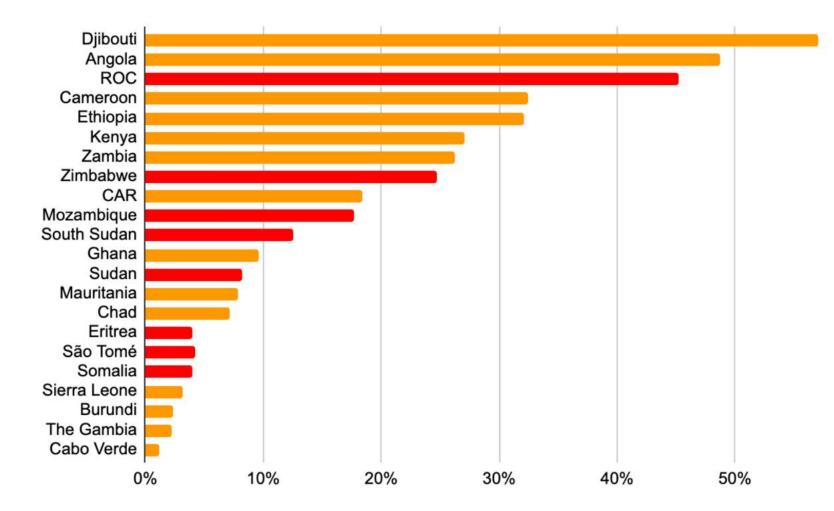
China's Oil Imports from Angola vs. Lending to Angola (USD mil)



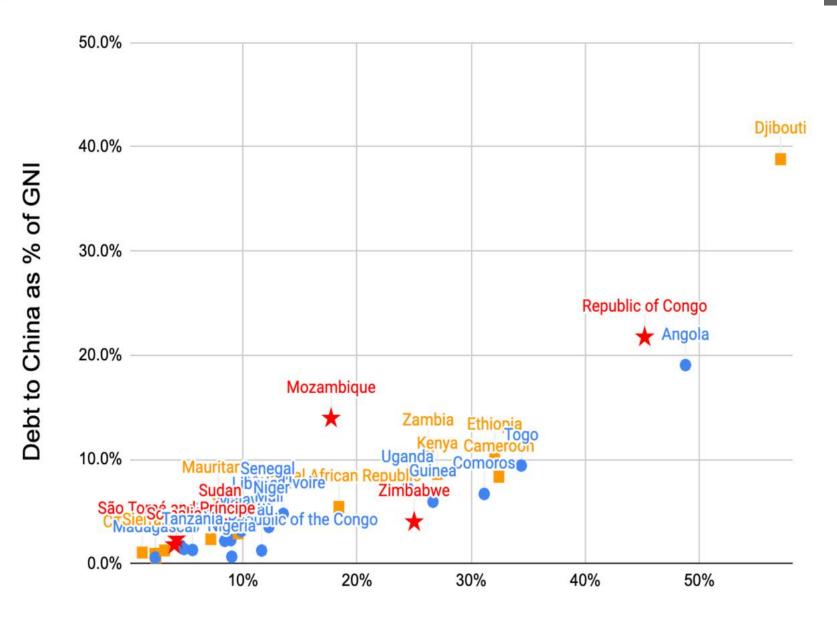
World Bank: DSSI Data June 2020

- 40 low income African countries (including Angola)
- 22 high risk/in debt distress

Chinese debt as % of PPG debt in 22 High Risk/In Distress Countries

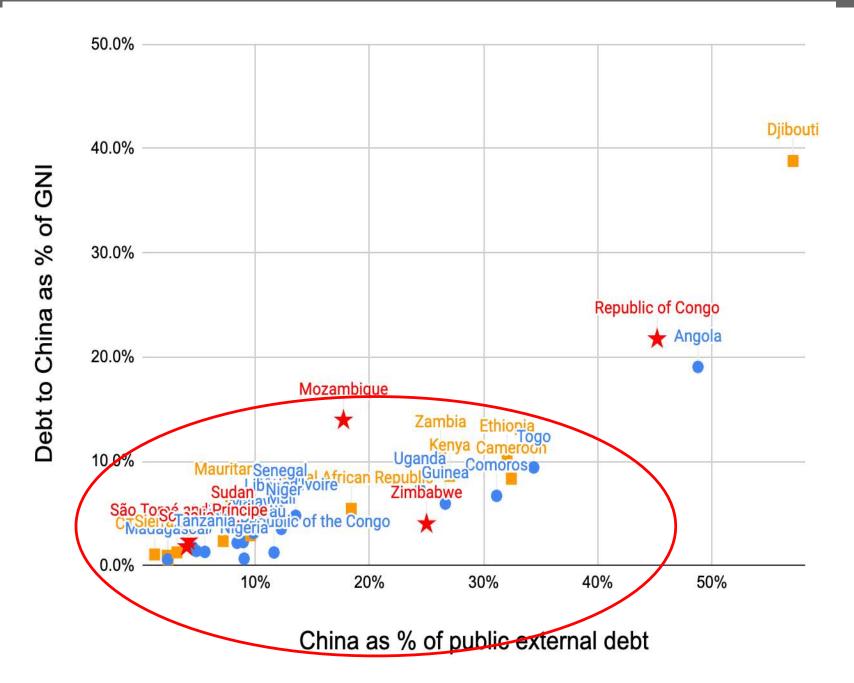


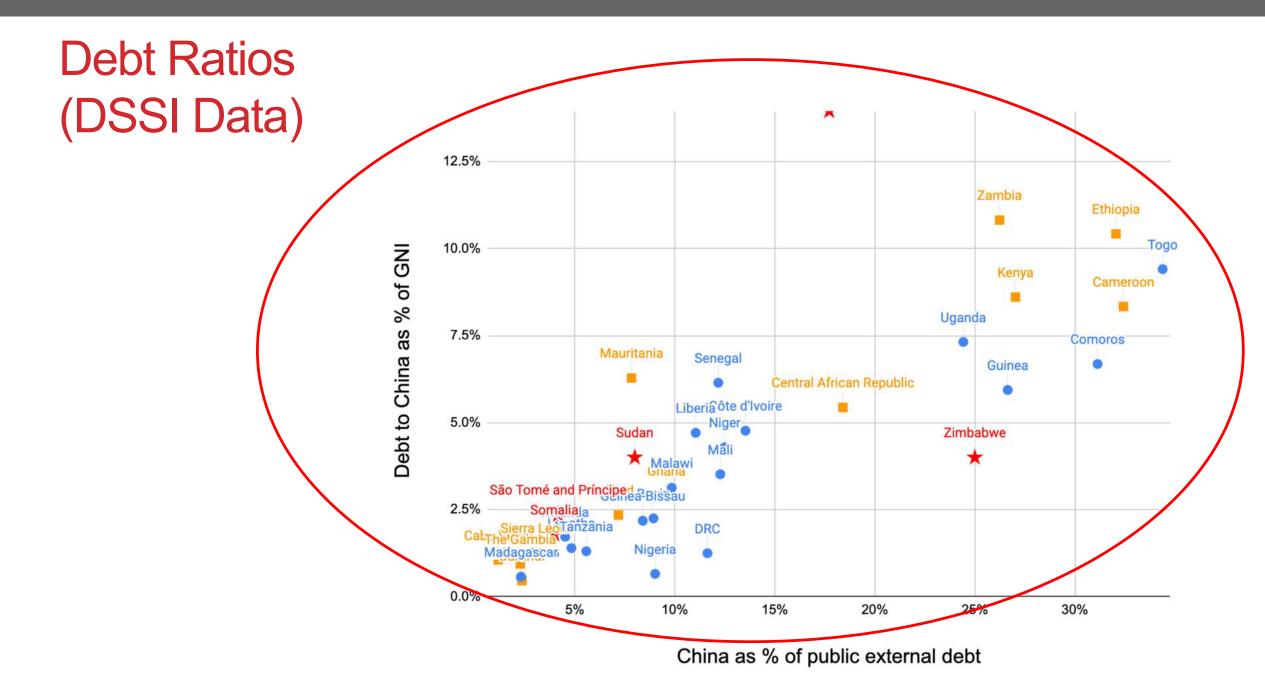
Debt Ratios (DSSI Data)



China as % of public external debt

Debt Ratios (DSSI Data)

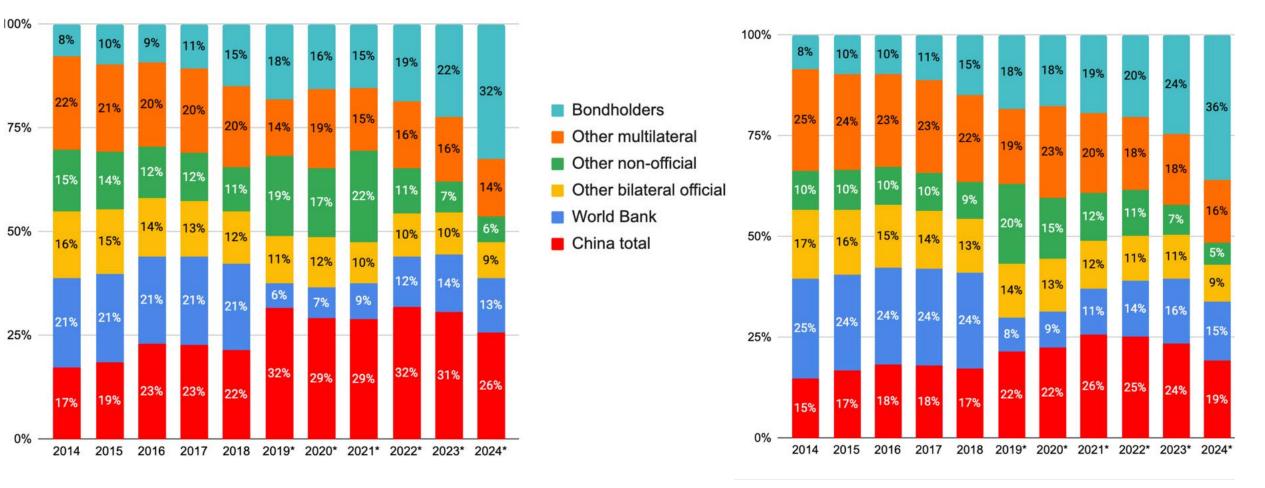




% share of lender in debt stock/debt service*

with Angola

without Angola



Source: World Bank IDS; The data are for all African low-income countries except South Sudan, whose debt data is not available.

DSSI: In Over half of High/In Debt-Distress Countries, China is a Minor Lender – 2018 PPG Debt Stock

- 1. Burundi (2%)
- 2. Cape Verde (1%)
- 3. Chad (7%)
- 4. Eritrea (4%)
- 5. The Gambia (2%)
- 6. Ghana (10%)

- 7. Mauritania (8%)
- 8. São Tomé & Principe (4%)
- 9. Sierra Leone (3%)
- 10. Somalia (4%)
- 11. South Sudan (13%)
- 12. Sudan (8%)

DSSI: In 7 High/In Debt-Distress Countries China is a Major Lender – 2018 PPG debt stock

- 1. Zambia (26%)
- 2. Kenya (27%)
- 3. Cameroon (32%)
- 4. Ethiopia (32%)
- 5. Republic of Congo (45%)
- 6. Angola (49%)
- 7. Djibouti (57%)

DSSI: In 7 High/In Debt-Distress Countries China is a Major Lender – 2018 PPG debt stock

- 1. Zambia (26%)
- 2. Kenya (27%)
- 3. Cameroon (32%) restructured in 2019
- 4. Ethiopia (32%) restructured in 2018
- 5. Republic of Congo (45%) restructured in 2019
- 6. Angola (49%) refinancing in 2016
- 7. Djibouti (57%) restructuring MOU 2019

World Bank debt data: Issues

- Compare with CARI loan commitment data
- Official creditors = China Eximbank, China Development Bank
 - How to treat Taiwan? Liberia Example
 - China International Fund (Sam Pa's company in Hong Kong) São Tomé & Principe
- Borrowers
 - Public and Publicly Guaranteed versus Private
 - The Special Purpose Vehicle problem: Sierra Leone toll road PPP

Appendix 1b: Chinese Lending and African Debt (all \$ are in US\$ millions) - continued

Country	Risk of ex- ternal debt distress	CARI 2000-18 CN Ioan commit- ment	2018 Debt to China as % of loan commit- ment	China as % of debt by official bilateral lenders	Biggest bilateral offical lender	2018 DSSI debt stock: China	China as % of PPG external debt	Debt to China as % of GNI	World Bank as % of PPG external debt	Bonds as % of PPG exterenal debt	Debt service due 2020: China	China as % of debt service due 2020
Djibouti	High	1,414	84%	81%	China	1,187	57%	39%	7%	0%	93	58%
Ethiopia	High	13,729	64%	75%	China	8,733	32%	10%	31%	4%	971	42%
Eritrea	In distress	632	5%	24%	China	31	4%	NA	57%	0%	5	15%
The Gambia	High	25	60%	10%	Saudi Arabia	15	2%	1%	17%	0%	3	3%
Ghana	High	4,070	46%	49%	China	1,861	10%	3%	20%	26%	235	13%
Guinea	Moderate	2,008	32%	58%	China	637	27%	6%	14%	0%	105	46%
Guinea- Bissau	Moderate	94	34%	28%	China	32	8%	2%	29%	0%	1	4%
Kenya	High	9,048	83%	74%	China	7,502	27%	9%	21%	17%	1,008	38%
Lesotho	Moderate	132	33%	40%	China	44	5%	1%	37%	0%	5	5%
Liberia	Moderate	50	266%	69%	China	133	11%	5%	31%	0%	1	2%
Madagascar	Low	439	18%	20%	China	78	2%	1%	49%	0%	6	4%
Malawi	Moderate	262	84%	51%	China	220	10%	3%	41%	0%	22	12%
Mali	Moderate	1,153	51%	53%	China	587	12%	4%	35%	0%	38	16%

Appendix 1b: Chinese Lending and African Debt (all \$ are in US\$ millions) - continued

SPV

Country	Risk of ex- ternal debt distress	CARI 2000-18 CN Ioan commit- ment	2018 Debt to China as % of Ioan commit- ment	China as % of debt by official bilateral lenders	Biggest bilateral offical lender	2018 DSSI debt stock: China	China as % of PPG external debt	Debt to China as % of GNI	World Bank as % of PPG external debt	Bonds as % of PPG exterenal debt	Debt service due 2020: China	China as % of debt service due 2020
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Dec. 2019 Liberia Request for 4 year ECF (IMF)

Table 3. Liberia: Structure of External Public Debt as of June-20181/

Text Table 3. Liberia: Structure of External Public Debt as of June-2019^{1/}

				-	USD millions	Percent of Total	Percent of GDP ^{2/}
	USD millions	Percent of Total	Percent of GDP	Multilateral	889	87.5	30.6
Multilateral	805	93.8	27.5	IMF	209	20.6	7.2
IMF	231	26.9	7.9	World Bank	440	43.3	15.1
World Bank	356	41.5	12.2	AfDB	129	12.6	4.4
AfDB	92	10.7	3.1	EIB	54	5.3	1.9
EIB	55	6.4	1.9	Other Multilateral	57	5.6	2.0
Other Multilateral	72	8.4	2.5	Bilateral:Non-Paris Club	127	12.5	4.4
Bilateral:Non-Paris Club	54	6.2	1.8	China	55	5.4	1.9
China	5	0.6	0.2		17		
Kuwait	15	1.7	0.5	Kuwait	17	1.7	0.6
Saudi Arabia	34	3.9	1.1	Saudi Arabia	51	5.0	1.7
	859	100.0	29.3	Other Bilateral	5	0.5	0.2
Total Sources: Liberian authorities and IMF st		100.0	29.5	Total	1016	100.0	34.9
sources, cibertair authornes and twir st	arr con the transfer	and the second		Concernent a theoretical construction of the are	the set of the local set of the		

Debt stock on disbursement base, excluding debt to Taiwan Province of China (85.4 mil) that is not servicing due to the Sources: Liberian authorities and IMF staff calculations. lack of diplomatic relationship.

¹ Debt stock on disbursement basis.

	Creditor Type	Creditor Country/Multilateral Agency	Т	otal Debt Out	tstanding and	Disbursed	
WB	Data are in US\$ thousands		2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
DSSI	Official bilateral	China	84,196	84,196	84,196	100,119	133,067
Data		India	0	1,215	1,215	1,215	1,350
Dala		Kuwait	9,227	9,570	20,754	20,837	20,804
		Saudi Arabia	18,540	18,540	26,532	31,166	38,885
	Total Official bilateral		111,963	113,521	132,697	153,336	194,106

SAIS-CARI Interactive Database

\$ USD (M)	COUNTRY	SECTOR	PURPOSE	YEAR
5	Liberia	Multisector	SKD Sports Complex Renovations and other projects	2006
50	Liberia	Transport	Roberts International Airport Rehabilitation	2017

Conclusion

- New data show that China makes up 22% of public debt stock (2018) and 29% of debt service (2020) in low income Africa. Yet China's role should not be overestimated. In over half of the 22 countries facing debt distress, China is a small lender. Their debt problems are not made in China.
- In seven of these 22 countries, China accounts for a quarter or more of all public and publicly guaranteed debt: Angola, Djibouti, Cameroon, Republic of Congo, Ethiopia, Kenya, and Zambia. Four of these countries negotiated debt restructuring with Chinese lenders in 2018 and 2019.
- Chinese banks' "project-by-project" analysis may have disregarded the overall debt risk in borrower countries. Only a quarter of Chinese lending is secured by natural resource exports.
- Borrower governments should carefully plan the financing of their share of project costs. A large portion of Chinese loan commitments are slow to disburse, partly due to borrowers' inability to meet their share of project responsibilities.