

受験番号/Examinee's No.					

令和2年度 2020 Academic Year
東京大学大学院新領域創成科学研究科
Graduate School of Frontier Sciences, The University of Tokyo

--- 国際協力学専攻 ---

Department of International Studies

修士課程一般入試 入学試験問題
Ordinary Examination for Master Course

専門科目 Specialized Subject

令和2年1月21日(火) January 21 (Tue), 2020
14:00—15:10 (70 minutes)

注意事項 Instructions

1. 試験開始の合図があるまで、この問題冊子を開いてはいけません。
Do not open this booklet until you are instructed to do so.
2. 解答には、必ず黒色鉛筆または黒色シャープペンシルを使用しなさい。
Use a black pencil or a black mechanical pencil to write your answers.
3. 解答用紙・草稿用紙はそれぞれ1枚です。破損した場合を除き、解答用紙もしくは草稿用紙を2枚以上配布することはありません。
You have been provided 1 answering sheet and 1 drafting sheet. Unless they are damaged, you may not exchange or request additional sheets.
4. 解答用紙の所定欄に、受験番号を必ず記入しなさい。また、問題冊子・草稿用紙にも受験番号を記入しなさい。受験番号が記入されていない場合には採点されない場合があります。
In the designated blanks on the answering sheet, fill in your Examinee's No. Fill in your Examinee's No. in the designated blanks on the question booklet and the drafting sheet as well. If those are not filled in properly, your answers may not be scored.
5. 解答用紙に、解答に関係のない文字、記号、符号などを記入してはいけません。
Do not mark or make any irrelevant symbols or writings on your answering sheet.
6. 問題冊子・解答用紙・草稿用紙を持ち帰ってはいけません。
Do not take the question booklet, answering sheet, and drafting sheet out of the room.
7. 試験時間は70分です。ただし、試験開始後30分を経過した後は、問題冊子・解答用紙・草稿用紙を試験監督に提出し、退室してください。退室してもかまいません。
The examination time is 70 minutes. You must remain in the room for at least 30 minutes once the examination starts. When you leave, you must submit your question booklet, answering sheet, and drafting sheet to the proctor.

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問題

図 1 は、過去約 30 年間に低所得・中所得国及び地域が、海外から受領した ODA、外国直接投資 (Foreign Direct Investment; FDI)、個人送金 (Remittances) の金額を示すものである。図 2a は、2018 年に最も多くの個人送金額を受領した 10 か国及び地域の受領額である。図 2b は、受領額が GDP に占める割合が最も大きい 10 か国及び地域の GDP 比率を示す。図 3 は、2017 年に最も多くの個人送金額を送った 10 か国及び地域の送金額を示す。表 1 は、図 2a と図 2b の上位 5 か国それぞれに関する主な社会経済統計をまとめたものである。

なお、外国直接投資とは、外国の企業が事業を行う目的で行う投資のことであり、個人送金とは、移民や海外出稼ぎ労働者が母国に送る金額である。

以下の問いに答えなさい。

- 1) 図 1 から、近年個人送金総額は ODA 総額をはるかに上回っていることが分かるが、個人送金は、受領国の社会経済発展にどのような影響を与えうるか。図 1～3 および表 1 を参考にしながら、ODA 資金や FDI と比べた際に、(a) 個人送金はその国の発展に特に有効に機能すると考えられる面と (b) そうでない面の両面を論じなさい。
- 2) 今後も増加すると見込まれている個人送金を受領国の広義の発展に結びつけて行くためには、どのような仕組みや方策が考えられるか、あなたの意見を述べ、説明しなさい。

Problem

Figure 1 shows the amounts of Official Development Assistance (ODA), Foreign Direct Investment (FDI), and Remittances received by low-income and middle-income countries/regions over the past 30 years. Figure 2a shows the amounts of Remittances received by the top 10 recipient countries/regions. Figure 2b shows the shares of Remittances as a percent of GDP for the top 10 countries/regions that received the highest shares in 2018. Figure 3 shows the amounts of Remittances sent by the 10 major remitting countries/regions in 2017. Table 1 summarizes the main socio-economic statistics for the top 5 countries/regions in Figures 2a and 2b.

Note: FDI is the capital investment made by companies in one country into business interests located in another country whereas Remittances are the money sent by immigrants or migrant workers to their mother countries.

Answer the following questions.

- 1) Figure 1 shows that in recent years, the total amount of Remittances has surpassed that of ODA. Consider how Remittances could affect the socio-economic development of recipient countries. Referring to Figures 1 to 3 and Table 1, discuss the following two aspects; (a) how Remittances may work more effectively for the development of the recipient country relative to ODA and FDI and (b) how Remittances may work less effectively relative to ODA and FDI.
- 2) Given the increasing trend of Remittances, propose and explain possible mechanisms or methods that, if put in place, could enhance Remittance's impact on the development of the recipient country in a broader sense.

☒ 1/ Figure 1: Remittance flows to Low- and Middle-Income countries (excluding China) are now larger than FDI and Development Assistance

Source) Barne, D. and Pirlea, F. 2019. Data Blog “Money sent home by workers now largest source of external financing in low- and middle-income countries (excluding China),” The World Bank Group.

<https://blogs.worldbank.org/opendata/money-sent-home-workers-now-largest-source-external-financing-low-and-middle-income>

☒ 2a/ Figure 2a: Top Remittance Recipients in 2018 (\$ billion)

☒ 2b/ Figure 2b: Top Remittance Recipients in 2018 (Percentage of GDP)

Source) Figure 1.2 on page 2 in “Migration and Remittances - Recent Developments and Outlook (2019) by The Global Knowledge Partnership on Migration and Development, The World Bank Group.

<https://www.knomad.org/sites/default/files/2019-04/Migrationanddevelopmentbrief31.pdf>

☒ 3/ Figure 3: Outward Remittances from Major Sending Countries, 2017

Source) Figure 1.3 on page 4 in “Migration and Remittances - Recent Developments and Outlook (2019) by The Global Knowledge Partnership on Migration and Development, The World Bank Group.

<https://www.knomad.org/sites/default/files/2019-04/Migrationanddevelopmentbrief31.pdf>

表 1/ Table 1

	Population	GDP per capita	Imports of goods & services	Exports of goods & services	Agriculture, forestry, & fishing, value added	Manufacturing, value added	Services, value added	FDI net inflows	Net ODA received	Net ODA received per capita	Income share held by lowest 20%	Poverty head-count ratio ^{a)}	Mortality rate, under 5 ^{b)}	Primary completion rate ^{c)}
	1,000 persons	Current USD	% of GDP	% of GDP	% of GDP	% of GDP	% of GDP	% of GDP	% of GNI	Current USD	%	% of population	Per 1,000 live births	% of relevant age group
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)
A: Top 5 Remittance Recipients (by the amount)														
India	1,338,659	1981.5	22.0	18.8	15.6	14.9	48.5	1.5	0.1	2.3	8.1	21.2	38.7	94.4
China	1,386,395	8759.0	18.2	20.0	7.6	29.3	51.9	1.4	0.0	-0.8	6.4	0.7	9.2	98.3
Mexico	124,777	9281.1	39.4	37.6	3.4	17.2	60.4	2.8	0.1	5.9	4.9	2.2	13.4	104.1
Philippines	105,173	2981.9	40.9	31.0	9.7	19.5	59.9	3.3	0.0	1.5	5.7	6.1	29.1	108.7
Egypt, Arab Rep.	96,443	2440.5	29.3	15.8	11.5	16.4	53.0	3.1	0.0	-1.2	9.1	1.3	21.9	97.2
B: Top 5 Remittance Recipients (by % of GDP)														
Tonga	102	4217.5	73.4	21.5	17.2	6.2	-	-1.3	18.4	787.6	6.8	1.0	16.1	116.1
Kyrgyz Republic	6,198	1242.8	66.4	34.3	12.5	15.0	49.9	-1.4	6.3	74.3	9.9	1.5	20.0	101.6
Tajikistan	8,880	806.0	40.9	15.7	21.2	10.0	41.4	2.6	3.7	34.2	7.4	4.8	35.9	94.9
Haiti	10,982	765.6	56.5	18.8	17.7	6.6	24.8	4.5	11.6	89.3	5.5	25.0	66.7	-
Nepal	27,627	900.6	42.9	9.1	26.2	5.1	51.6	0.8	5.0	45.5	8.3	15.0	33.4	121.7

Source) World Bank Data Base

Note) All information is for 2017 except for the followings. Columns (5) & (6): Tonga-2016, Haiti-2012; Column (7): Haiti-2012; Columns (11) & (12): India-2011, China-2015, Mexico-2016, Philippines-2015, Egypt-2015, Tonga-2015, Tajikistan-2015, Haiti-2012, Nepal-2010; Column (14): China-2009, Tonga-2013.

a) % of the population living on less than \$1.90 a day at 2011 international prices.

b) the probability per 1,000 that a newborn baby will die before reaching age five.

c) the number of new entrants (enrollments minus repeaters) in the last grade of primary education, regardless of age, divided by the population at the entrance age for the last grade of primary education.