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# AN ECONOMIC ANALYSIS OF AID FUNGIBILITY: JAPAN'S OFFICIAL DEVELOPMENT ASSISTANCE TO INDONESIA

A Research Thesis submitted in fulfilment of the requirements for the degree of Masters of Applied Economics at Massey University

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### STATEMENT OF SOURCES

The work presented in this study is the original and independent work of the author, except where otherwise stated or acknowledged. No part of this work has been previously submitted to this, or any other university, for the attainment of a formal qualification.

Keiju Mitsuhashi 3 February, 1997

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#### **ABSTRACT**

This study examines aid fungibility of Japan's official development assistance (ODA) to Indonesia for the period 1973 to 1994. Aid fungibility, often known as switching of aid money into non-development purposes, is one of the most controversial issues that impinges upon the macroeconomic effectiveness of foreign aid. In this study Japan's foreign aid to Indonesia is analysed, since Indonesia is one of the largest recipients of Japan's aid, and also since Japan is the largest aid donor to Indonesia.

Using the maximum likelihood cointegration econometric procedure and the error correction mechanism (ECM), the study analyses aid fungibility for non-development current expenditure, development expenditure and domestic revenue for Indonesia. The results indicate that none of Japan's total sectoral aid, other donors' total sectoral aid, and non-sectoral aid from all donors, leaks into non-development current expenditure or reduces domestic revenue. Hence, no evidence of aid fungibility at the aggregate level is found.

The study further analyses aid fungibility at the sectoral level for four major sections, i.e. social services sector, economic services sector, production sector, and other sectors. The empirical results provide no evidence that Japan's aid to the social services and production sectors is fungible. However, Japan's aid to the economic services sectors and other sectors is fungible. Furthermore, other donors' sectoral aid to all four sectors is fungible. Also, there is diversion of resources into the other sectors from other three combined sectors, i.e. social services sector, economic services sector, and production sector. This suggests that Japan's aid to the economic services sector and other donors' sectoral aid to the social services sector, economic services sector, production sector, may diverge into the other sectors. This study concludes by speculating the importance of aid sources and sectors to which aid is allocated as some of the factors that explain aid fungibility in Indonesia.

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#### LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

ADB Asian Development Bank

ADF Augmented Dickey-Fuller

AIDS Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome

APIC Association for Promotion of International Cooperation

BAPPENAS Badan Perencanaan Pembangunan Nasional

(Ministry of National Development Planning of Indonesia)

BHN Basic Human Needs

BPS Biro Pusat Statistik

(Indonesian Bureau of Central Statistics)

CEC Central East European Countries

CGI Consultative Group for Indonesia

CRS Creditor Reporting System

DAC Development Assistance Committee

DF Dickey-Fuller

DGP Data Generating Process

EBRD East Europe and European Bank for Reconstruction and Development

ECM Error Correction Mechanism

EPA Economic Planning Agency

EROA Economic Rehabilitation in Occupied Areas Fund

GARIOA Government Appropriation for Relief in Occupied Areas Fund

GDP Gross Domestic Product

GFS Government Finance Statistics

GNP Gross National Product

IDC International Development Center (Japan)

IFAD International Fund for Agricultural Development

IFS International Financial Statistics

IGGI Inter-Governmental Group for Indonesia

IMF International Monetary Fund

JICA Japan International Cooperation Agency

LLDC Least Less Developed Countries

MFA Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Indonesia

MFOA Ministry of Foreign Affairs

MITI Ministry of International Trade and Industry

MOF Ministry of Finance

ODA Official Development Assistance

OECD Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development

OECF Overseas Economic Cooperation Fund

OLS Ordinary Least Square

OOF Other Official Flows

PPP Purchasing Power Parity

REPELITA Rencana Pembangunan Lima Tahun

(5-year national development plan of Indonesia)

SUR Seemingly Unrelated Regression

UN United Nations

UNDP United Nations Development Programme

UNFPA United Nations Population Fund

UNICEF United Nations Children's Fund

WFP World Food Programme

WHO World Health Organisation