## Loans versus Grants in Japanese Bilateral ODA - Evidence from Panel Data

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### **Research Question**

- Does the grant-loan ratio in Japanese bilateral ODA account for the economic/political relationship with the recipient as well as the recipients' characteristics?
- If so, what is the determinant for the proportion of grants, in terms of the recipients characteristics?

### Former Studies

- Many researchers discuss the allocation of aid, but there are few researches that study (1) the allocation of grants versus loans, (2) the determinants from the perspective recipients' characteristics
- For the grant-loan argument, Odedokun (2003) examines the determinants of the ratio of grants out of total ODA, focusing on donors' characteristics.
- Schudel (2008) studies the relationship between corruptions and aid allocations.

1   lgrantsratio   log(grants/total ODA)   999   -0. 392   0. 808   -4. 52     2   lgrants_gdp   log(grants/GDP per capita)   953   -20. 233   2. 236   -27. 97   -1     3   debtpolicy   "CPIA debt policy rating (1=low to 6=high)"   533   3. 462   0. 909   1     macromanagemen   "CPIA macroeconomic management rating (1=low to 6=high)"   533   3. 701   0. 709   1     4   t   6=high)"   533   3. 701   0. 709   1     "CPIA transparency, accountability, and corruption in the public sector rating (1=low to 6=high)"   533   2. 878   0. 668   1     5   transparency   to 6=high)"   533   2. 878   0. 668   1     6   caccount   Current account balance (% of GDP)   1089   -3. 274   12. 342   -51	nax
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# Hypothesis

- Heavy external debts reduce the loans because it raises the risk of not repaying loans
- GDP per capita and GDP growth rate: relatively richer countries would receive more loans
- Policy quality: better policy quality (good governance) would increase loans
- Economic ties with Japan (measured by FDI) would increase grants and aid volume
- Asian countries have traditionally receive more ODA from Japan, but how about grant-loan ratio?

# Model

- Panel-data random-effects (RE) model and fixed-effects (FE) model are used
- Dependent variable: rate of grants out of total ODA amount, the amounts of grants

→comparing the two dependent variables, we can see if the independent variable have the same effects in terms of ratio and volume

• To maintain the number of observations, two sets of independent variables are tested

	(1) Igrantsratio	(1) (2)	(2)	(3)	(4)
		lgrantsratio	Igrants_gdp	lgrants_gdp	
	0.383		-0.423		
debtpolicy -	(3.64)***		(1.94)*		
macromanagement	-0.327		0.243		
	(3.31)***		(1.18)		
transparency	-0.366		0.387		
	(2.93)***		(1.50)		
caccount -	0.017	0.019	-0.006	0.001	
	(2.63)***	(2.86)***	(0.49)	(0.14)	
	0.000	0.000	0.001	0.000	
caccountsqrd	(1.42)	(1.12)	(1.71)*	(1.63)	
	-0.163	-0.173	0.045	0.108	
Idebt	(2.61)***	(2.99)+++	(0.35)	(1.38)	
ltrade	-0.056	-0.353	0.317	0.423	
	(0.33)	(1.72)*	(0.91)	(1.44)	
#10 10 10 10 10 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 0	-0.186	-0.028	-0.469	-0.267	
Imilitaryex	(1.96)*	(0.26)	(2.45)**	(1.73)*	
1997 - 1997 - 1997 - 1997 - 1997 - 1997 - 1997 - 1997 - 1997 - 1997 - 1997 - 1997 - 1997 - 1997 - 1997 - 1997 -	-0.183	-1 239	3 5 2 3	0.988	
fdi_gdp	(0.12)	(6 91)+++	(1.12)	(4 24)***	
	-2 304	-0.754	-1186	0.535	
fdisqrd —	(1 79)*	(3.71)+++	(0.42)	(1.99)**	
gdp_gr -	0.005	0.026	-0.065	-0.030	
	(0.32)	(2.11)**	(1.94)*	(1.83)*	
lgdp	-0.308	-0.260	-0.244	-0.380	
	(5.06)***	(3.88)***	(1.99)**	(3.87)***	
asia	-0.530	-0.631	1.192	1.481	
	(3.43)***	(3 24)***	(3.89)***	(5.09)**	
dac_2	0.437	0 537	0.062	-0 341	
	(1.29)	(0.93)	(0.09)	(0.40)	
dac_3	-0.157	-0 187	-0 633	-0.766	
	(0.91)	(0.78)	(1.83)*	(7.16)**	
exercises in the	0.064	0.028	-3 437	-2 501	
dac_4 —	(0.18)	(0.10)	(4.67)***	(5 06)***	
		-0.057		-0.244	
polconiii —		(0.18)		(0.58)	
pr		0.008		-0.002	
		(0.18)		(1.50)	
		0.001		-0.001	
polity -		(0.30)		(0.17)	
	8 4 5 6	7363	-14 240	-11 446	
	(4.73)+++	/3 <91+++	(4 13)***	/1 911444	
N	132	323	132	272	
Number of groups	40	73	40	72	
Wald Chi servered	141.20	120.67	126.20	202.20	
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	(5)	ര	(7)	(8)
	Igrantsratio	lgrantsratio	lgrants_gdp	lgrants_gdp
debtpolicy	0.436		-0.340	
	(3.02)***		(1.04)	
macromanagement	-0.231		0.307	
	(2.09)**		(1.23)	
transparency	-0.048		0.063	
	(0.28)		(0.16)	
	0.016	0.021	0.014	0.006
caccount	(1.76)*	(2.49)**	(0.67)	(0.59)
second and the second sec	0.000	0.001	0.001	0.000
caccountsqrd	(1.42)	(1.99)**	(2.20)**	(1.39)
	-0.226	-0.187	0.187	0.152
idebt	(2.57)**	(2.55)**	(0.94)	(1.60)
ltrade	-0.422	-0.621	1.121	0.491
	(1.29)	(1.88)*	(1.53)	(1.14)
7. <u>21</u> 23	-0.113	-0.093	-1.295	-0.638
Imilitaryex	(0.54)	(0.41)	(2.74)***	(2.18)**
Service and	-0.841	-1.257	4.407	1.168
tdi_gdp	(0.40)	(6.75)***	(0.93)	(4.82)***
fdisqrd	-2.237	-0.661	-0.993	0.734
	(1.43)	(3.00)***	(0.28)	(2.56)**
gdp_gr	0.004	0.029	-0.068	-0.025
	(0.24)	(2.70)***	(2.04)**	(1.74)*
lgdp	-0.381	-0.000	-1.099	-1.212
	(2.29)**	(0.00)	(2.93)***	(6.58)***
94 <b>4</b> - 4444 (*)	And the American States of the	-0.304		0.103
poleoniii		(0.82)		(0.21)
pr		-0.023		-0.089
		(0.32)		(0.94)
State of the second		0.001		0.002
polity		(0.15)	_	(0.21)
	9.956	2.107	2.431	7.725
_cons	(2.12)**	(0.52)	(0.23)	(1.46)
N	132	323	132	323
Number of groups	40	73	40	73
R-squared	0.39	0.22	0.41	0.33

p=0.1; \*\* p=0.05; \*\*\* p=0.01

T-statistics are given in parenthesis

Table 3: Results from FE models

## Results

- Heavy external debts and poorer policy quality against debts actually reduce the grants
- Better macroeconomic management (and to some extent transparency) fosters loans
- Economic tie with Japan had little effect after controlling for policy quality
- More GDP per capita would reduce grants, as expected
- Asian countries are likely to receive more loans, and they receive larger amount of grants as well