

YEVA HARUTYUNYAN, Ph.D.
Institute of Oriental Studies, NAS RA,
Scientific Secretary, senior researcher
E-mail: yeva.harutyunyan1@gmail.com
DOI: 10.56925/2953-7894-2022.5-88

JICA'S ACTIVITIES IN ARMENIA AND AZERBAIJAN (Comparative analysis)

Keywords: ODA, JICA, Japan, Armenia, Azerbaijan, grant, loan, technical assistance.

Introduction

Official development assistance (ODA) is aid provided by developed countries to developing states aiming to support economic and social developments. Japan's ODA started in 1954 after joining the Colombo Plan which was established in 1950 by the British Commonwealth to provide technical assistance to the countries of South Asia. Japan has started to provide post war reparations to Asian states such as Burma, the Philippines, Indonesia and Vietnam since 1955.¹ Thus, Japan's assistance to developing countries launched from the formation of its reparation policy towards Asian states.

20 developed states² established the Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) in 1960 for providing ODA

¹ Yanagihara T., *International Trends in Development Aid and Japan's ODA*, p. 1, http://www.jiia.or.jp/en/pdf/digital_library/world/170331_yanagihara.pdf

² Later 18 countries also have become members of the Organization and at the moment the OECD consists of 38 members. Japan joined to OECD in 1964. See *Our Global Reach*, <https://www.oecd.org/about/members-and-partners/>

to developing countries.³ OECD was a prototype of the Marshall Plan, through which the United States had been providing aid to the states of Western Europe to recover their economy after World War II.

Japan established the Overseas Economic Cooperation Fund⁴ (OECF) in 1961 and the Overseas Technical Cooperation Agency (OTCA) in 1962 for providing overseas assistance. In October 1961 Japan became a founding member of the Development Assistance Committee (DAC) within OECD.⁵ In 1964 Japan joined the OECD which announced the start of Japanese overseas aid. 20 years later after joining the OECD Japan became the second largest donor of ODA and in 1991 - the largest bilateral aid donor, accounting for 20% of total DAC aid.⁶

Japan provides two types of overseas aid - bilateral and multilateral. Multilateral aid is provided through international, regional organizations and regional development banks such as the World Bank, the United Nations agencies, Asian Development Bank and so on.⁷

There are three types of bilateral aid – grants, loans and technical assistance. Due to the grant assistance developing states try to overcome economic difficulties, while low-cost yen loans are promoting the economic growth of recipient countries through the development of economic infrastructures. The provision of technical assistance is to provide practical assistance via dispatching experts, organizing training for local officials, the supplement of equipment or

³ *List of OECD Member Countries - Ratification of the Convention on the OECD*, <https://www.oecd.org/about/document/ratification-oecd-convention.htm>

⁴ The mission of OECF is to provide developing loans to developing states. See *DAC in Dates, The History of OECD's Development Assistance Committee*, 2006, p. 13, <https://www.oecd.org/dac/1896808.pdf>

⁵ *DAC in Dates*, op. cit., p. 22.

⁶ Ibid.

⁷ Potter D., *Japan's Official Development Assistance*, p. 14.

financial aid.⁸ Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA) which was established in 1974 has provided Grant aid and technical assistance, while ODA loans have been provided by Japan Bank for International Cooperation (JBIC) which was formatted after the consolidation of the Overseas Economic Cooperation Fund with Export – Import Bank in 1999. It is notable that due to JBIC's efforts, Japanese exports, imports, and economic activities overseas have been promoted. The main mission of JBIC is to support developing states to develop their infrastructures which in turn support Japan to provide its country with vitally important energy resources. There are the following types of loans offered by JBIC: Export loans, Import loans, Overseas investment loans, United loans, Equity Participations, Guarantees, Bridge loans.⁹

In 2008 three schemes of Japan's Official Development Assistance (ODA): (a) technical assistance offered by “old JICA”, (b) Japanese ODA loans extended by “old JBIC”, and (c) part of the grant aid (with no obligation for repayment) provided by Japan's Ministry of Foreign Affairs (MOFA) were integrated by formatting “**New JICA**” (see Table 1).¹⁰

It is important to note that since the formatting of New JICA, the lion's share of Japan's assistance has been provided to loans. According to Japan's financing for development database from 2009 until 2018, over 56% of Japan's bilateral ODA has been extended as loans. Even in 2017 the share of loans of bilateral ODA reached 61%. Technical assistance covers up to 15% of Japan's bilateral ODA (see Table 2).¹¹

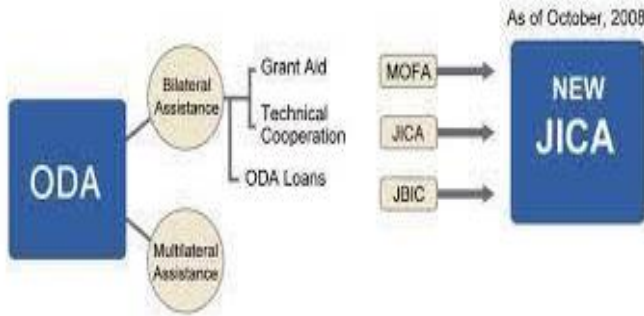
⁸ *Technical Cooperation Projects*, <https://www.jica.go.jp/project/english/-index.html>

⁹ *JBIC Profile Role and Function*, <https://www.jbic.go.jp/ja/about/role-function/images/jbic-brochure-english.pdf>

¹⁰ *New JICA*, https://www.jica.go.jp/english/publications/jica_archive/brochures/pdf/newjica2009.pdf

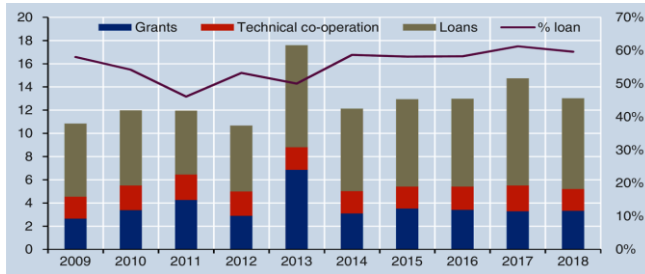
¹¹ *Japan's Financing for Development*, <https://www.oecd-ilibrary.org/sites/bdf814cd-en/index.html?itemId=/content/component/bdf814cd-en>

Table 1: Japanese ODA



Source: Japan's ODA and New JICA, https://www.jica.go.jp/english/publications/jica_archive/brochures/pdf/newjica2009.pdf

Table 2: Japan's bilateral ODA: loans, grants, technical co-operation, 2009-2018



Source: OECD (2020 [3]), Table 1 DAC database, <https://stats.oecd.org/Index.aspx?DataSetCode=TABLE1>.

This paper aims to reveal JICA's activities in Armenia and Azerbaijan within the last 30 years. The author uses comparative analysis research methods to find out what projects JICA has been implementing in Azerbaijan and Armenia, what is the main focus of Japan, which areas are prior for JICA to develop in Armenia and Azerbaijan.

JICA's activities in Armenia

In 1993 Armenia for the first time received 4mln dollars assistance from the Japanese government for getting oil, medicine, medical equipment, and electrical cables.¹²

JICA has launched to provide grants to Armenia since 1997, the aim of which is to support the recovery of the economy of the newly independent state and ensure sustainable economic growth.

The type of aid (grant aid, loans and technical assistance) was provided to Armenia in correlation with Armenia's economic development and GDP's growth.¹³

There are *three types of Grant aid* which Japan provided to Armenia. For the first period which covers from 1997 to 1999, Japan has provided to Armenia a Non-Project Grant Aid¹⁴ and Grant assistance for purchasing agricultural equipment and fertilizers.* Since 2000 Japan has also started to provide targeted Grant aid to Armenia for improving healthcare, social services and the cultural sphere.

For developing healthcare sector since 2000-2005 JICA has been provided 5 Grant aid for gaining medical equipment and obstetrical services in such medical centers as: "Armenia" Republic Medical

¹² Հովհաննիսյան Ն., Ամիրխանյան Մ., Կարապետյան Ռ., *Հայաստան-Ճապոնիա. Քաղաքական, տնտեսական, մշակութային և գիտական հարաբերություններ*, Երևան, Զանգակ-97, 2005, էջ 69:

¹³ Հարությունյան Ե., *Ճապոնիայի տնտեսական քաղաքականությունը Հայաստանում* (1992-2021թթ.), Բանբեր Արևելագիտության ինստիտուտ, 1/2, 2021, էջ 165-184, http://www.orientcpnme.am/media/attachments/29/29__2021-12-29-09-44-32.pdf

¹⁴ Non-targeted grant support Armenia received once in 1997-1998 about 500 mln JPY in due to which was imported to Armenia petroleum products, printing paper, mini printing press, barbed wire, vehicles and so on. See Հովհաննիսյան Ն., Ամիրխանյան Մ., Կարապետյան Ռ., նշվ. աշխ., էջ 78:

* It is important to note that since 1997 to 2009 Japan has provided to Armenia 10 Grant Assistance in a total amount of 2 bln 780 mln JPY for purchasing agricultural equipment and fertilizers.

center (518 mln JPY), Anti-tuberculosis Republican Dispensary, "Nor Nork Medical center" for children's Infectious diseases (495 mln JPY), Children's No. 3 Clinical Emergency Hospital (about 540 mln JPY)¹⁵, as well as Yerevan's Institute of Perinatology, Obstetrics and Gynecology, Maternity Houses in Gavar and Hrazdan for improving perinatal healthcare services (209 mln JPY).¹⁶ In total about 2 bln JPY was awarded for the developing healthcare sector.

Some grants were provided for the purchase of agricultural machinery and fertilizers (2011),¹⁷ fire services and fire fighting equipment (2009, 2017)¹⁸, for increasing waste management capacity (2021)¹⁹ which was aiming to develop the **social sector in Armenia**.

Cultural grant support to the National Philharmonic Orchestra of Armenia (1999), the National Academic Theater of Opera and Ballet (2004), Yerevan Komitas State Conservatory (2008) for purchasing

¹⁵ Հովհաննիսյան Ն., Ամիրխանյան Մ., Կարապետյան Ռ., նշվ. աշխ., էջ 79:

¹⁶ *Basic Design Study Report on the Project for Improvement of Obstetrical Service in the Republic of Armenia*, December 2004, <https://openjicareport.jica.go.jp/pdf/11778446.pdf>; *Final Report for the JICA Reproductive Health Project in Armenia*, 30.11.2006, <https://openjicareport.jica.go.jp/pdf/173607.pdf>; Ճապոնիան ադետից հետո չի կրճատել իր ծրագրերը ՀՀ-ում, 08.10.2011, <https://www.lin.am/36722.html>.

¹⁷ *Ճապոնիայի կառավարության «Մակալապահով ֆերմերների համար դրամաշնորհային աջակցություն» 10-րդ դրամաշնորհային ծրագրի շրջանակներում Հայաստանի Հանրապետություն ներկրված գյուղատնտեսական տեխնիկան տնօրինելու մասին*, ՀՀ կառավարություն որոշում, 17.02.2011թ., <https://www.e-gov.am/gov-decrees/item/19075/>

¹⁸ *Ex-Post Evaluation of Japanese ODA Grant Aid Project “The Project for Improvement of Fire Fighting Equipment in Yerevan City”*, Webiste of Japan International Cooperation Agency, https://www2.jica.go.jp/en/evaluation/pdf/2013_0867940_4_f.pdf

¹⁹ *Իջևան քաղաքում թափոնների կառավարման կարողությունները բարձրացնելու համար աղբահավաք մեքենայի և աղբամանների տրամադրման դրամաշնորհային ծրագրի պայմանագրի ստորագրման արարողություն*, https://www.am.emb-japan.go.jp/files/100144363.pdf?fbclid=IwAR1CP17D-sZkXTeODfiDlLC5iwHOONRoTEwueuFGi_V2WE7uR6Rq3nIK6U8U

musical instruments and sound equipment was provided. In 2001 the Research Institute of Ancient Manuscripts (Matenadaran named after M. Mashtots) was provided Grant aid of 49,300,000 JPY for purchasing the equipment for preservation of historical documents. In 2017 JICA provided \$1.3 million USD Grant assistance to Armenian Public Television for improving Digitizing Archival Records Equipment.²⁰

In 2000, Armenia *received the first loan* from the Japanese Government for developing economic infrastructures. The loan agreement was signed in Tokyo on December 8, 1998 for providing Armenia 5 billion 399 million JPY for the implementation of "Electricity Supply and Distribution Network Rehabilitation Program".²¹

On March 29, 2005, *the second loan* agreement between Japan and Armenia within the framework of providing multi-faceted support of the ODA program through the Central Bank, regarding the implementation of the "Yerevan Combined Cycle Co-Generation Power Plant Project" was signed.²² Due to this agreement, the Central Bank provided the Republic of Armenia with ODA loan (15 bln 918 mln JPY) on preferential terms with an annual interest rate of 0.75% and a repayment period of 40 years. According to that agreement, a fully automatic control combined steam gas cycle power plant was planned to be built with a nominal capacity of 205 MW and a heat delivery of 103 GKcal/h. It is the only thermal power plant of Yerevan, the aim of which is to increase the supply of electricity in the Republic of Armenia.

²⁰ *Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA) Signed on Grant Agreement with Armenia: The Archive of the Public Television will be Digitized*, 30.03.2017, <https://www.jica.go.jp/uzbekistan/english/office/topics/170330.html>

²¹ Հովհաննիսյան Ն., Ամիրխանյան Մ., Կարապետյան Ռ., նշվ. աշխ., էջ 71:

²² Activities in Armenia, JICA's Projects in Armenia, Website of Japan International Cooperation Agency, <https://www.jica.go.jp/armenia/english/-activities/index.html>

On May 27, 2008 Japan provided an additional loan of 10 bln 491 mln JPY to Yerevan Combined Cycle Co-Generation Power Plant Project.²³ The construction of the power unit of the Yerevan State Hydropower Plant was completed in 2010 and due to this plant, nowadays the southern industrial district of Yerevan is supplied with the centralized heating and hot water.²⁴

Thus, since 2000 Japan has provided three loans to Armenia. One of them for the implementation of the "Electricity Supply and Distribution Network Rehabilitation Project" and the two others for the reconstruction of "Yerevan Combined Cycle Power Plant", in total amount of 31 billion 808 million JPY.²⁵

After signing an agreement (on June 8, 2005) between the Government of Japan and the Republic of Armenia bilateral technical cooperation was launched between both sides. Japan began to provide technical equipment for developing targeted sectors of the Armenian economy. Japan defined the necessary sectors of its assistance to Armenia for the stimulation of the Armenian economy, such as **the energy sector, small and medium-sized businesses**, as well as the **development of villages**. Japan has also provided Armenia with Japanese technologies for risk prevention in natural disaster zones and organizing training courses and discussion - meetings for Armenian specialists aimed to promote the reduction of disaster risk and emergency situations.²⁶ As JICA's technical assistance were

²³ Նույն տեղում:

²⁴ «Երևանի ԶԷԿ» ՓԲԸ, Հայաստանի Հանրապետության էներգետիկ ենթակառուցվածքների և բնական պաշարների նախարարություն կայքէջ, <http://www.minenergy.am/page/531>

²⁵ Japan's Development Cooperation with the Republic of Armenia, Website of Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Japan, 2019, <https://www.mofa.go.jp/files/000-476406.pdf>

²⁶ *Agreement on Technical Cooperation between the Government of Japan and the Government of the Republic of Armenia*, Website of Japan International

implemented the projects of Maternal and Child Health / Reproductive Health (2004-2006), Development of Landslide-affected Communities (2004-2006),²⁷ Human Resource Development of Small and Medium Enterprises (2005-2008), Seismic Risk Assessment and Risk Management and programs on management planning (2010-2012), development of local production and promotion of local brands (2013-2016), management of landslide disasters (2014-2017), provision of state-of-the-art equipment for the restoration and preservation of archaeological finds (2021).²⁸

By signing agreement on investment liberalization in 2018²⁹ and after the visit of Japanese Foreign Minister Taro Kono to Armenia³⁰ as well as collaboration of Armenian President Armen Sargsyan with

Cooperation Agency, 08.06.2005, <https://www.jica.go.jp/joureikun/act/actdata/110-000118/current/FormEtc/13000018001000000002.pdf>

²⁷ «Հայաստանի Հանրապետությունում սողանքային աղետի կառավարման ուսումնասիրություն» ծրագրի շրջանակներում Ճապոնիայի կառավարության Միջազգային Համագործակցության Գործակալության և Հայաստանի Հանրապետության քաղաքաշինության նախարարության միջև ստորագրված համաձայնագրով նախատեսված միջոցառումները նախապատրաստելու և իրականացնելու մասին, 29.03.2004, <http://www.irtek.am/views/-act.aspx?aid=24469>

²⁸ Միայն հնագույն պատմություն ունեցող ժողովուրդը կարող է այսպես գնահատել մեկ այլ հնագույն ժողովրդի պատմամշակութային ժառանգությունը, ՀՀ Կրթության, գիտության, մշակույթի և սպորտի կայքէջ, https://escs.am/am/news/9318?fbclid=IwAR3o48AtmNrAKN-LQrxdgic3oEiwG9jJRSfe5_GJ6quy3Kcir TCXjhA5vB8;

Activities in Armenia, JICA's Projects in Armenia, Website of Japan International Cooperation Agency, <https://www.jica.go.jp/armenia/english/activities/index.html>

²⁹ *Agreement between Japan and the Republic of Armenia for the Liberalization, Promotion and Protection of Investment*, 14.02.2018, <https://www.mofa.go.jp/-files/000386842.pdf>

³⁰ *Minister for Foreign Affairs Mr. Taro Kono's Visit to Armenia*, https://www.am.emb-japan.go.jp/itpr_ja/b_000424.html

Japanese organizations³¹ become the basis for developing bilateral relations in the fields of banking, innovation, food security, information technology, artificial intelligence, cultural exchange, scientific and educational projects and so on. Thus, since 2018 Japan has considered Armenia to be an economic entity, and is interested in building mutually beneficial economic relations.

At the moment, there are two projects which are implemented by JICA in Armenia. The first one is the "Project for the Improvement of Crisis Communication and Public Awareness for Disaster Risk Reduction" which is aiming to strengthen the crisis communication capacity of Ministry Emergency Situation and media by creating a collaborative environment to provide correct information on emergencies in a timely manner. The second one is "The Project for Strengthening Business Collaboration of the ICT industry in Armenia" which is aiming to promote business collaboration between the Armenian ICT industry and the Japanese industries.³²

JICA's activities in Azerbaijan

JICA's activity in Azerbaijan started in 1993. JICA's cooperation with Azerbaijan is focused on three priority areas:

- 1) Improvement of Economic Infrastructure, such as Energy and Transportation sectors,
- 2) Improvement of Health and Medical Care Services, as well as Education Quality,

³¹ *Armenia Wants to Impart New Quality to the Relations with Japan and Start a New Page of Cooperation. President Sarkissian Met with the Prime Minister of Japan Suga Yoshihide*, 24.07.2021, <https://www.president.am/en/press-release/item/2021/07/24/President-Armen-Sarkissian-met-with-Yoshihide-Suga/>

³² *Japan's JICA Notes Prospects of Cooperation with Armenia in ICT*, <https://armenpress.am/eng/news/1061097.html>

3) Human Resource Development.³³

Mainly, JICA provides cooperation for Power generation, Water supply and Sanitation projects.

Since 1996 JICA has provided Grant Assistance for the Food Security Project to Azerbaijan. Within 15 years (1996-2011) JICA has provided Azerbaijan about 9 grants for the Food Security Project.³⁴ From 1999 to 2013 7 grants aid was provided for improving medical equipment, amelioration and irrigation system, for rehabilitation of trunk route as well as for the reconstruction of substation.³⁵ During 2015-2020, 23 JICA's "Mini Grant projects" were implemented mainly for procurement of medical and agriculture equipment, developing solar panel systems in villages, developing tailor workshops and so on.³⁶ Thus, during the whole period JICA has allocated \$64 million for grant projects in the sectors of agriculture, health, energy, irrigation and road administration.³⁷

Since the beginning of its cooperation with Azerbaijan, JICA has financed five loan projects (in 1998, 1999, 2005, 2009, 2022) in a total amount of \$900 million in the sectors of energy, water supply and sewerage. The first project was finished in 1998 for the "Severnaya" Gas Combined Cycle Power Plant Project amounting to 20.699 mln JPY. The purpose for this project is to construct a gas combined cycle power plant (400 MW) at the site of an existing thermal power plant. The construction of the Plant was completed in 2005.³⁸ The second

³³ *Japan International Cooperation Agency, Azerbaijan*, <https://www.jica.go.jp/-azerbaijan/english/index.html>

³⁴ *Activities in Azerbaijan*, <https://www.jica.go.jp/azerbaijan/english/activities/-activity01.html>

³⁵ Ibid.

³⁶ *JICA Mini Grant Projects*, <https://jica-alumni.az/activities-of-2016/>

³⁷ *JICA Allocates \$900M for Projects in Azerbaijan*, 10.10.2017, <https://www.azernews.az/business/120243.html>

³⁸ *Severnaya Gas Combined Cycle Power Plant Project*, https://www.jica.go.jp/-english/our_work/evaluation/oda_loan/post/2007/pdf/project38.pdf

loan (18332 mln JPY) was awarded in 1999 as a continued assistance to “Severnaya” Gas Combined Cycle Power Plant Project.³⁹ The third loan was provided in 2005, about 29.28 billion JPY for constructing “Shimal Gas Combined – cycle Power Plant”. Due to this project the pipeline necessary for transportation of produced crude oil was planned to be constructed as well.⁴⁰ In 2009 JICA provided the fourth loan up to 32.851 billion JPY for water supply and sewerage project for 10 major regional cities of Azerbaijan (Barda, Gobustan, Khachmaz, Khizi, Naftalan, Nefchala, Qusar, Salyan, Shirvan and Yevlakh).⁴¹ At this moment water supply and sewerage projects were completed only in 5 cities: in Naftalan, Gobustan, Khachmaz, Khizi and Qusar.⁴²

On the second of August 2022 between JICA and “Masdar Azerbaijan Energy” LLC a Loan Agreement for Garadagh Solar Power Project in Azerbaijan was signed. The aim of the loan is contribution in achievement of the Paris Agreement goals and promotion of renewable energy in the oil-producing country. The project is co-financed by the Asian Development Bank (ADB), the European Bank for Reconstruction and Development (EBRD), and the Abu Dhabi Fund for Development (ADFD) in total amount 114.2 million USD of which 21.4 million are on the share of ADB, EBRR

³⁹ *Japan Bank for International Cooperation Provides the First ODA Loan*, 14.10.1999, https://www2.jica.go.jp/yen_loan/pdf/en/4857/19991014.pdf

⁴⁰ *JBIC Signs ODA Loan Agreement with Azerbaijan Government: Supporting Construction of Gas Combined-Cycle Power Plant will Serve to Strengthen the Base of Economic Development*, 13.05.2005, https://www2.jica.go.jp/yen_loan/pdf/en/5427/20050513.pdf

⁴¹ *Japanese ODA Loan Agreement with Azerbaijan*, 01.06.2009, https://www2.jica.go.jp/yen_loan/pdf/en/5898/20090601.pdf

⁴² *Ongoing Projects and Geographical Distribution of the Project*, https://www.jica.go.jp/azerbaijan/english/activities/ongoing_projects.html

and JICA, and 50 million – ADFD.⁴³ A 230-megawatt (MW) photovoltaic (PV) solar power plant is planned to be constructed located near the Alat settlement in eastern Azerbaijan.⁴⁴

Technical Cooperation Scheme of the Government of Japan for Azerbaijan is organizing by inviting officials to Japan for participating in various training programs. Since 1995 more than 600 Azerbaijani government officials have been accepted by JICA for participating in various trainings in Japan.⁴⁵ In 2001, JICA Alumni Association in Azerbaijan (JAAZ) was established for creating a network between the ex-participants of JICA courses. Since 2016 about 20 trainings have been organized for Azerbaijan's officials. The training courses are aimed at basing on the experience of Japan to strengthen maternal and child healthcare, to develop Information and Communication Technology (ICT) in the field of agriculture, to improve urban public transportation and urban water supply systems, as well as rescue techniques, to insert the principles of equitable water distribution for ensuring the sustainable development of agriculture, to develop small and medium enterprises, renewable energy systems as well as port facility security, to grow energy efficiency and so on.⁴⁶

⁴³ *Signing of a Loan Agreement for Garadagh Solar Power Project in Azerbaijan (Private Sector Investment Finance): Contributing to Achievement of the Paris Agreement Goals and Promotion of Renewable Energy in the Oil-producing Country*, 03.08.2022, https://www.jica.go.jp/english/news/press/2022/20220-803_30.html; *Azerbaijan Found Loans for Construction of Largest Solar Power Plant*, 05.08.2022, <https://www.silkway.news/azerbaijan-found-loans-for-construction-85803/>

⁴⁴ *Loan Package for Financing of Garadagh SPP Announced*, 02.08.2022, <https://www.azerbaycan24.com/en/loan-package-for-financing-of-garadagh-spp-announced/>

⁴⁵ *JICA Allocates \$900M for Projects in Azerbaijan*, op. cit.

⁴⁶ *JICA Alumni Association in Azerbaijan*, <https://jica-alumni.az/2016-publications/>

JICA's activities (1992-2022)			
Armenia		Azerbaijan	
Grant aid			
3 types of Grant aid			
Non - project Grant aid (1997-1998)	petroleum products,	Grant assistance	medical equipment
	Vehicles		Improvement amelioration and irrigation system
	printing paper,		Reconstruction substation
	mini printing press,		Rehabilitation truck route
	barbed wire		
Grant assistance		MINI GRANT projects	
	agricultural equipment and fertilizers		medical equipment
Targeted Grant aid	medical equipment and		agricultural equipment

	obstetrical services		solar panel system in villages
	Agricultural equipments and fertilizers		
	firefighting equipment		
	musical instruments and sound equipment		
	historical documents preserving equipment		
Total 81,5 mln USD		Total 64 mln USD	
LOANS			
Electricity supply and distribution network	5 billion 399 million JPY	Severnaya gas Combined cycle power plant	20.699 mln JPY
Yerevan Combined Cycle Co-Generation Power Plant	15 bln 918 mln JPY	Severnaya gas Combined cycle power plant	18.332 mln JPY

Yerevan Combined Cycle Co-Generation Power Plant	10 bln 491 mln JPY	Shimal gas combined cycle power plant	29.28 billion JPY
		Water supply and sewage project in 10 cities	32.851 billion JPY
		Garadagh Solar Power Project	
Total	284 mln USD (31 billion 808 million JPY)	Total	900 million USD
TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE			
JICA provides technical equipment for developing targeted sectors		training programs for officials	653 people
organizes training courses for reduction of disaster risk and emergency situations			
Total	40 mln USD	Total	29 mln USD (3,6 bln JPY)

Conclusion

JICA's activities in Armenia and Azerbaijan which include Grant aid, loans and technical assistance cover various spheres which are necessary for both countries to develop their economy.

JICA provides three types of Grant aid to Armenia, such as a non-project grant; grant assistance for purchasing agricultural equipment

and fertilizers and targeted grants for developing healthcare, social and cultural sectors through providing appropriate equipment.

In Azerbaijan JICA provides Grant aid and implements Mini Grant projects for purchasing medical and agricultural equipment, improving amelioration and irrigation system, reconstructing substations, rehabilitating truck routes and so on.

Compared to Azerbaijan, Armenia received 20 mln more grant aid from JICA.

Related to loans, JICA provided to Armenia 3 loans for implementing Electricity supply and distribution network project as well as for reconstructing Combined Cycle Co-Generation Power Plant, while 5 loans were provided to Azerbaijan for reconstruction of gas Combined cycle power plants (3 times), for improving water supply and sewage system in 10 cities and for constructing Solar Power.

Technical assistance in Armenia has been implemented via providing technical equipment for developing targeted sectors such as healthcare, energy sector, small and medium-sized businesses and the development of villages, landslide disasters and seismic risk management. Besides the above mentioned, training courses for reduction of disaster risk and emergency situations have been organized as well.

In Azerbaijan JICA has been organizing training courses for Japan's experience exchange in the sphere of healthcare, energy sector, small and medium enterprises, in development of Information and Communication Technology (ICT) system in agriculture, in improvement urban public transportation and urban water supply systems as well as in development of rescue techniques and port facility security.

Thus, JICA provides Technical assistance to Armenia in the form of equipment, while to Azerbaijan in the form of exchange of professional experience.

ԵՎԱ ՀԱՐՈՒԹՅՈՒՆՅԱՆ, պ.գ.թ.
*ՀՀ ԳԱԱ արևելագիտության ինստիտուտ,
գիտքարտուղար, ավագ գիտաշխատող
Էլ.hwugե՝ yeva.harutyunyan1@gmail.com*

**ՃԱՊՈՆԻԱՅԻ ՄԻԶԱԶԳԱՅԻՆ ՀԱՄԱԳՈՐԾԱԿՑՈՒԹՅԱՆ
ԳՈՐԾԱԿԱԼՈՒԹՅԱՆ ԳՈՐԾՈՒՆԵՈՒԹՅՈՒՆԸ
ՀԱՅԱՍՏԱՆՈՒՄ ԵՎ ԱՂԲԵԶԱՆՈՒՄ
(Համեմատական վերլուծություն)**

ԱՄՓՈՓՈՒՄ

Հիմնաբառեր՝ Պաշտոնական Զարգացման Աջակցություն,
Ճապոնիայի Միջազգային Համագործակցության Գործակա-
լություն, Ճապոնիա, Հայաստան, Ադրբեջան, Դրամաշնորհա-
յին աջակցություն, փոխառություն, տեխնիկական աջակցու-
թյուն

Պաշտոնական Զարգացման Աջակցության ծրագիրը զար-
գացած պետությունների կողմից զարգացող երկրներին տրա-
մադրվող աջակցությունն է: ՊԶԱ-ի ծրագիրը Ճապոնիան
իրականացնում է Միջազգային Համագործակցության Գործա-
կալության (ՃՄՀԳ) միջոցով՝ զարգացող երկրներին տրամա-
դրելով դրամաշնորհներ, փոխառություններ և տեխնիկական
աջակցություն:

Այս հետազոտության նպատակն է պարզել ՃՄՀԳ-ի
գործունեությունը Հայաստանում և Ադրբեջանում վերջին 30-

տարվա ընթացքում: Համեմատական վերլուծության միջոցով պարզել, թե ինչպիսի նախագծեր է Ճապոնիան իրականացնում երկու պետություններում, որ ոլորտների զարգացմանն է աջակցում և ինչպես է այն իրականացնում:

ՃՄՀԳ-ը Հայաստանին տրամադրել է 3 տեսակի դրամաշնորհ՝ ոչ-նպատակային դրամաշնորհ, դրամաշնորհային աջակցություն գյուղատնտեսական սարքավորումների ու պարարտանյութերի ձեռքբերման և նպատակային դրամաշնորհ՝ առողջապահության, սոցիալական և կրթական ոլորտների զարգացման նպատակով:

ՃՄՀԳ-ն Ադրբեջանին տրամադրում է դրամաշնորհային աջակցություն և իրականացնում է «Մինի» դրամաշնորհային նախագծեր՝ բժշկական, գյուղատնտեսական սարքավորումների ձեռքբերման, ոռոգման համակարգի բարելավման և ենթակայանների կառուցման համար:

Հատկանշական է, որ ՃՄՀԳ-ը Հայաստանին տրամադրել է 20 մլն դոլարով ավելի շատ դրամաշնորհային աջակցություն, քան Ադրբեջանին:

Ինչ վերաբերում է փոխառությանը, ողջ համագործակցության ընթացքում ՃՄՀԳ-ը տրամադրել է Հայաստանին 3 փոխառություն՝ էլեկտրաէներգիայի մատակարարման և ՋԷԿ-ի վերակառուցման համար, մինչդեռ Ադրբեջանին տրամադրվել է 5 փոխառություն՝ ՋԷԿ-ի վերակառուցման, 10 քաղաքներում ջրի և կոյուղաջրերի բարելավման և Արևային էներգիայի կայանների կառուցման համար:

Տեխնիկական աջակցություն Հայաստանում իրականացվել է տեխնիկական սարքավորումների տրամադրման միջոցով թիրախավորված ոլորտների՝ առողջապահության, էներ-

գետիկ, փոքր և միջին բիզնեսի և գյուղերի զարգացման, ինչպես նաև սոդանքային աղետների և սեյսմիկ ռիսկերի կառավարման նպատակով: Կազմակերպվել են վերապատրաստման դասընթացներ աղետի ռիսկի և արտակարգ իրավիճակների նվազեցման նպատակով:

Ադրբեջանում ՃՄՀԳ-ը տեխնիկական աջակցության ծրագրի շրջանակներում ճապոնական փորձի փոխանակման նպատակով Ճապոնիայում կազմակերպում է վերապատրաստման դասընթացներ՝ առողջապահության, էներգետիկ ոլորտի, փոքր և միջին բիզնեսի, գյուղատնտեսության ոլորտում տեղեկատվական տեխնոլոգիաների զարգացման, քաղաքային տրանսպորտի և ջրի մատակարարման համակարգերի բարելավման ոլորտների մասնագետների համար:

Այսպիսով, ՃՄՀԳ-ը Հայաստանին տրամադրում է տեխնիկական աջակցություն սարքավորումների, մինչդեռ Ադրբեջանին՝ մասնագիտական փորձի փոխանակման տարբերակով: