EFFECTIVENESS OF DEVELOPMENT ASSISTANCE:
Russian Point of View

Denis DEGTEREV,
Head of Department of Theory and History of International Relations of PFUR,
Professor Assistant of MGIMO-University, MFA of Russia, PhD (World Economy)

North-East Asia Development Cooperation Forum
31 October-01 November 2014, Seoul, Republic of Korea
Structure

• ODA Policy of North-East Asia countries: platform for cooperation
  • Integration in International structures
  • Divergent, not opposite point of views
  • Mental (Ideological) proximity
• Measuring Effectiveness
• Russia and SDG
• Prospects for cooperation
  • Bilateral level
  • Multilateral level (IDA case)
ODA Policy of North-East Asia countries: platform for cooperation

Integration in international structures

- International (UN) structures – Forum on Development Cooperation, Ecosos
- No «Single Way» (Russia – Soviet Experience, China – South-South Cooperation), BUT! Convergence of Approaches (Busan Partnership)
ODA Policy of North-East Asia countries: platform for cooperation

Divergent, not opposite point of view


RUSSIA – ONLY «YES»

CHINA – ONLY «YES»

(USA – ONLY «NO»)
ODA Policy of North-East Asia countries: platform for cooperation

Mental (Ideological) proximity

- No formal indicators
- Cross-cultural differences between West and East
- More collectivistic society
- Political rights (West) VS Economical rights (guarantees) (East)
- Strong (paternalistic) state
- Dominance of strong economic and financial groups
Measuring Effectiveness

• Effectiveness not as it is, BUT in achieving concrete goals

• Social effectiveness (MDG)
• Legal (procedural) effectiveness (Paris Declaration, Indicators of Progress)

National Approach
Multilateral Aid Review. Ensuring maximum value for money for UK aid through multilateral organizations.
DFID UK, March 2011 (Coalition agreement, 2010):
• Organizational strength
• Correspondence to national priorities of IDA
Russia and Sustainable Development Goals
Millenium Development Goals – Russia is still a recipient country

Post-2015 Development Agenda:
✓ Focused interest (poverty eradication (Goal 1), health (universal health cover, Goal 3), employment (Goal 8)
✓ «Undeclared priorities» (Education (Goal 4), Energy (Goal 7), Infrastructure and Industrialization (Goal 9)
✓ Russian objection – Goal 15. «Promote peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development, provide access to justness for all and build effective, accountable and inclusive institutions at all levels». An attempt to bring «4th dimension» in sustainable development. Interference in internal affairs. Especially against «rule of law» (was not included at final draft)
Prospects for cooperation

*Bilateral Level*

No UNILATERAL APPROACH!
• Possible for USSR, Soviet Union and China now (Approach of Global Leader, Super-Power)

Necessity to coordinate and consolidate with other donors its ODA policy, including bilateral activities (BRICS + Germany + Korea)
• Cofinancing requisites
Prospects for cooperation
Multilateral Level (IDA Case)

Financial involvement & Expert involvement
Alternative - New Bank of Development (BRICS)

\[
CPI_{\text{Ri}} = 0.24 \times CPIA_{A-C} + 0.68 \times CPIA_D + 0.08 \times PPR
\]

CPIA

Clusters A-C 24%

Cluster D 68%

Portfolio Performance Rating 8%
THANK YOU!

EFFECTIVENESS OF DEVELOPMENT ASSISTANCE:
Russian point of View

Denis DEGTEREV,
Head of Department of Theory and History of International Relations of PFUR,
Professor Assistant of MGIMO-University, MFA of Russia, PhD (World Economy)

E-mail: degterev_da@pfur.ru