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TITLE	TRADITIONAL DONORS IN INFORMATION AND COMMUNICATION SECTOR DEVELOPMENT ASSISTANCE
SUMMARY	<p>The paper examines activities of ‘traditional’ donors of official development assistance (ODA) in the information and communication technologies (ICTs) sector. The author assesses the major quantitative parameters of aid flows and their dynamics for the past two decades, examines the distribution of aid across donor and recipient countries, as well as considers the issues of tied aid and conditionality. The research is based on the OECD DAC data at the project level for the period 1995–2007. The author identifies three major donors: Japan, the Republic of Korea, and the United States. For Japan and the Republic of Korea the key partners and recipients in the ICTs sector include their closest neighbours — the Southeast Asian countries (Vietnam, Sri Lanka, etc.) As for the United States development assistance, it is primarily distributed to those states where the US and its allies have imposed regime change (Iraq and Afghanistan) or, to a lesser extent, to their strategic partners, such as Egypt. The author notes that the overall trend towards further untying of aid is unlikely to have a significant impact on the ICTs sector. The author also emphasizes that traditional donors, with the exception of Japan and the Republic of Korea, tend to favour funding assistance through multilateral channels, such as various European Union institutions and the World Bank. This trend may be explained by the ineffectiveness of many ICTs development assistance projects, which forces donors to diversify risks by shifting the responsibility for possible failures on the international organizations. However, the author concludes that the emergence of non-traditional donors, especially China, the use of tied aid as a means to capture new markets, as well as the constant desire to influence the domestic policies of recipient countries, may draw attention of the traditional donors back to the ICTs sector, especially considering the increasing competition in the 5G marketplace</p>
KEYWORDS	international development assistance, official development assistance, ODA, information and communication technologies, ICTs, ICT4D, traditional donors, new donors