

## Country Development Cooperation Policy for Federative Republic of Brazil

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### 1. Purpose of Development Cooperation

- (1) Brazil has the fifth largest geographical area and population in the world (the largest in Latin America), and the largest economy in the region, and its international status has been elevated to a global player beyond a regional power in Latin America.
- (2) In relation to Japan, Japan has traditionally maintained a close relationship with Brazil, especially due to the existence of the approximate 1.9 million population of Japanese-Brazilian community.
- (3) It is expected that the Brazil's economic ties with Japan will be further strengthened in the coming years in view of its abundant subsurface natural resources such as iron ore and petroleum, its world's biggest expanding capacity of food crop production, and its growing demands for infrastructure development and technological innovations to strengthen the Brazilian industrial competitiveness in the world.
- (4) In addition, in 2006, Brazil adopted the Japanese standard for digital terrestrial TV broadcasting, and since then, Japan and Brazil have been collaborating in dissemination of this standard in Latin America and the Caribbean and African countries.
- (5) Furthermore, in the field of development cooperation, Japan and Brazil are actively promoting the triangular cooperation with third countries.
- (6) In Brazil, rapid urbanization has taken place, and more than 80% of the population inhabits in urban areas. However, the urban infrastructure development has not matched with the pace of the urbanization, which resulted in various problems to be addressed, such as deteriorating environment and sanitation, traffic jams, and increasing vulnerability to natural disasters.
- (7) On the other hand, being the country with the largest area of tropical forests in the world, it is also deemed an important task to conserve forests and natural environment for biodiversity conservation. Mitigation and adaptation measures for climate change are also required, as Brazil is one of the biggest countries in terms of emission of the greenhouse gases, having a significant emission reduction potential, and is susceptible to the risks of climate change effects.
- (8) In consideration of the above-mentioned backgrounds, it is relevant for Japan to continue assistance through its ODA to such cooperation projects that contribute to strengthening and deepening the bilateral economic relations with Brazil, especially those projects that help Brazil address various problems it faces, enable Japan to secure stable resource and food supplies, and establish closer economic partnership with Brazil, a country with great potential for growth. Moreover, the collaboration of both countries to provide assistance to third countries will further consolidate the Japan-Brazil relations.

## 2. Basic Policy of Japanese ODA:

### Assistance for sustainable development in Brazil and the promotion of mutually beneficial partnership

In order to develop and deepen the Japan-Brazil economic relations, and taking into account the “Programa de Aceleração do Crescimento” (Growth Acceleration Program – PAC) and the Programa de Parcerias de Investimentos (Investment Partnership program), announced by the Brazilian government, a special priority will be given to the assistance to mitigate adverse effects of rapid urbanization, and to ensure stable resource and food supplies. The triangular cooperation is also given priority to further strengthen the mutually beneficial cooperative relations.

## 3. Priority Areas

### (1) Urban issues and management of environment and disaster risks

In the face of deteriorating urban environment, it is envisaged to extend assistance, taking advantage of Japanese advanced technologies, for eco-friendly urban development with low environmental impacts, including through improvement of environment and sanitation, and mitigation of traffic congestion. Furthermore, assistance will be given to areas which will help to prevent disasters and resolve global issues.

### (2) Improvement of Investment Environment

In order to enhance industrial competitiveness, those areas that accelerate economic growth including infrastructure development, technical assistance, and human resource development will be focused. The collaboration with private funds is also considered as one of the possible cooperation opportunities.

### (3) Triangular Cooperation

The Japan-Brazil Partnership Programme (JBPP) was established in 2000 to promote collaboration between the two countries in development cooperation. Since then, Japan and Brazil are implementing triangular cooperation under JBPP with Latin American countries and the Portuguese-speaking African countries in areas where development cooperation policies of both countries are harmonized. It is envisaged to continue to implement effective assistance under close collaboration among Japan, Brazil and beneficiary countries.

## 4. Points to be considered

(1) Japan will continue to actively promote the triangular cooperation, for it is a development cooperation modality that has been highly recognized and valued at various development cooperation forums including the Global Partnership for Effective Development Co-operation and Sustainable Development Goals.

(2) Since Brazil has surpassed income levels of Upper Middle Income Countries, it is necessary to recognize the strategic significance when considering Japanese Yen Loan projects.

(3) The cooperation with Japanese descendent societies will be taken into account in the process of planning and implementing economic cooperation projects with Brazil.