

Japan's ODA and JICA

What is ODA?

Various organizations and groups, including governments, international organizations, non-governmental organizations (NGOs) and private companies, carry out economic cooperation to support socioeconomic development in developing countries. The financial and technical assistance that governments provide to developing countries as part of this economic cooperation are called Official Development Assistance (ODA).

ODA is broadly classified into two types: bilateral aid and multilateral aid. Multilateral aid consists of financing and financial contributions to international organizations, while bilateral aid is provided in three forms: Technical Cooperation, Finance and Investment Cooperation, and Grants. In addition, other schemes of bilateral aid include the dispatch of volunteers.

Table 1 Economic Cooperation and ODA

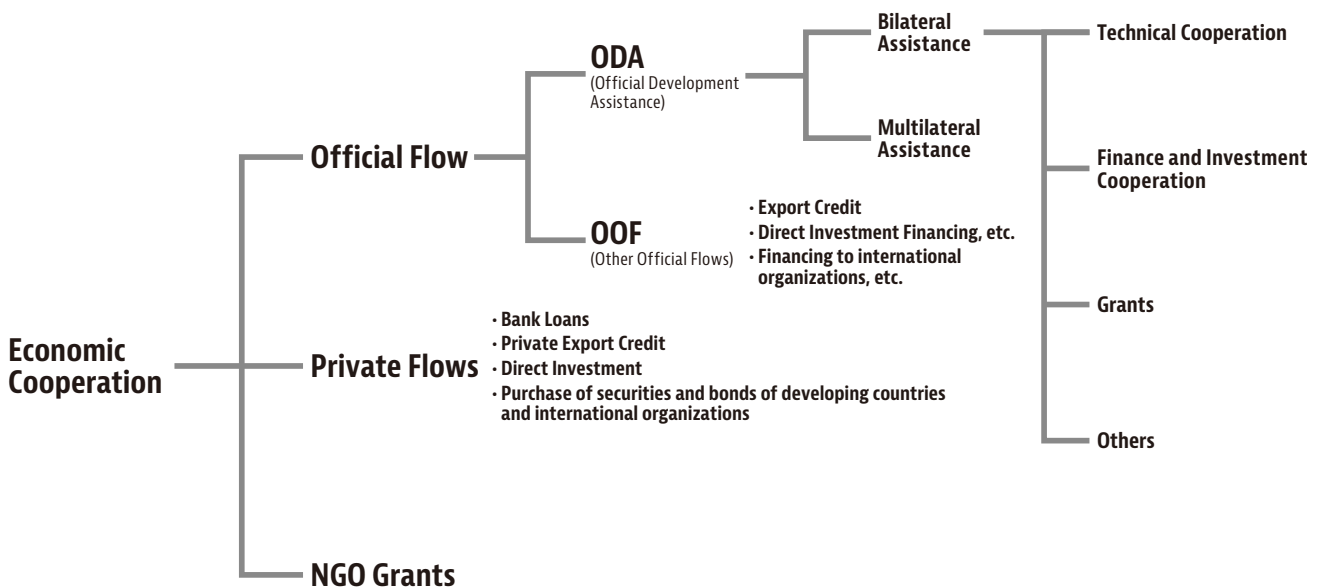


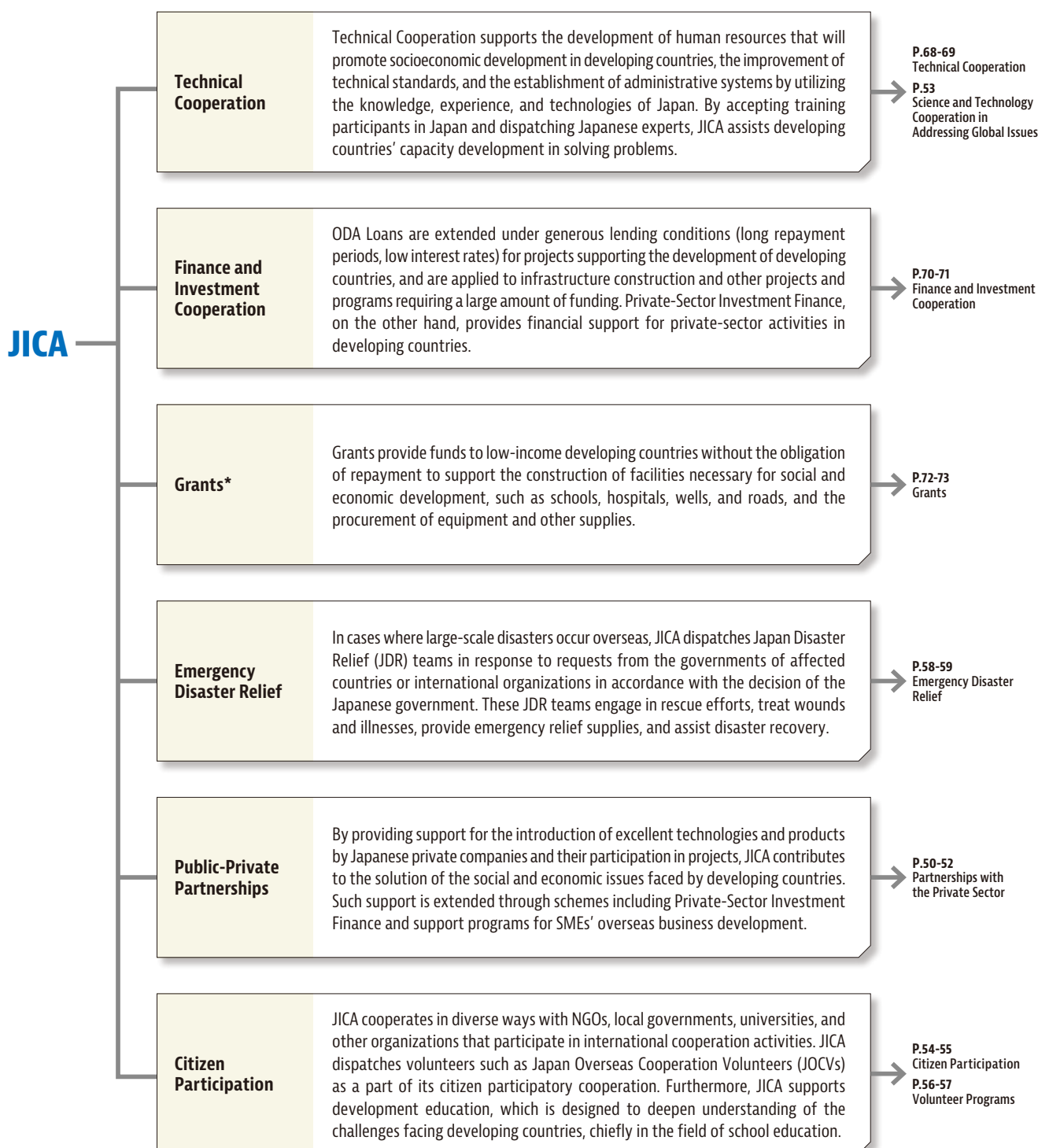
Table 2 Japan's ODA by Type, 2019 (preliminary figures)

Type	ODA Disbursements (Calendar Year 2019)	Dollar Basis (US\$ million)			Yen Basis (¥ billion)			Percent of Total ODA Total (Net Disbursement Basis)
		Current Year	Previous Year	Rate of increase/decrease (%)	Current Year	Previous Year	Rate of increase/decrease (%)	
ODA	Grants	2,553.02	2,639.75	-3.3	278.397	291.528	-4.5	22.0
	Technical Cooperation*	2,721.18	2,651.71	2.6	296.734	292.849	1.3	23.5
	Total Grants	5,274.21	5,291.46	-0.3	575.131	584.377	-1.6	45.5
	Loan Aid (Net Disbursement)	2,150.80	769.15	179.6	234.535	84.943	176.1	18.5
	Total Bilateral ODA (Net Disbursement Basis)	7,425.00	6,060.61	22.5	809.666	669.320	21.0	64.0
	Contributions and Subscriptions to International Organizations (Gross and Net Disbursement Basis)	4,171.19	3,965.38	5.2	454.852	437.928	3.9	35.8
	Total ODA (Net Disbursement)	11,596.20	10,025.99	15.7	1,264.518	1,107.248	14.2	100.0
	Preliminary Estimate of Nominal Gross National Income (GNI) (US\$ billion, ¥ billion)	5,266.61	5,135.33	2.6	574,302.40	567,134.50	1.3	
	% of GNI	0.22	0.20		0.22	0.20		

(Notes) 1. Figures include disbursements for graduated countries. Please see JICA Annual Report Data Book 2020, Table 1, page 5 for figures excluding disbursements for graduated countries.
 2. Japan has a record of disbursements to the following 16 graduated countries and regions that are not DAC members: Bahrain, Barbados, Brunei Darussalam, Chile, [French Polynesia], Kuwait, [New Caledonia], Oman, Saint Christopher and Nevis, Romania, Saudi Arabia, Seychelles, Singapore, Trinidad and Tobago, the United Arab Emirates, and Uruguay.
 3. 2019 DAC designated exchange rate: US\$1.00 = ¥109.0459 (an appreciation of ¥1.3919 compared with 2018)
 4. Due to rounding, the total may not match the sum of each number.
 5. Debt relief refers to exemption from commercial debts, and does not include debt deferral.
 6. In the past, grants through international organizations were treated as "Contributions and Subscriptions to International Organizations." However, from 2006, donations for recipient countries identified at the time of contribution are treated as "Grants" for these countries.
 7. Starting with 2011 results, NGO project grants have been included in grants for individual countries.
 8. Data is provided by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. The previous year's results are based on the final figures.
 * Technical Cooperation includes administrative and development awareness costs.

Types of Cooperation

JICA, in charge of administering Japan's ODA, is one of the world's largest bilateral aid agencies. JICA supports socioeconomic development in developing countries through flexible combination of various types of assistance methods, such as Technical Cooperation, Finance and Investment Cooperation, and Grants. It operates in 150 countries and regions of the world.



*Excluding Grants that the Ministry of Foreign Affairs provides considering diplomatic necessity.