

Japan's 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, Loan Aid and Grants. In addition, other schemes of bilateral aid include the dispatch of volunteers.

Table 1 Economic Cooperation and ODA

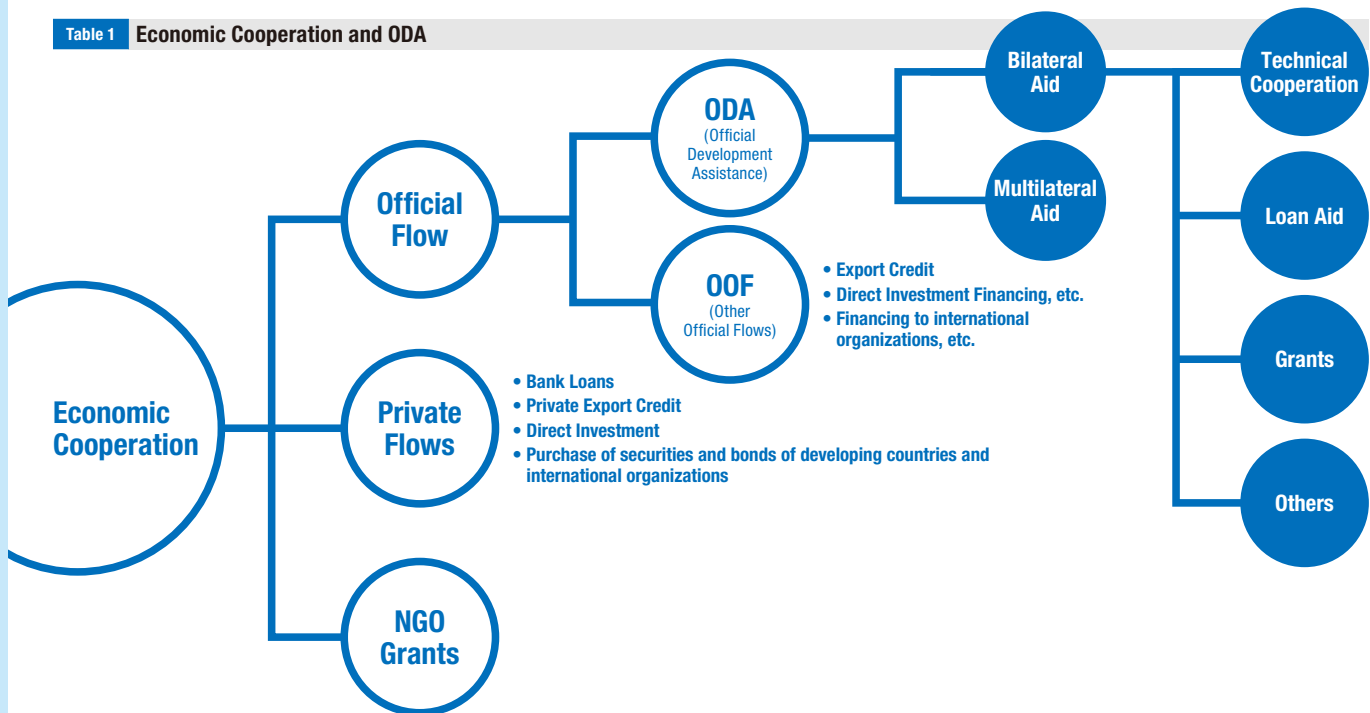


Table 2 Japan's ODA by Type 2015 (Provisional Figure)

Type		ODA Disbursements (Calendar Year 2015)			Dollar Basis (US\$ million)			Yen Basis (¥ billion)			Percent of Total ODA Total
		Current Year	Previous Year	Change from the Previous Year (%)	Current Year	Previous Year	Change from the Previous Year (%)				
ODA	Bilateral ODA	Grants	2,765.91	2,450.01	12.9	334.681	259.328	29.1	29.8		
		Technical Cooperation*	2,369.75	2,633.84	-10.0	286.745	278.786	2.9	25.5		
		Total Grants	5,135.65	5,083.85	1.0	621.426	538.113	15.5	55.3		
		Loan Aid	1,116.83	884.42	26.3	135.139	93.614	44.4	12.0		
		Total Bilateral ODA (Net Disbursement Basis)	6,252.49	5,968.28	4.8	756.565	631.727	19.8	67.3		
	Contributions and Subscriptions to International Organizations (Net Disbursement Basis)	3,036.08	3,254.66	-6.7	367.372	344.498	6.6	32.6			
	Total ODA (Net Disbursement)	9,288.56	9,222.94	0.7	1,123.938	976.225	15.1	100.0			
	Preliminary Estimate of Nominal Gross National Income (GNI) (US\$ billion, ¥ billion)	4,313.63	4,786.40	-9.9	521,958.60	506,628.60	3.0				
	% of GNI	0.22	0.19		0.22	0.19					

(Notes) 1. Figures include disbursements for graduate countries. Please see *JICA Annual Report Data Book 2016*, Table 1, P.5 for figures excluding disbursements for graduate countries.
 2. The following 17 countries/regions are graduate countries other than OECD member states that have received ODA: [Hong Kong], Singapore, Brunei, United Arab Emirates, Israel, Oman, Kuwait, Saudi Arabia, Bahrain, Saint Christopher and Nevis, Trinidad and Tobago, Bahamas, Barbados, [New Caledonia], [French Polynesia], Hungary, and Romania.
 3. 2015 DAC designated exchange rate: US\$1.00 = ¥121.0023 (a depreciation of ¥15.1548 compared with 2014)
 4. Individual totals may not be equal to the sums of the individual parts because some numbers have been rounded off.
 5. In the past, grants through international organizations were treated as "contributions and financing to multilateral organizations." However, from 2006, donations for recipient countries identified at the time of contribution are treated as "Grants" for these countries.
 6. Starting with 2011 results, NGO project grants have been included in grants for individual countries.
 * Technical Cooperation includes administrative and development education expenses.

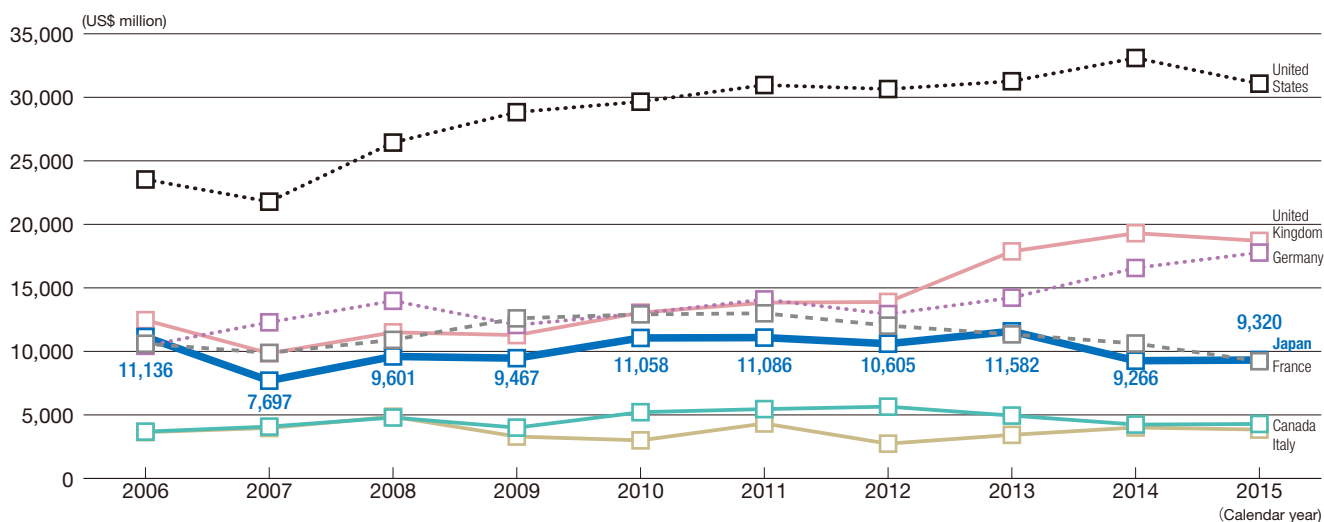
Japan's ODA Contribution Level

On a net disbursement basis, in 2015 Japan contributed approximately US\$6,252.49 million (approximately ¥756.6 billion) in bilateral ODA (including aid to graduate nations) and contributed and financed approximately US\$3,036.08 million (approximately ¥367.4 billion) to international organizations. Accordingly, total ODA contributions amounted to approximately US\$9,288.56 million, a 0.7% increase from the previous year (a year-on-year increase of 15.1% to ¥1,123.9 billion on a yen basis). With this amount, Japan ranked fourth among the member countries of the Development Assistance Committee (DAC) of the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD), after the United States, the United Kingdom and Germany.

Historically, Japan became the world's top contributor of ODA in 1989, surpassing the United States, which until that time had held the top position. Japan then remained the leader among the DAC countries, maintaining its top rank for 10 years from 1991 to 2000. However, the country's contribution dropped in 2001 and began a gradual decline.

Japan's ODA was equivalent to 0.22% of its gross national income (GNI) in 2015, ranking it at the low level of 18th among the 28 DAC countries.

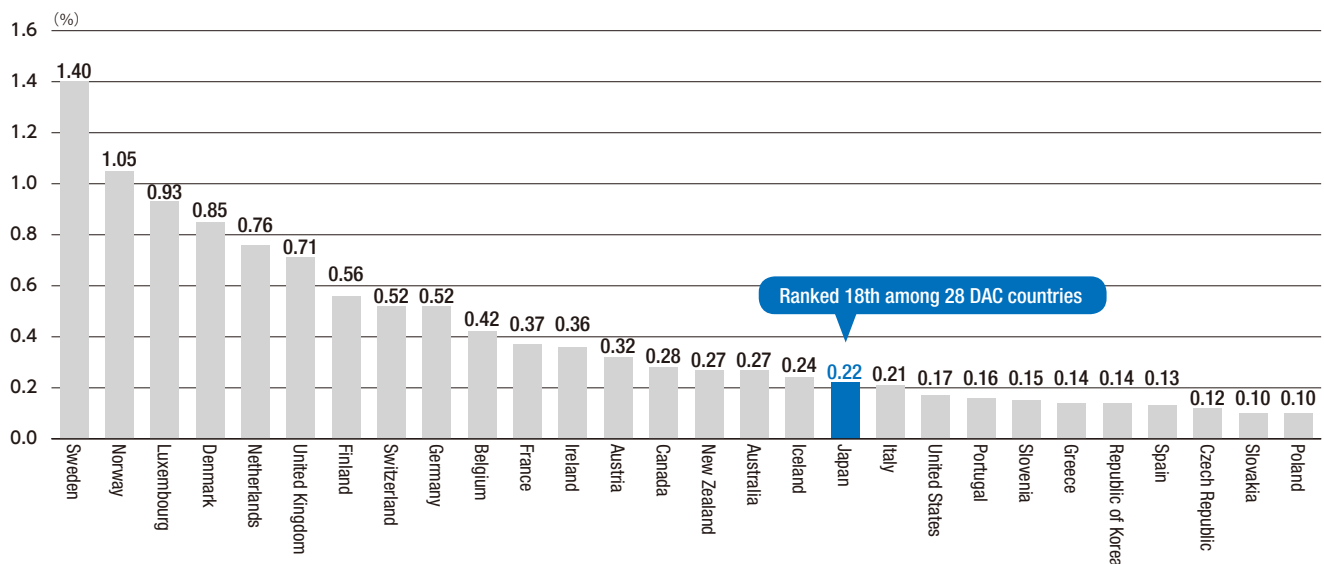
Table 3 Trends in Major DAC Countries' ODA (Net Disbursement)



Source: OECD DAC

(Note) Figures exclude disbursements to graduate countries. For details of Japan's ODA disbursements in 2015 please see *JICA Annual Report Data Book 2016*, Table 1, P5.

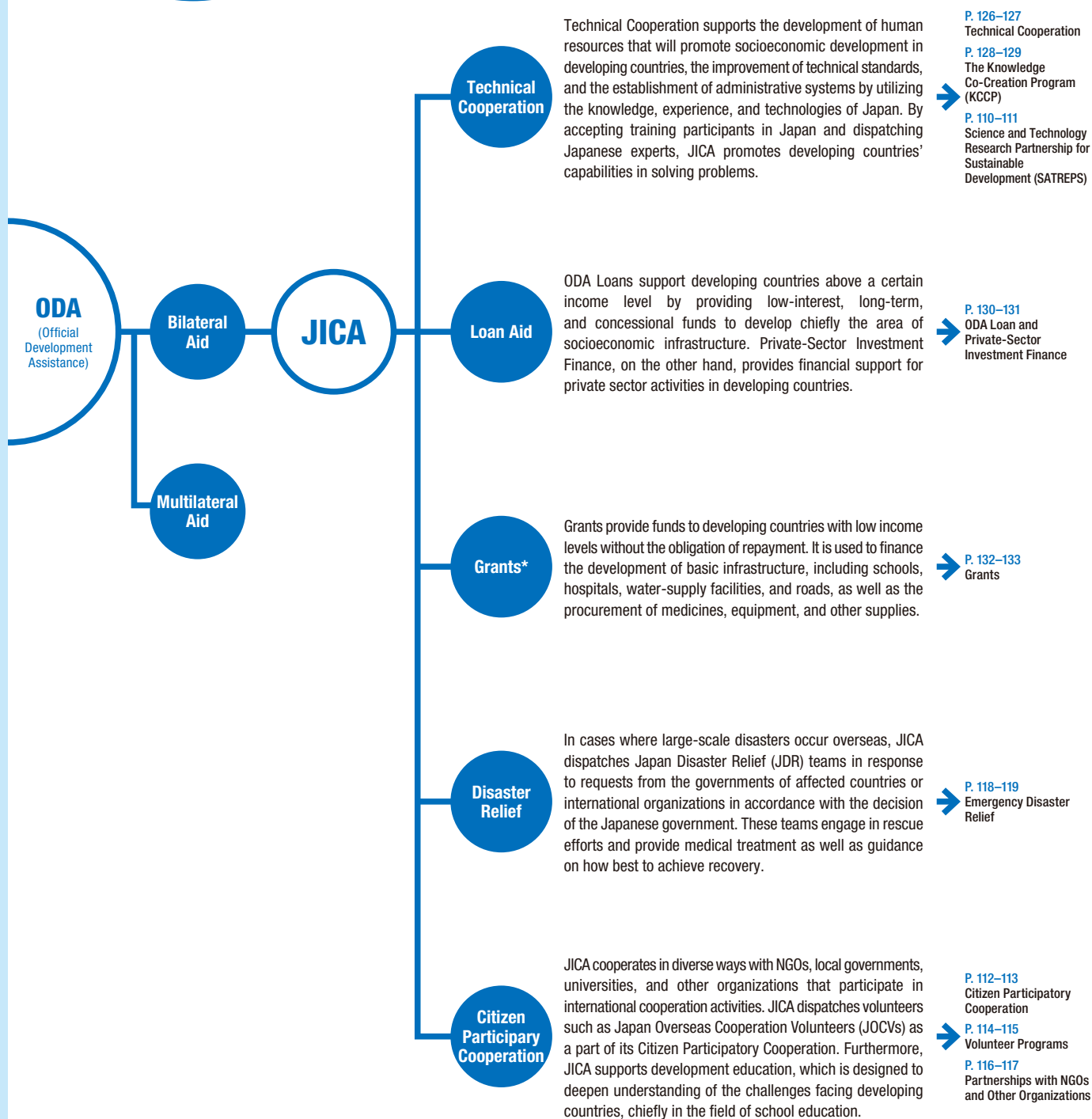
Table 4 Proportion of ODA to Gross National Income of DAC Countries



Source: Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Japan

JICA: Delivering Japan's ODA

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



*Excluding Grants that the Ministry of Foreign Affairs provide out of diplomatic necessity.