

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, Finance and Investment Cooperation, and Grants. In addition, other schemes of bilateral aid include the dispatch of volunteers.

Table 1 Economic Cooperation and ODA

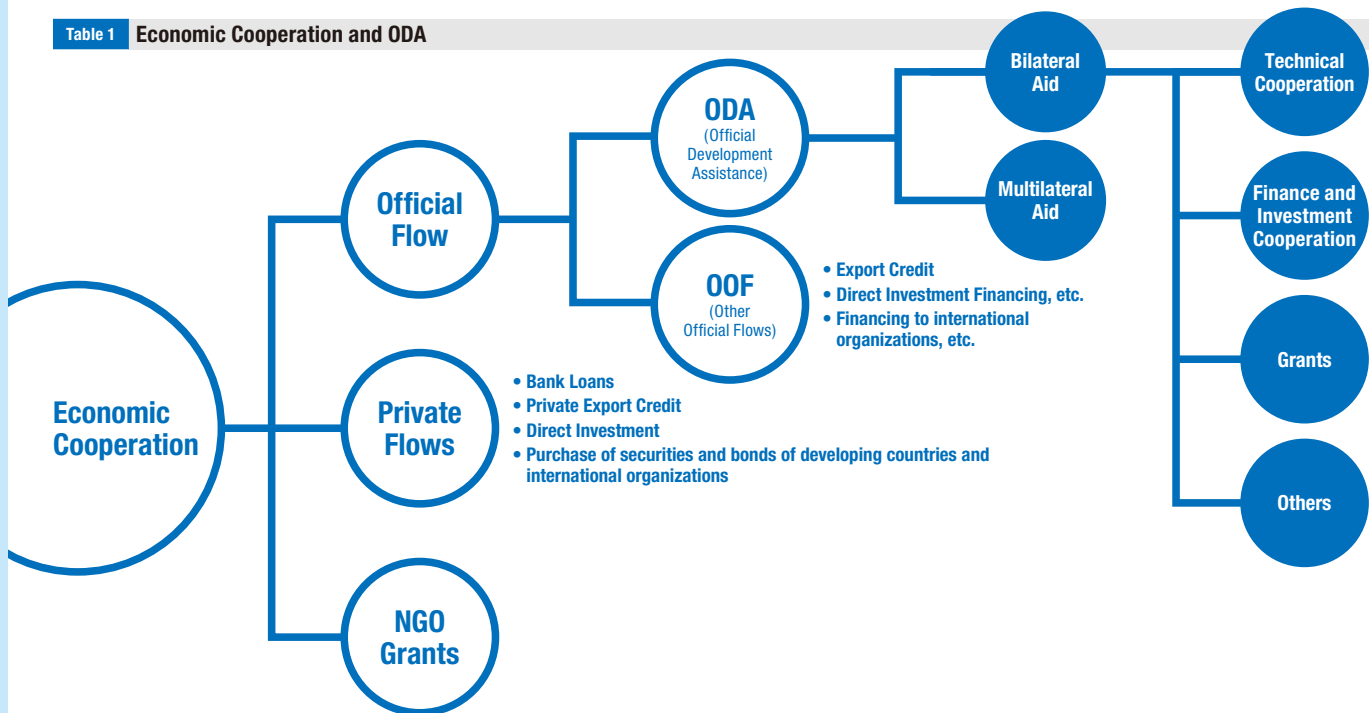


Table 2 Japan's ODA by Type 2016 (Provisional Figure)

Type	ODA Disbursements (Calendar Year 2016)	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	2,828.59	2,626.83	7.7	307.759	317.852	-3.2	27.4
		Technical Cooperation*	2,765.33	2,372.14	16.6	300.876	287.034	4.8	26.8
	Total Grants	5,593.93	4,998.96	11.9	608.634	604.886	0.6	54.1	
	Loan Aid	1,422.17	1,116.83	27.3	154.736	135.139	14.5	13.8	
	Total Bilateral ODA (Net Disbursement Basis)	7,016.09	6,115.80	14.7	763.370	740.026	3.2	67.9	
	Contributions and Subscriptions to International Organizations (Net Disbursement Basis)	3,315.33	3,055.38	8.5	360.716	369.709	-2.4	32.0	
	Total ODA (Net Disbursement)	10,331.42	9,171.18	12.7	1,124.086	1,109.734	1.3	100.0	
	Preliminary Estimate of Nominal Gross National Income (GNI) (US\$ billion, ¥ billion)	5,099.73	4,553.33	12.0	554,864.50	550,963.30	0.7		
	% of GNI	0.20	0.20		0.20	0.20			

(Notes) 1. Figures include disbursements for graduate countries. Please see *JICA Annual Report Data Book 2017*, Table 1, P.5 for figures excluding disbursements for graduate countries.
 2. The following 18 countries/regions are graduate countries other than OECD member states that have received ODA: Bahamas, Bahrain, Barbados, Brunei, Croatia, [French Polynesia], [Hong Kong], Israel, Kuwait, [New Caledonia], Oman, Qatar, Romania, Saint Christopher and Nevis, Saudi Arabia, Singapore, Trinidad and Tobago, and United Arab Emirates.
 3. 2016 DAC designated exchange rate: US\$1.00 = ¥ 108.8027 (a depreciation of ¥12.1996 compared with 2015)
 4. Individual totals may not be equal to the sums of the individual parts because some numbers have been rounded off.
 5. Debt relief includes waiver of ODA Loans and debt reductions of collateralized commercial obligations and sale receivables of rice, but excludes deferring of repayments.
 6. 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.
 7. Starting with 2011 results, NGO project grants have been included in grants for individual countries.
 * Technical Cooperation includes administrative and development education expenses.

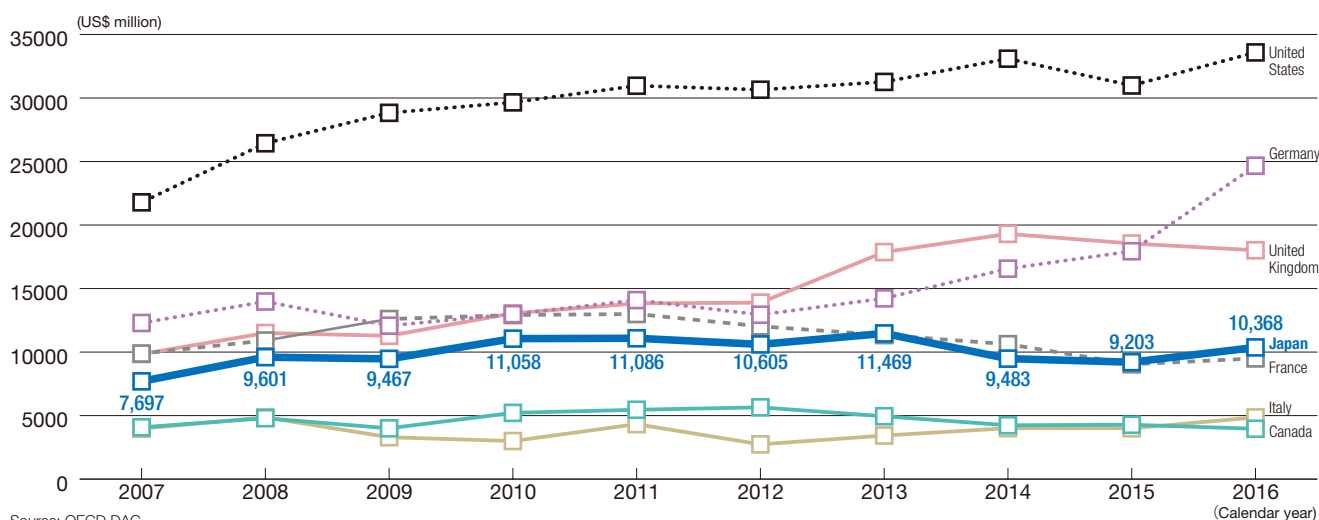
Contribution of Japan's ODA

On a net disbursement basis, in 2016 Japan contributed approximately US\$7,016.09 million (approximately ¥763.4 billion) in bilateral ODA (including aid to graduate nations) and contributed and financed approximately US\$3,315.33 million (approximately ¥360.7 billion) to international organizations. Accordingly, total ODA contributions amounted to approximately US\$10,331.42 million, a 12.7% increase from the previous year (a year-on-year increase of 1.3% to ¥1,124.1 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, Germany and the United Kingdom.

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. While ODA volumes are rising in Western countries, Japan's contribution has remained stagnant since it dropped in 2001.

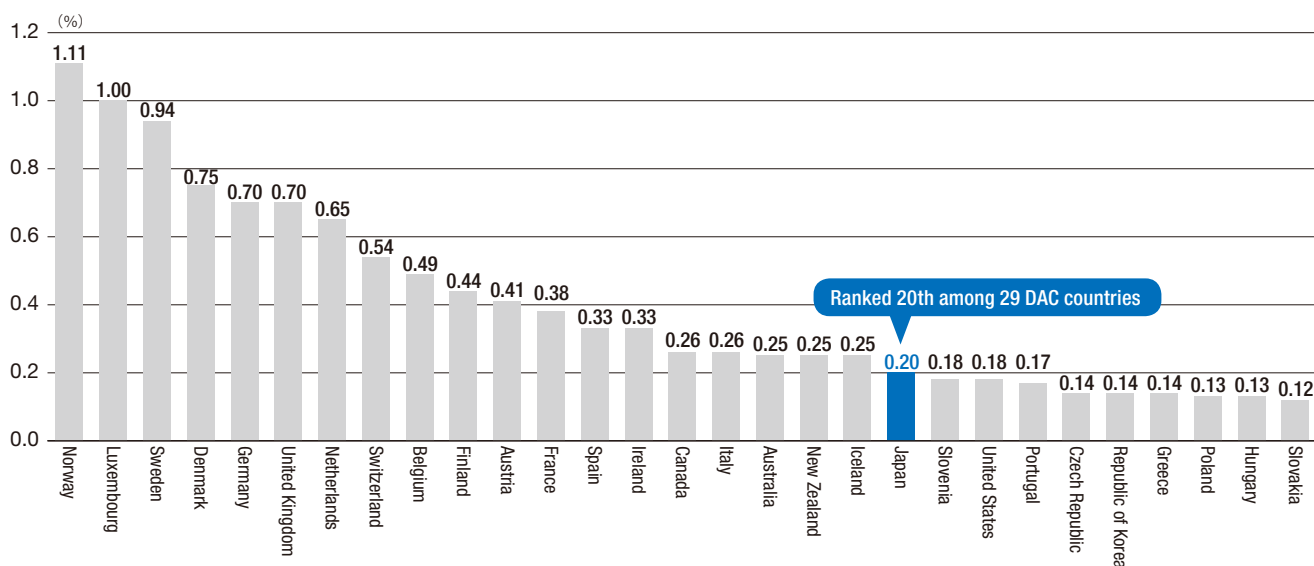
Japan's ODA was equivalent to 0.20% of its gross national income (GNI) in 2016, ranking it at the low level of 20th among the 29 DAC countries.

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



Source: OECD DAC
 (Note) Figures exclude disbursements to graduate countries. Figures for 2016 are provisional. For details of Japan's ODA disbursements in 2016 please see *JICA Annual Report Data Book 2017*, Table 1, P.5.

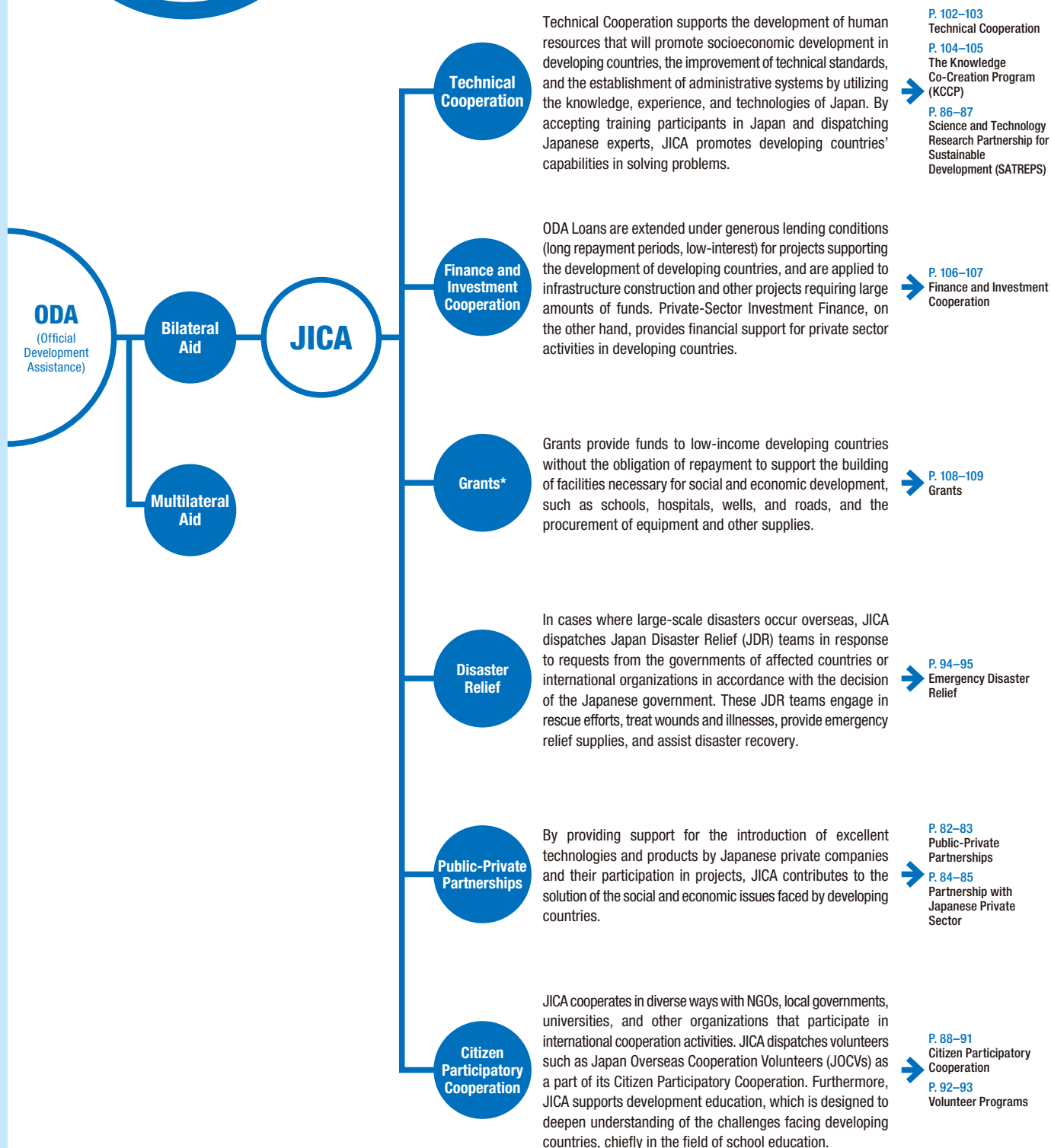
Table 4 Proportion of ODA to Gross National Income of DAC Countries (2016, Provisional Figure)



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, Finance and Investment Cooperation, and Grants. It operates in over 150 countries and regions of the world.



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