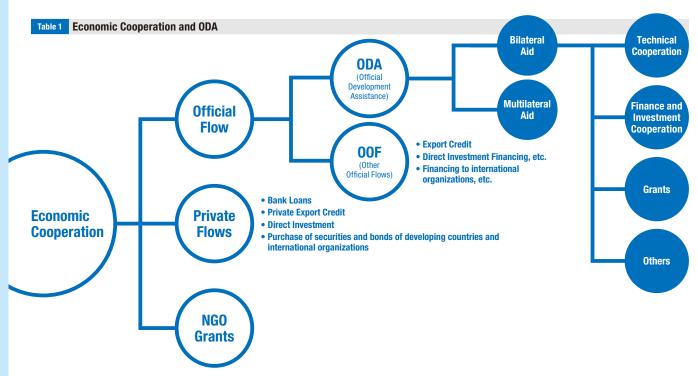
Japan's ODA



Various organizations and groups, including governments, international organizations, nongovernmental 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.



	pe		Current Year	Previous Year	Change from the Previous Year (%)	Current Year	Previous Year	Change from the Previous Year (%)	ODA Total
ODA	Bilate	Grants	2,828.59	2,626.83	7.7	307.759	317.852	-3.2	27.4
	ral OD/	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
	Tot	al Bilateral ODA (Net Disbursement Basis)	7,016.09	6,115.80	14.7	763.370	740.026	3.2	67.9
		ntributions and Subscriptions to International Organizations at Disbursement Basis)	3,315.33	3,055.38	8.5	360.716	369.709	-2.4	32.0

Dollar Basis (US\$ million)

9,171.18

4.553.33

0.20

Yen Basis (¥ billion)

1,109.734

550,963.30

0.20

1,124.086

554,864.50

0.20

12.7

12.0

Percent of Total

100.0

1.3

0.7

(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.

10,331.42

5.099.73

0.20

- 3. 2016 DAC designated exchange rate: US\$1.00 = Y 108.8027 (a depreciation of Y12.1996 compared with 2015)
 4. Individual totals may not be equal to the sums of the individual parts because some numbers have been rounded off.

ODA Disbursements (Calendar Year 2016)

- 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

Preliminary Estimate of Nominal Gross National Income (GNI) (US\$ billion, ¥ billion)

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

Total ODA (Net Disbursement)

% of GNI

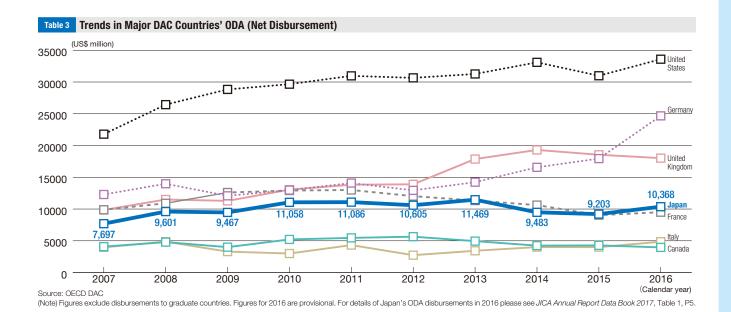
^{*} Technical Cooperation includes administrative and development education expenses.

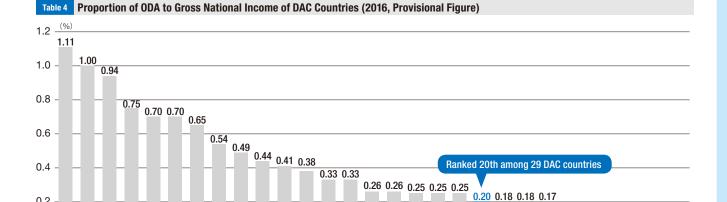


On a net disbursement basis, in 2016 Japan contributed approximately US\$7,016.09 million (approximately ¥763.4 billion) in bilateral ODA (including aid to graduate nations) and contributed and financed approximately US\$3,315.33 million (approximately ¥360.7 billion) to international organizations. 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.





Iceland

United States

Szech Republic Republic of Korea

New Zealand

Source: Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Japan

Switzerland

Jnited Kingdom

0.2

0.0

0.14 0.14 0.14 0.13 0.13 0.12



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.

a part of its Citizen Participatory Cooperation. Furthermore,

JICA supports development education, which is designed to

deepen understanding of the challenges facing developing countries, chiefly in the field of school education.

P. 92-93

Volunteer Programs

P. 102–103 Technical Cooperation Technical Cooperation supports the development of human resources that will promote socioeconomic development in P. 104-105 developing countries, the improvement of technical standards. The Knowledge Co-Creation Program **Technical** and the establishment of administrative systems by utilizing (KCCP) Cooperation the knowledge, experience, and technologies of Japan. By P. 86-87 Science and Technology Research Partnership for accepting training participants in Japan and dispatching Japanese experts, JICA promotes developing countries' Sustainable capabilities in solving problems. Development (SATREPS) ODA Loans are extended under generous lending conditions (long repayment periods, low-interest) for projects supporting the development of developing countries, and are applied to Finance and P. 106-107 Investment infrastructure construction and other projects requiring large Finance and Investment Cooperation Cooperation amounts of funds. Private-Sector Investment Finance, on **ODA Bilateral** the other hand, provides financial support for private sector **JICA** (Official Aid activities in developing countries. Development Assistance) Grants provide funds to low-income developing countries without the obligation of repayment to support the building P. 108–109 Grants Grants* of facilities necessary for social and economic development, Multilateral such as schools, hospitals, wells, and roads, and the Aid procurement of equipment and other supplies. In cases where large-scale disasters occur overseas, JICA dispatches Japan Disaster Relief (JDR) teams in response to requests from the governments of affected countries or P. 94-95 Disaster Emergency Disaster international organizations in accordance with the decision Relief of the Japanese government. These JDR teams engage in rescue efforts, treat wounds and illnesses, provide emergency relief supplies, and assist disaster recovery. P. 82-83 By providing support for the introduction of excellent Public-Private technologies and products by Japanese private companies **Partnerships** Public-Private Partnerships and their participation in projects, JICA contributes to the P. 84-85 Partnership with solution of the social and economic issues faced by developing Japanese Private Sector JICA cooperates in diverse ways with NGOs, local governments, universities, and other organizations that participate in international cooperation activities. JICA dispatches volunteers P. 88-91 Citizen Citizen Participatory such as Japan Overseas Cooperation Volunteers (JOCVs) as Cooperation **Participatory**

Cooperation

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