

Japan's ODA

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

Table 1 Economic Cooperation and ODA

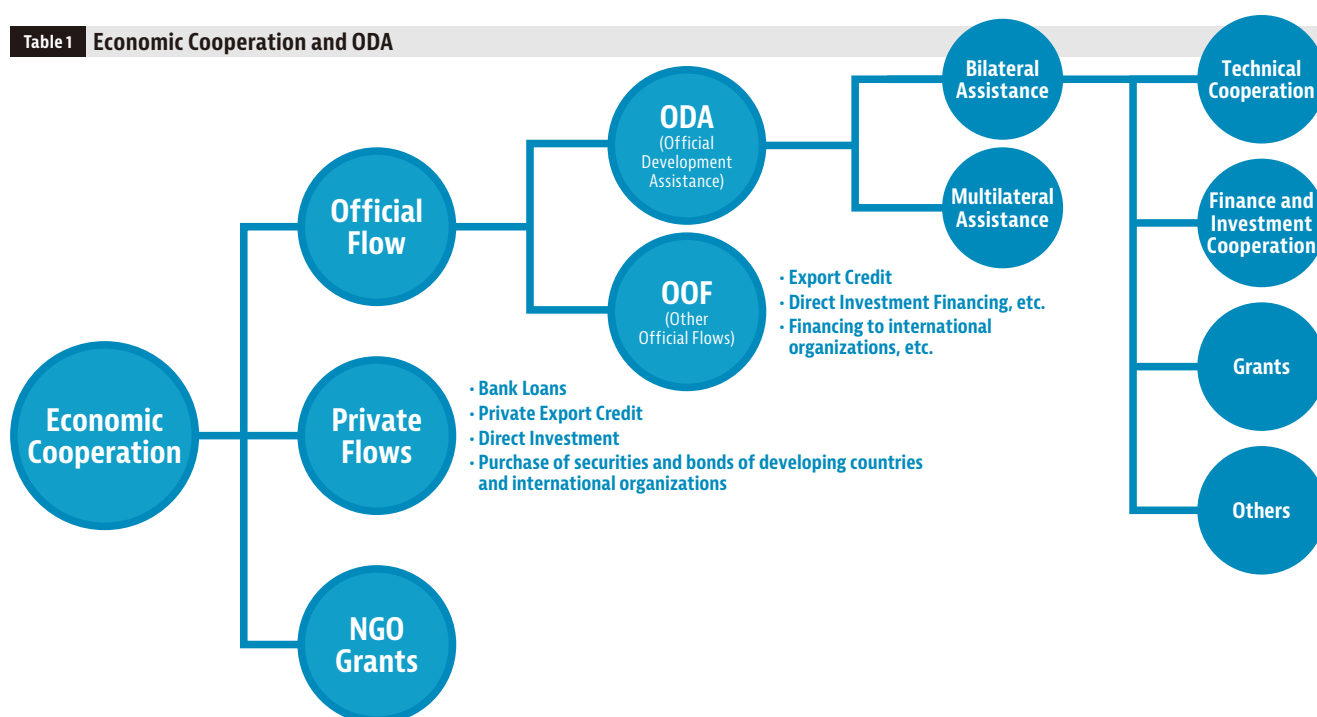


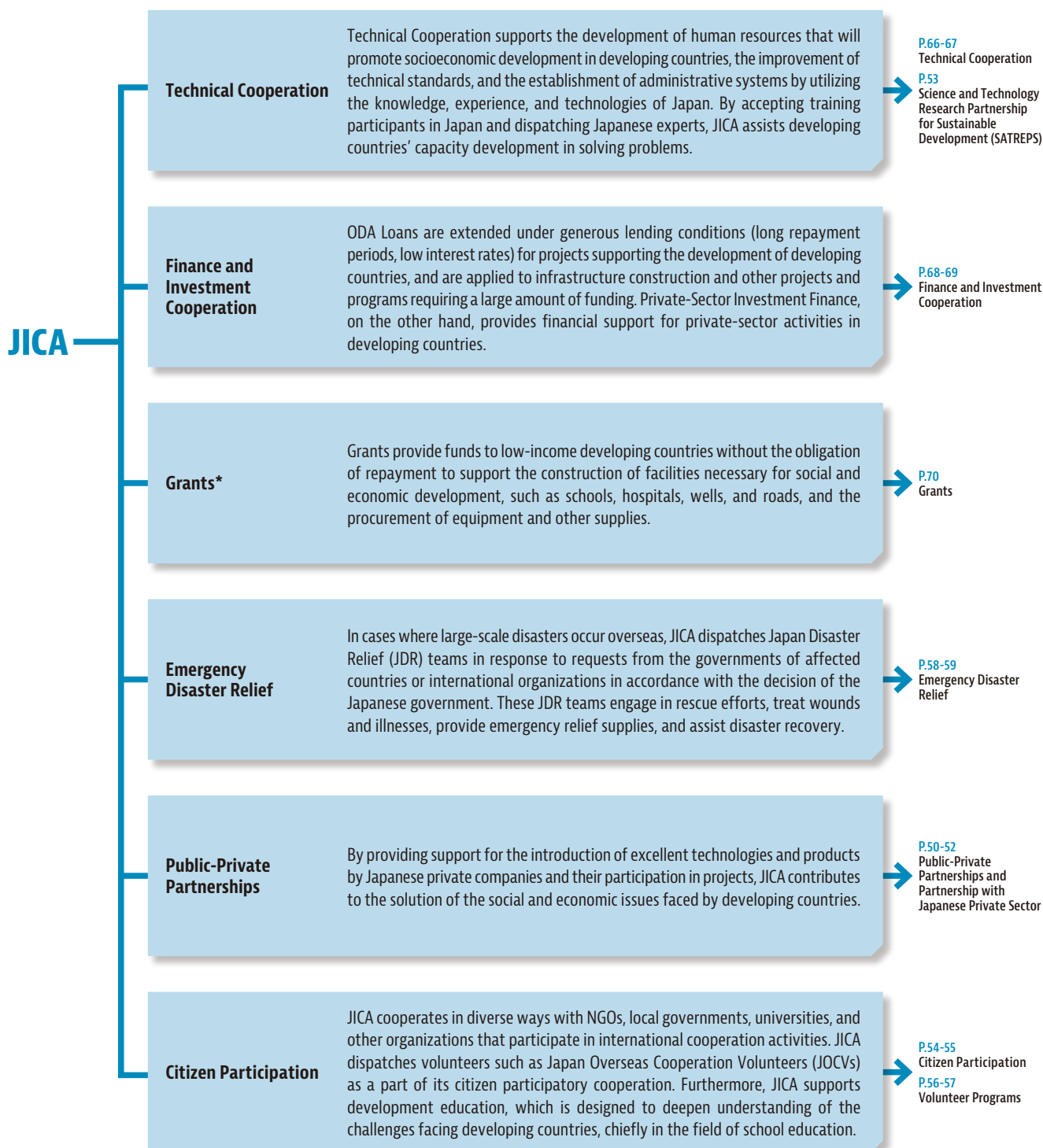
Table 2 Japan's ODA by Type 2017 (Provisional Figure)

Type		ODA Disbursements (Calendar Year 2017)			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	2,621.64	2,812.31	-6.8	294.103	305.987	-3.9	22.9		
		Technical Cooperation*	2,884.18	2,777.57	3.8	323.556	302.207	7.1	25.2		
		Total Grants	5,505.81	5,589.88	-1.5	617.659	608.194	1.6	48.2		
		Loan Aid	2,530.76	1,422.13	78.0	283.908	154.731	83.5	22.1		
		Total Bilateral ODA (Net Disbursement Basis)	8,036.57	7,012.01	14.6	901.567	762.926	18.2	70.3		
		Contributions and Subscriptions to International Organizations (Net Disbursement Basis)	3,394.57	3,368.34	0.8	380.813	366.484	3.9	29.6		
Total ODA (Net Disbursement)		11,431.14	10,380.35	10.1	1,282.380	1,129.410	13.5	100.0			
Preliminary Estimate of Nominal Gross National Income (GNI) (US\$ billion, ¥ billion)		5,038.44	5,114.54	-1.5	565,227.80	556,475.60	1.6				
% of GNI		0.23	0.20		0.23	0.20					

(Notes) 1. Figures include disbursements for graduate countries. Please see *JICA Annual Report Data Book 2018*, Table 1, P.5 for figures excluding disbursements for graduate countries.
 2. The following 12 countries/regions are graduate countries other than OECD member states that have received ODA: Bahamas, Barbados, Brunei Darussalam, [French Polynesia], [Hong Kong], [New Caledonia], Oman, Saudi Arabia, Saint Christopher and Nevis, Singapore, Trinidad and Tobago, and the United Arab Emirates.
 3. 2017 DAC designated exchange rate: US\$1.00 = ¥112.1831 (a depreciation of ¥3.3804 compared with 2016)
 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 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.
 * Technical Cooperation includes administrative and development education expenses.

JICA: Delivering Japan's ODA

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 approximately 150 countries and regions of the world.



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