

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

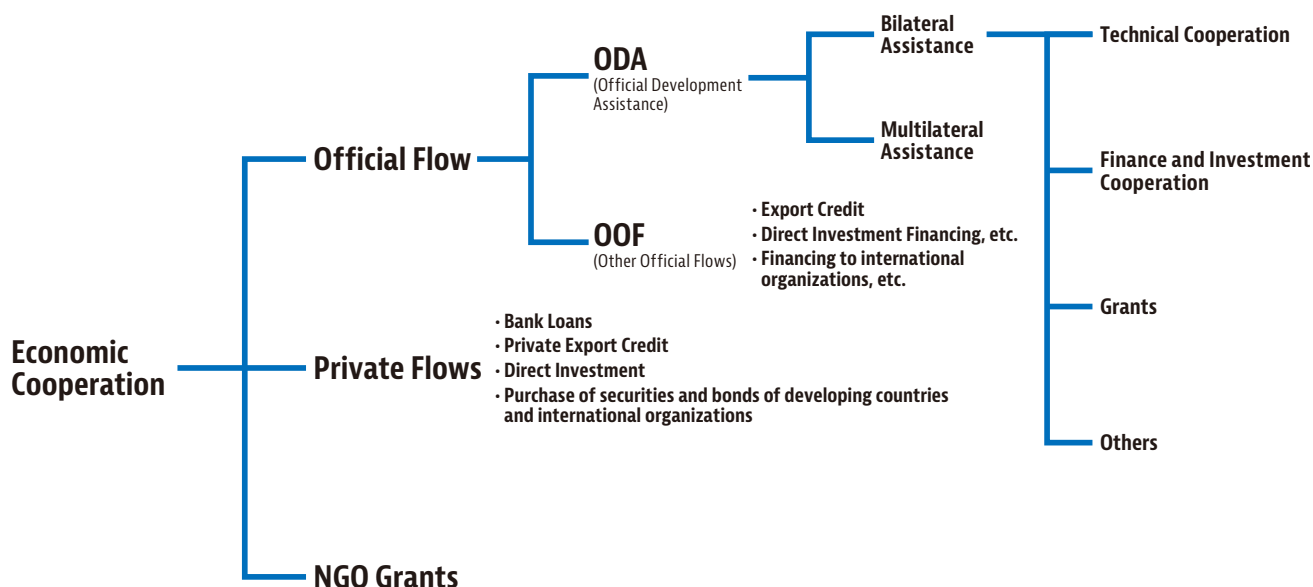


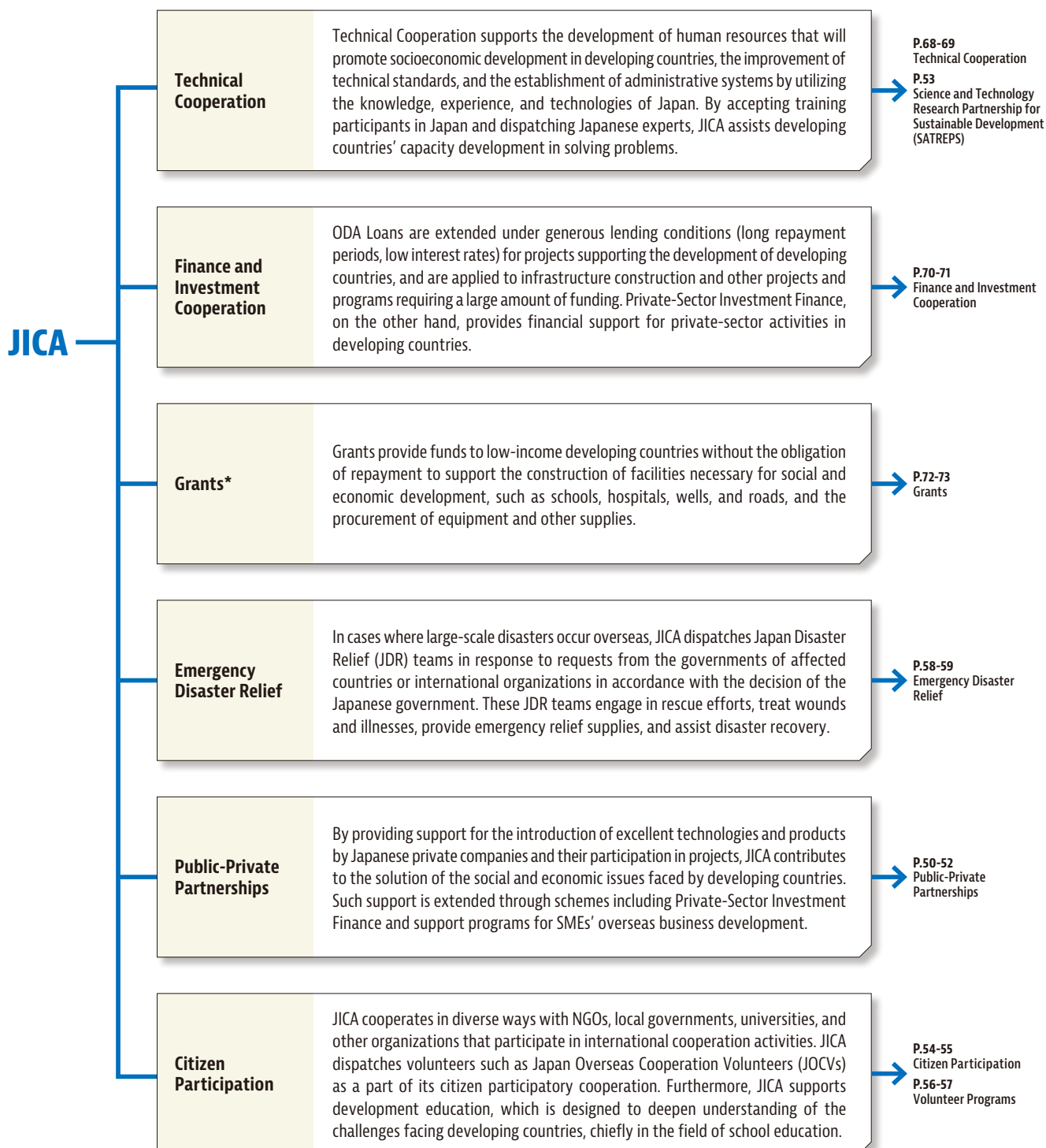
Table 2 Japan's ODA by Type 2018 (Provisional Figure)

Type	ODA Disbursements (Calendar Year 2018)	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	Grants	2,637.05	2,620.59	0.6	291.230	293.986	-0.9	26.3
	Technical Cooperation*	2,651.53	2,884.77	-8.1	292.829	323.622	-9.5	26.4
Bilateral ODA	Total Grants	5,288.59	5,505.36	-3.9	584.060	617.608	-5.4	52.8
	Loan Aid	2,094.67	2,530.76	-17.2	231.331	283.908	-18.5	20.9
	Total Bilateral ODA (Net Disbursement Basis)	7,383.26	8,036.11	-8.1	815.391	901.516	-9.6	73.6
	Contributions and Subscriptions to International Organizations (Net Disbursement Basis)	2,642.05	3,382.38	-21.9	291.782	379.446	-23.1	26.3
	Total ODA (Net Disbursement)	10,025.30	11,418.49	-12.2	1,107.173	1,280.962	-13.6	100.0
	Preliminary Estimate of Nominal Gross National Income (GNI) (US\$ billion, ¥ billion)	5,144.61	5,033.98	2.2	568,159.00	564,727.20	0.6	
	% of GNI: (Net Disbursement Basis)	0.19	0.23		0.19	0.23		

(Notes) 1. Figures include disbursements for graduate countries. Please see *JICA Annual Report Data Book 2019*, Table 1, P.5 for figures excluding disbursements for graduate countries.
 2. The following 13 countries/regions are graduate countries other than OECD member states that have received ODA: Bahamas, Barbados, Brunei Darussalam, Chile, [French Polynesia], [New Caledonia], Qatar, Saint Christopher and Nevis, Saudi Arabia, Seychelles, Singapore, Trinidad and Tobago, and Uruguay.
 3. 2018 DAC designated exchange rate: US\$1.00 = ¥110.4378 (an appreciation of ¥1.7453 compared with 2017)
 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.

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 approximately 150 countries and regions of the world.



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