

KEY QUESTIONS

the big six



How much ODA does Japan provide?

Japan is the largest donor in Asia

Japan's net ODA stood at US\$10.4 billion in 2016 (in 2016 prices), making it the fourth-largest donor country within the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development's (OECD's) Development Assistance Committee (DAC). It is the largest donor in Asia. Between 2015 and 2016, net ODA increased by 1.4% due to a rise in bilateral ODA to low-income countries, largely in sub-Saharan African. In 2016, Japan spent 0.20% of its GNI on ODA, making it only the 20th-largest DAC donor relative to its GNI. Japan's ODA temporarily peaked in 2013 (see figure), due to US\$2.1 billion in debt relief and bilateral loans to Myanmar.

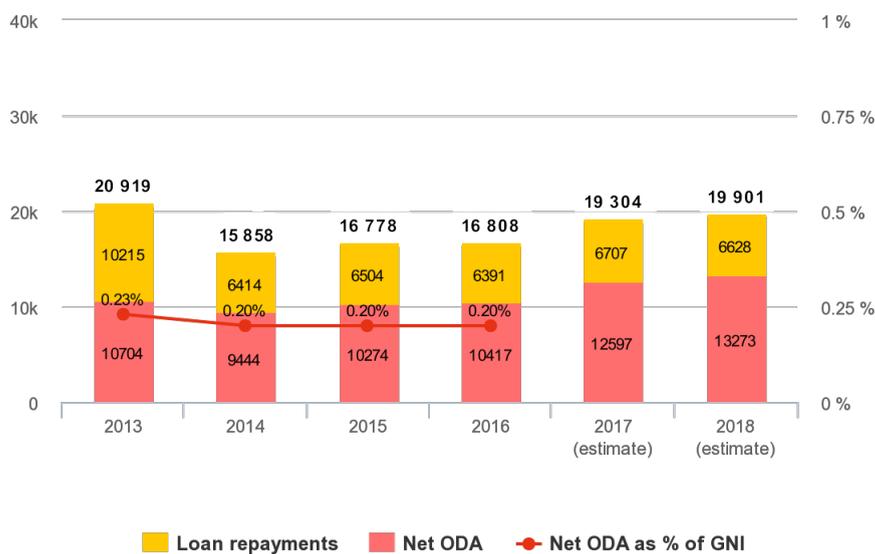
Current estimates of Japan's total ODA in FY2017 (April 2017 to March 2018) are ¥1.37 trillion yen (US\$12.6 billion). The FY2018 budget, approved in December 2017,

includes net ODA of ¥1.44 trillion (US\$13.3 billion). This is an increase of 5% in net ODA-related spending compared to FY2017.

The OECD is expected to start using a new reporting system for ODA in 2018 whereby loan repayments will no longer be subtracted from total ODA numbers, i.e., only the 'grant element' of loans will be reported as ODA. For Japan, large loan repayments currently account for the significant difference between gross and net ODA (see figure). The reform is thus expected to have a large impact on Japan's ODA levels. As Japan's loans are highly concessional, Japan's total ODA levels are expected to significantly increase.

JAPAN'S GROSS/NET ODA DISBURSEMENTS

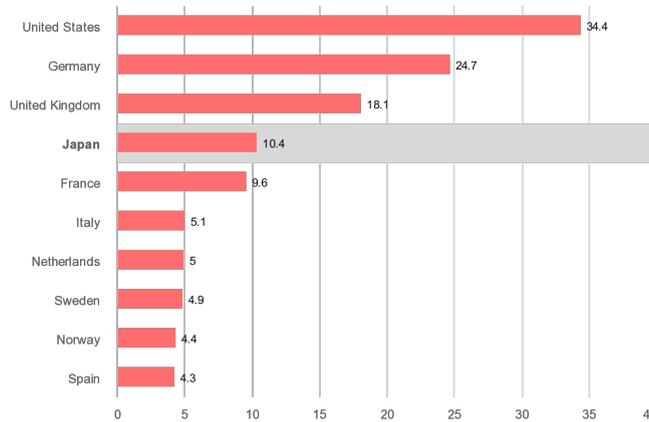
US\$ millions; in 2016 prices



OECD DAC. ODA estimates for 2017 and 2018 are based on government data.

TOP 10 DAC DONOR COUNTRIES, 2016

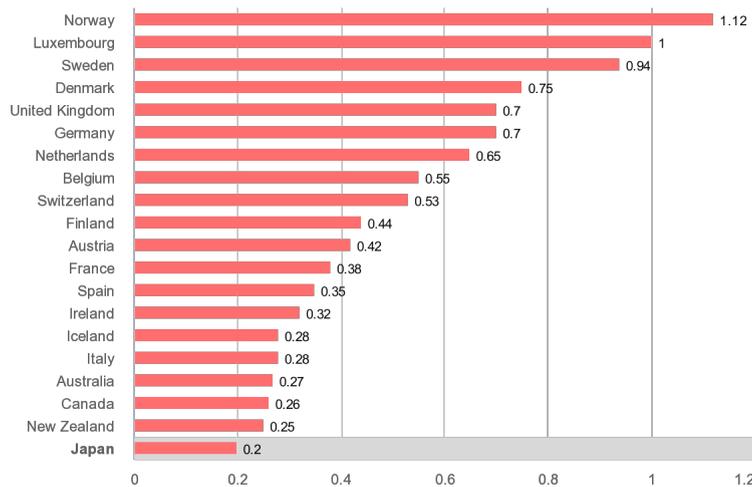
Net ODA disbursements; US\$ billions; 2016 prices



OECD DAC

TOP 20 DAC DONOR COUNTRIES, 2016

Net ODA as % of GNI



OECD DAC.

Further information: 2016 prices

To compare ODA levels in any given year with ODA levels provided in other years, figures need to be adjusted to account for inflation and exchange rate fluctuations. The OECD provides data that accounts for these fluctuations. In this profile, and unless indicated otherwise, figures are stated using 2016 prices.