

JAPAN

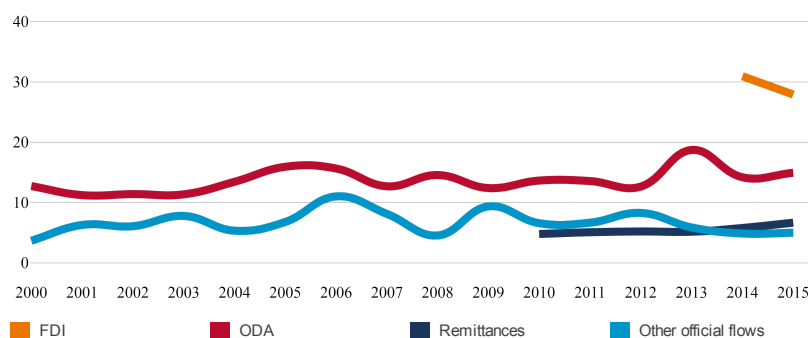
FDI is the largest flow from Japan to developing countries, though it and other non-ODA flows are heavily concentrated in other countries in Far East Asia.

- ODA rose in 2015 to US\$15 billion – excluding debt relief, the highest levels since 2000
- Most ODA is provided in the form of loans, with infrastructure and water and sanitation the primary sectors
- Humanitarian assistance was the fastest growing sector in 2015

Resource flows to developing countries

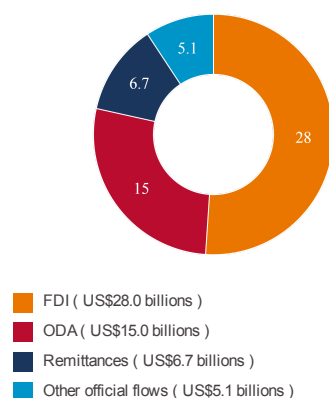
FDI fell almost 10% in 2015, while remittances and ODA rose 15% and 5% respectively; OOFs grew 3% after two years of decline

US\$ billions, constant 2015 prices



FDI remains the largest flow, accounting for 51% of the total in 2015

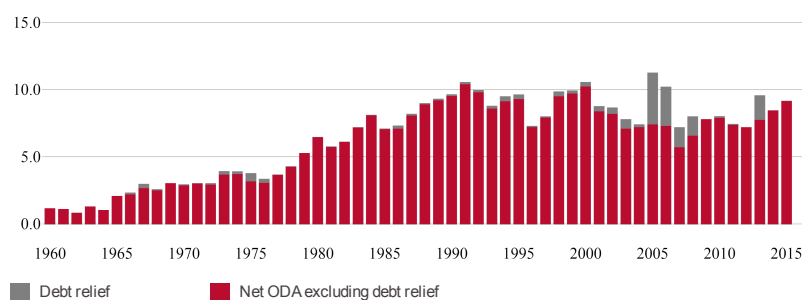
2015, US\$ billions



How much ODA does Japan give?

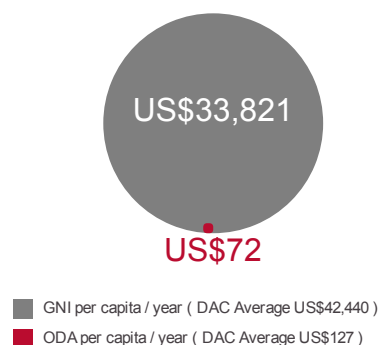
ODA rose to US\$15.0 billion in 2015, with totals excluding debt relief at the highest levels since 2000

US\$ billions, constant 2015 prices



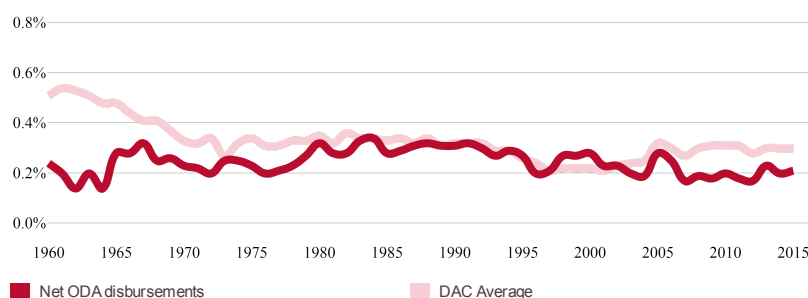
ODA is equivalent to US\$72 per person

2015



ODA rose slightly to 0.21% of GNI in 2015

Net ODA as % of GNI



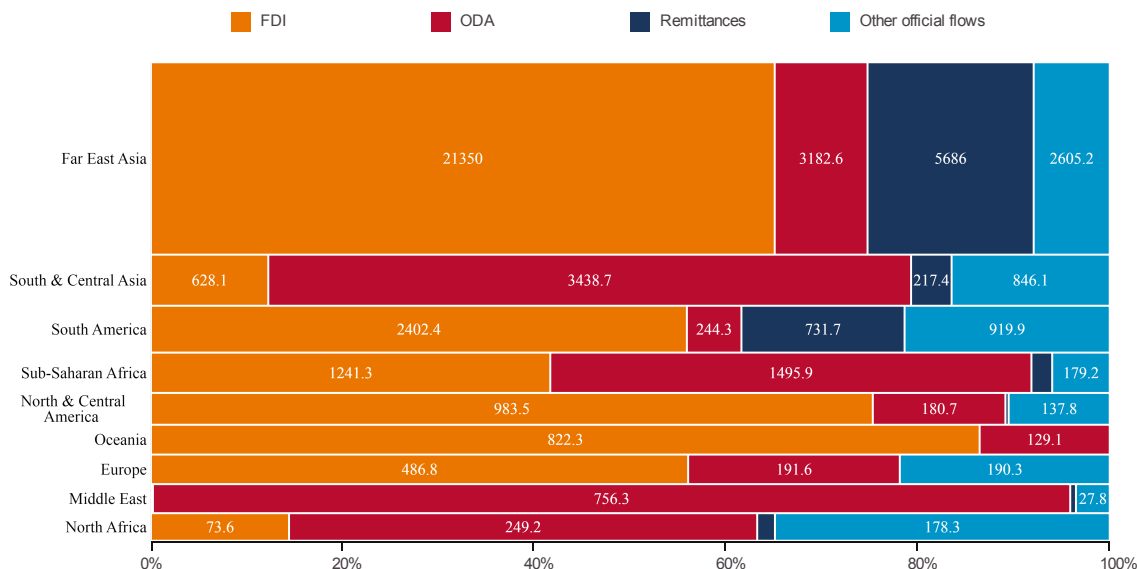
Notes: Acronyms: DAC: Development Assistance Committee; FDI: foreign direct investment; GNI: gross national income; ODA: official development assistance; OOFs: other official flows.

Where do resources from Japan go?

Two-thirds of resources from Japan go to other countries in Far East Asia – the region accounts for 85% of remittances, 76% of FDI and 51% of OOFs. ODA, however, is more widely distributed – 32% of bilateral ODA goes to Far East Asia, while 35% goes to South and Central Asia and 15% to sub-Saharan Africa.

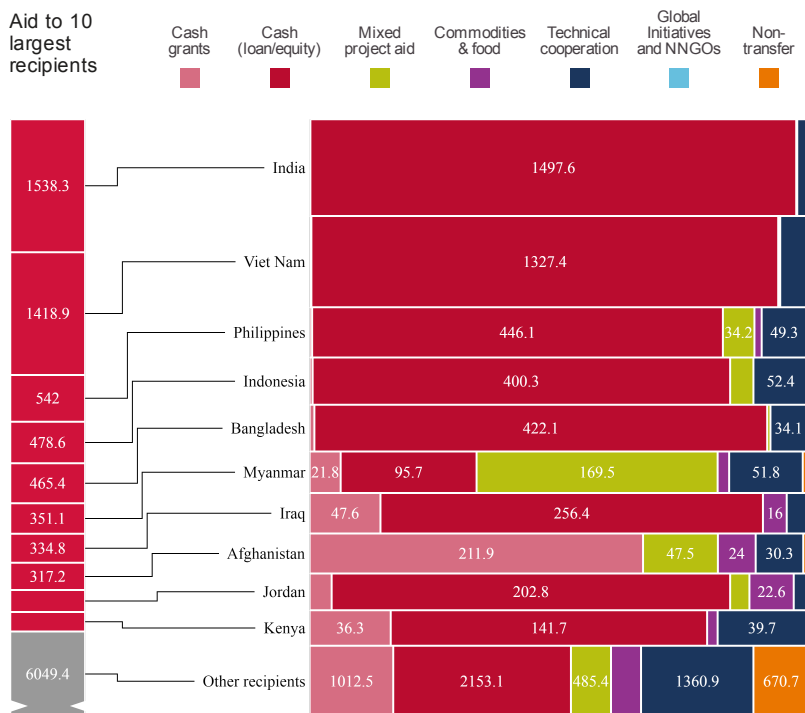
The resource mix varies by region; FDI accounts for 65% of flows to Far East Asia while ODA makes up 67% to South and Central Asia

Distribution of international resources by region, 2015, labels are US\$ millions



Loans account for the majority of ODA to India and most other large ODA recipients except Afghanistan, where cash grants are largest

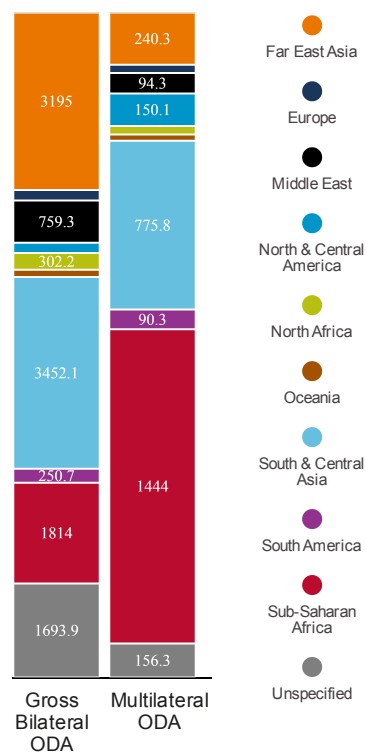
2015, gross bilateral ODA, labels are US\$ millions



What does the aid bundle look like for each recipient?

South and Central Asia and Far East Asia together account for 51% of ODA

Gross ODA, %, 2015, labels in US\$ millions



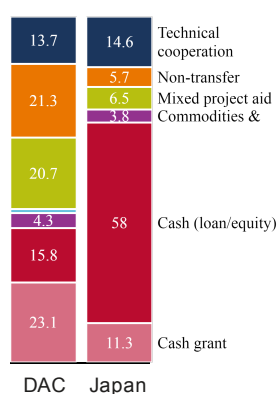
Note: Non-transferred ODA includes debt relief, costs of refugees and students in donor countries, administrative costs and other forms. Where available, FDI figures are based on the 4th edition of the OECD Benchmark Definition of FDI; otherwise they rely on data reported according to the 3rd edition. OOFs data shown does not include OOFs export credits. Acronyms: OECD: Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development

What is in the ODA bundle from Japan?

Loans are the primary financing instrument for Japanese ODA, accounting for 58% of the total in 2015. Loans made up 89% of ODA for infrastructure and 78% for water and sanitation, the largest two sectors. Technical cooperation is also significant, particularly in education, infrastructure and other cooperation with recipient governments.

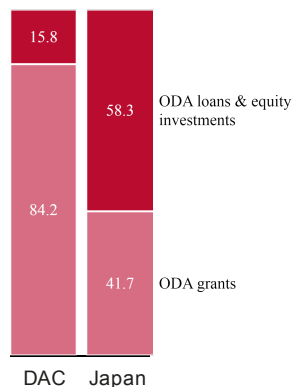
Loans are the largest instrument, followed by technical cooperation

2015, % of gross bilateral ODA



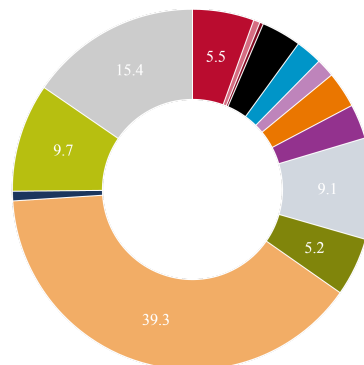
Loans accounted for 58% of Japanese ODA in 2015

2015, % of gross bilateral ODA



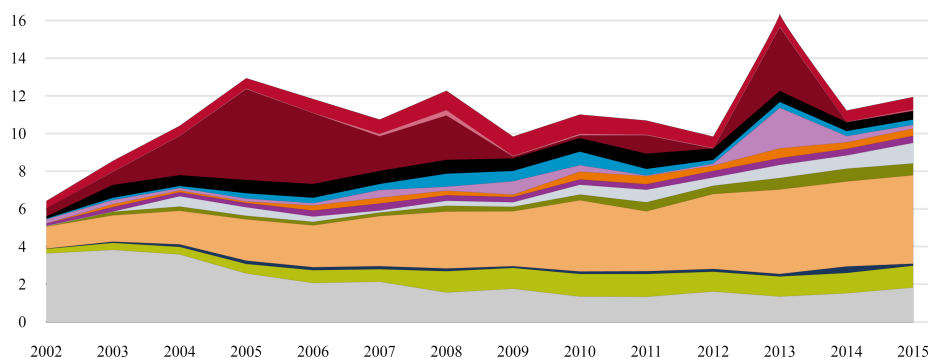
Infrastructure is the largest sector, accounting for almost 40% of ODA

Gross bilateral ODA by sector, % of total, 2015



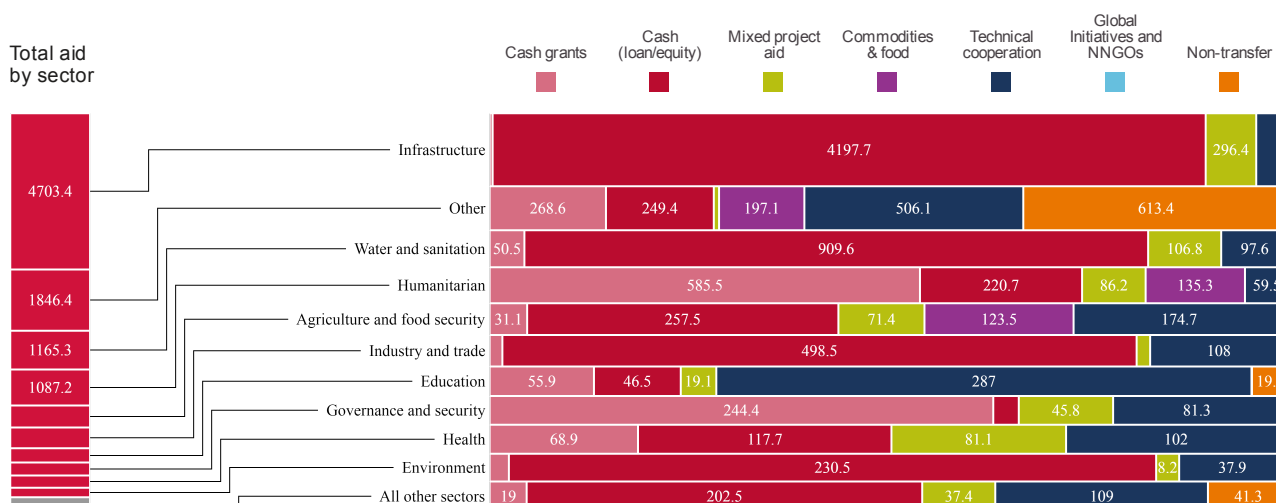
Humanitarian assistance is growing fastest, up from US\$712 million in 2014 to almost US\$1.1 billion in 2015

Gross bilateral ODA by sector trends, US\$ billions, constant 2015 prices



Cash loans are the primary instrument in infrastructure, water and sanitation and industry and trade

2015, gross disbursements ODA, labels are US\$ millions



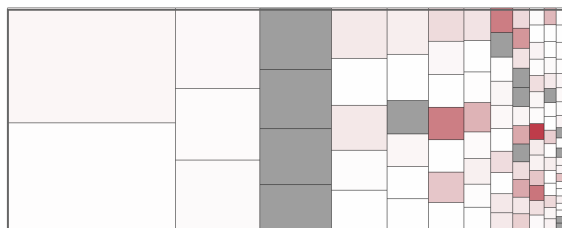
What does the aid bundle look like for each sector?

How are resources from Japan targeted?

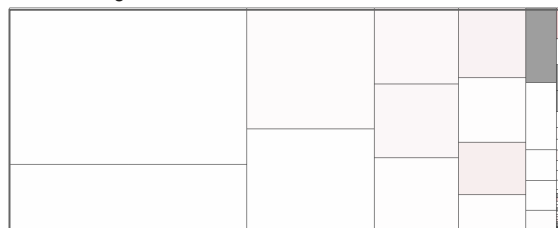
FDI is the largest flow from Japan though five East Asian countries account for over 70% of this investment. China alone accounts for 30% of FDI and over 60% of remittances. Over 40% of ODA goes to countries with a high depth of poverty (above 50%), while 26% of remittances do and 18% of FDI.

ODA is provided more widely than FDI and remittances and a higher proportion goes to countries where poverty is deepest

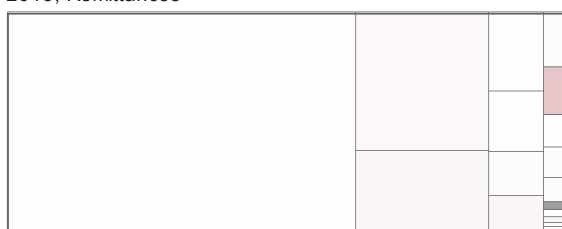
2015, ODA



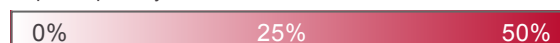
2015, Foreign direct investment



2015, Remittances



Depth of poverty in destination countries

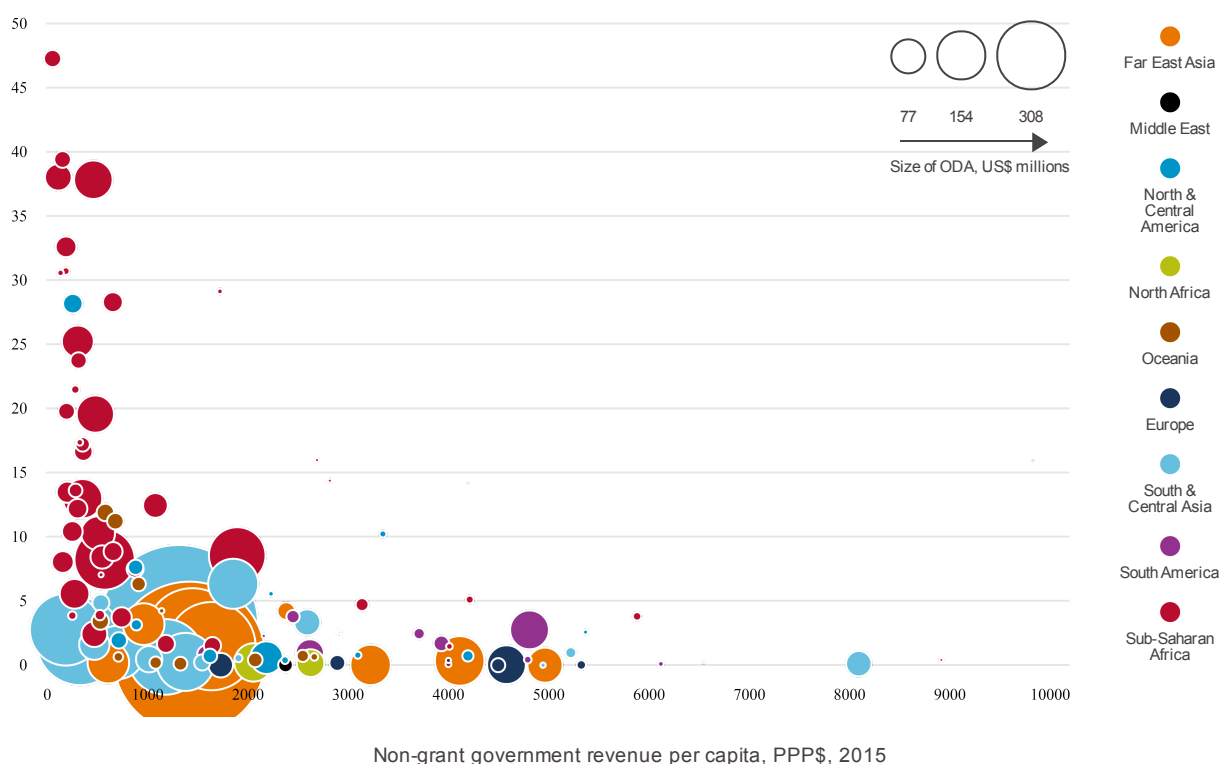


No data



Many of the largest recipients of ODA are countries with low government revenues and relatively low depth of poverty

Depth of poverty %



Note: Depth of poverty is a measure of the average gap in incomes for people living below the poverty line spread across the population of the whole country, expressed as a percentage of the 2011PPP\$1.90 a day poverty line. 'Purchasing power parity' (PPP) prices are the rate at which a country's currency would have to be converted into that of another country to buy the same amount of goods and services in each country. Government revenue refers to the total non-grant revenue either collected or projected to be collected by the government in the financial year 2015. Median government revenue across all developing countries in 2015 was 2015PPP\$2,620 per person; a quarter of developing countries have revenues of less than 2015PPP\$758 per person.