

<Summary of Survey Results for Home Page>

This survey was conducted to collect, organize, compare and analyze information on the ways of assistance to developing countries implemented by the defense ministries and military of the United States, the United Kingdom, France, Germany, Italy and Australia and relations between such assistance and ODA. The summaries of the survey results of these countries are described below.

United States of America.

The United States of America allocates its budget to governmental departments and agencies under the concept of foreign assistance including economic and military assistance regardless of ODA eligibility. The US Agency for International Development (USAID) is set to determine after assistance is provided whether or not the assistance should be qualified as ODA.

The U.S. Defense Department provides various kinds of foreign assistance including military assistance to other countries. The Pentagon's 2011 foreign-assistance budget totaled about 652 million US dollars, of which about 7 million US dollars was recognized as ODA, resulting in an extremely small percentage of ODA. In terms of the total amount of U.S. ODA, the percentage of ODA implemented by the Defense Department was approximately 2 percent. Around the year 2005, there was a sharp increase in the ODA-implemented amount by the Defense Department in the context of a large-scale of budget allotted to help Afghanistan and Iraq. However, with the dwindling budget for such purposes, that going to the Defense Department has now decreased.

Among the various kinds of aid the Pentagon has provided, its Overseas Humanitarian Disaster and Civic Aid (OHDACA) is qualified as an ODA scheme, under which support for transporting relief goods in times of disaster, infrastructure construction, capacity-building and other disaster management activities have been provided by the Defense Department. This scheme is used only to help non-military organizations, and all aid

conducted under the scheme is reported as ODA with some exceptions. Incidentally, while the Defense Department has engaged in those forms of foreign aid, USAID has established an Office of Military Affairs to put in place a system to ensure information exchange and cooperation with the Defense Department in ordinary times.

In the United States, USAID determines based on OECD/DAC rules whether or not assistance should be counted as ODA. Assistance to any military organization or body is not eligible for ODA. However, some assistance relating to the military, programs such as the one providing HIV/AIDS support to soldiers, which ultimately prevents a communicable disease from spreading to civilians, can be eligible for ODA.

In addition, the Excess Defense Articles (EDA) and the Foreign Military Sales (FMS) programs which sell surplus US defense equipment at reduced costs can be used for provision of equipment including patrol vessels. At the time of equipment provision, as criteria for determining ODA eligibility, whether or not the equipment is offered to armed forces, provided items include weapons and ammunition, those items whose intended use is for border control, etc. are considered. In a past case, the provision of a marine monitoring system to the Philippine National Police was judged as ODA on the basis of such criteria.

United Kingdom

In the United Kingdom, the Foreign and Commonwealth Office (FCO), the Department for International Development (DFID) and the Ministry of Defense (MOD) jointly established an organization (the Stabilisation Unit) and a joint fund (the Conflict Pool) to help failed states stabilized, and the MOD has played a major role in this whole-of-government approach. In addition, the budget for development assistance, after implemented by the ministries and agencies, is reported to the DFID whether or not the expenditures in each project were ODA eligible.

In 2011, 8,446.19 million UK pounds was recognized as ODA. However, 0.05 percent or less of that amount was implemented by the MOD, revealing

that the percentage was extremely small. The U.K. has given greater weight to combining ODA programs and non-ODA programs, aiming at providing high-quality development assistance in line with the needs of each recipient country without paying attention to ODA eligibility. For that reason, there is a tendency observed that programs implemented by the MOD include many non-ODA programs which are operated with ODA programs implemented by OFID, etc.

The Conflict Pool is a tri-departmental fund additionally put in place outside the regular budget of the ministries and agencies. The three government organizations work together to formulate projects, and then, according to the nature of those projects, any relevant organization of these will lead the project. Currently, almost all of the projects led by the MOD are not subject to ODA; neither is approximately 50 percent of the Fund implemented under ODA.

The DFID provides an explanatory document on the OECD/DAC rules since each government organization responsible for a project is set to report to the DFID on whether or not the project is ODA eligible after it is implemented. The document classifies projects to be implemented by the UK armed forces as areas which can be counted as ODA, non-ODA areas, areas which could be ODA eligible under the United Nations' or international frameworks, etc., and, thereby, has become the interpretation of the DAC rules in the United Kingdom.

France

In France, the Ministry of Foreign and European Affairs plays a central role in providing assistance to developing countries. The country's ODA for the year 2011 totaled 9,751 million Euros, of which 58.98 million Euros was reported in 2010 for the sector of conflict, peace and security. How much of that amount the Ministry of Defense implemented is unrevealed but it is very limited.

Most of its activities by the French Ministry of Defense are considered to be those conducted within the United Nations' and other international

frameworks and military assistance made outside ODA. In contrast, the police and gendarmerie under the Ministry of Interior of France are very active in assistance to developing countries.

Germany

In Germany, the Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development (BMZ) and the Foreign Office (AA) provide assistance to developing countries. The Basic Law for the Federal Republic of Germany prohibits the dispatch of the country's federal troops beyond humanitarian purposes and the framework for collective security arrangement. Assisting a developing country using German military forces would require a process of undergoing Bundestag approval after Federal Ministry of Defense coordination among the AA, the Federal Ministry of the Interior and the BMZ or international organizations, in the case of dispatching troops overseas within the framework of the United Nations, EU and other relevant and appropriate international organization.

The ODA amount implemented by Germany registered 9,803.9 million Euros in 2010, of which 9 million Euros was implemented by the Ministry of Defense, only 0.1 percent of the total amount.

Regarding the provision of patrol vessels, etc., while there are cases of such provision within the framework of peacekeeping operations (PKO), the details of such provision within the ODA framework is unknown. However, it is considered that Germany has exported patrol vessels in terms of the framework for arms exports.

Partly because sending troops overseas beyond NATO Territory was unconstitutional in this country until 1994, even now the BMZ plays a central role in helping developing countries. On the other hand, active participation in this matter by the Ministry of Defense cannot be observed. Still, the scope of activity by the Ministry of Defense in assistance to developing countries is considered to be gradually expanding in the process of promoting the fight against terrorism, etc. such as Provincial Reconstruction Team (PRT) activity in Afghanistan,

Italy

In Italy, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs (MFA) plays the leading role in development assistance. The country's ODA spending totaled approximately 3.1 billion US dollars in 2010, in which the Ministry of Defense had neither budget allocation nor spending performance. This is considered to be a reflection of the fact that the Law 49/1987 which forms a basis for activity in assisting developing countries bans the diversion of ODA budget to a use that is military in nature.

Italy now provides assistance to developing countries by its military forces not on its own but within international frameworks including those of the United Nations, EU, and NATO. The 2006 performance of Italy reveals that, in addition to a UN peacekeeping activity contribution, this country spent 120 million Euros on PKO activity out of its defense budget, a part of which is considered to be eligible for ODA.

Incidentally, instead of Italian armed forces, the country's military police, Carabinieri, has been actively utilized to help developing countries under present circumstances.

Australia

In Australia, the Australian Agency for International Development (AusAID) leads in aid to developing countries, engaging in planning, drafting and implementing assistance policies.

The 2012 ODA amount allocated to the Ministry of Defense is 11.7 million Australian dollars, resulting in approximately 0.2 percent, an extremely small portion, of the total ODA amount of Australia of 5,153 million Australian dollars. In the allocated amount, defense cooperation programs including security measures support for developing countries and PRT activity in Afghanistan, etc. are counted.

One of the defense cooperation programs is a Pacific Patrol Boat Program

(PPBP) which provides patrol boats to developing countries. In order to improve the maritime security capability of Pacific island nations, this program provides patrol boats and maintenance assistance, etc. and has supplied 22 patrol boats to countries in the region since the 1980s. Although these boats are supplied to non-military organizations except in Papua New Guinea, Fiji and Tonga, their provision is financed from Australia's defense spending because the PPBP is not recognized as ODA.

The Federal Police is the second largest organization for implementing ODA after AusAID in Australia and it had about a budget ten times larger than the budget of the Ministry of Defense in 2012. Although the Federal Police have provided police boats, as ODA, its purpose remains confined to a crackdown on prowlers, etc. in the adjacent sea, so that patrol vessels, etc. which enable patrol activity in distant waters have not been offered.

It is considered that Australia interprets DAC rules in an extremely conservative way. Accordingly, there are many cases in which assistance in this country is not counted as ODA even if that assistance is offered to a non-military organization.