

Japan's ODA Budget

Section 1 FY2015 ODA Budget (Initial Budget)

Chart IV-1 ◆ ODA Budget

(Units: ¥ billion, %)

Category	FY 2014			FY 2015		
	Budget amount	Amount change from previous year	Percentage change from previous year	Budget amount	Amount change from previous year	Percentage change from previous year
General account budget	550.2	-7.1	-1.3	542.2	-8.0	-1.5
Project budget (net)	1,132.2	89.8	8.6	1,140.2	8.0	0.7
Scale of projects (gross)	1,776.0	85.3	5.0	1,805.7	29.7	1.7
JP¥ exchange rate against US\$	¥97			¥110		

* In this chart, the "Amount change from previous year" and "Percentage change from previous year" were calculated in units of less than ¥1 billion. Therefore, they may not correspond to the calculation results using the figures in the table.

Chart IV-2 ◆ ODA General Account Budget (for the 10 Ministries and 2 Agencies)

(Units: ¥ billion, %)

Category	FY 2014			FY 2015		
	Budget amount	Amount change from previous year	Percentage change from previous year	Budget amount	Amount change from previous year	Percentage change from previous year
I Grants	501.7	-5.0	-1.0	493.9	-7.8	-1.6
1. Bilateral Grants	422.5	0.1	0.2	408.3	-14.2	-3.4
(1) Economic development assistance and others	166.7	2.5	1.5	160.5	-6.2	-3.7
(2) Technical cooperation, etc.	254.2	-1.8	-0.7	246.2	-8.0	-3.2
(3) Transfer to Trade Reinsurance Special Account	1.6	0.0	0.0	1.6	0.0	0.0
2. Contributions to multilateral institutions	79.2	-5.6	-6.6	85.6	6.4	8.1
(1) UN and other international organizations	48.8	-5.7	-10.4	56.0	7.2	14.7
(2) MDBs, etc.	30.4	0.1	0.2	29.6	-0.8	-2.7
II Loans	48.5	-2.1	-4.2	48.3	-0.2	-0.5
JICA (Finance and Investment Account)	48.5	-2.1	-4.2	48.3	-0.2	-0.5
III Total	550.2	-7.1	-1.3	542.2	-8.0	-1.5

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*2 Due to rounding the total may not match the sum of each number.

Chart IV-3 ◆ Breakdown of the ODA Project Budget

(Units: ¥ billion, %)

Category	FY 2014				FY 2015			
	Budget amount	Amount change from previous year	Percentage change from previous year	Proportion to total	Budget amount	Amount change from previous year	Percentage change from previous year	Proportion to total
Grants	773	5.9	0.8	43.5	797.8	24.8	3.2	44.2
Loans	1,003	79.4	8.6	56.5	1,007.9	4.9	0.5	55.8
Total (project scale)	1,776	85.3	5.0	100.0	1,805.7	29.7	1.7	100.0
(Reference) Recoveries	-643.8	—	—	—	-665.5	—	—	—
Net	1,132.2	89.8	8.6	—	1,140.2	8	0.7	—

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*2 Due to rounding the total may not match the sum of each number.

Chart IV-4 ◆ ODA Project Budget (for the 10 Ministries and 2 Agencies)

(Units: ¥ billion, %)

Category	FY 2014			FY 2015		
	Budget amount	Amount change from previous year	Percentage change from previous year	Budget amount	Amount change from previous year	Percentage change from previous year
I Grants	773.0	5.9	0.8	797.8	24.8	3.2
1. Bilateral Grants	494.2	2.5	0.5	483.5	-10.7	-2.2
(1) Economic development assistance and others	166.7	2.5	1.5	160.5	-6.2	-3.7
(2) Technical cooperation, etc.	325.9	0.0	0.0	321.4	-4.5	-1.4
(3) Transfer to Trade Reinsurance Special Account	1.6	0.0	0.0	1.6	0.0	0.0
2. Contributions to multilateral institutions	278.8	3.4	1.2	314.2	35.4	12.7
(1) UN and other international organizations	51.4	-5.8	-10.1	98.6	47.3	92.0
(2) MDBs, etc.	227.4	9.1	4.2	215.6	-11.8	-5.2
II Loans	1,003.0	79.4	8.6	1,007.9	4.9	0.5
(1) JICA (Finance and Investment Account)	988.5	73.5	8.0	988.5	0.0	0.0
(2) Other	14.5	5.9	68.3	19.4	4.9	34.0
III Total (project scale)	1,776.0	85.3	5.0	1,805.7	29.7	1.7
(Reference) Amount received	-643.8	—	—	-665.5	—	—
Net	1,132.2	89.8	8.6	1,140.2	8.0	0.7

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Chart IV-5 ◆ Financing Sources for the ODA Project Budget and Expenditure by Type of Assistance

FY2014 project budget Gross ¥1.7760 trillion (5.0% increase)				FY2015 project budget Gross ¥1.8057 trillion (1.7% increase)			
Expenditure by type of assistance		Budgetary sources		Budgetary sources		Expenditure by type of assistance	
Grant aid 166.7 billion (+1.5%)	Others 1.6 billion (same as previous year)	General account 550.2 billion (1.3% decrease)	MOFA 423.0 billion (0.4% increase)	General account 542.2 billion (1.5% decrease)	MOFA 423.8 billion (0.2% increase)	Grant aid 160.5 billion (-3.7%)	
Technical cooperation 325.9 billion (slight increase)			Total for 11 ODA-related ministries and agencies 127.2 billion (6.6% decrease)			Technical cooperation 321.4 billion (1.4% decrease)	
		Special account 29.7 billion (0.4% decrease)		Others 1.6 billion (same as previous year)			
MDBs and others (Subscriptions/Issuance of government bonds for contributions) 227.4 billion (4.2% increase)		UN and other international organizations (contributions) 51.4 billion (10.1% decrease)	Subscriptions/Issuance of government bonds for contributions 197.0 billion (4.8% increase)	Total for 11 ODA-related ministries and agencies 118.3 billion (7.0% decrease)	MDBs and others (Contributions/Issuance of government bonds for contributions) 215.6 billion (5.2% decrease)		
ODA Loan, etc. 1.003 trillion (8.6% increase)			Fiscal investment and Loan program, etc. 999.0 billion (9.1% increase)	UN and other international organizations (contributions) 98.6 billion (92.0% increase)	ODA Loan, etc. 1.079 trillion (0.5% increase)		
Net Amounts received ¥1.1322 trillion (8.6% increase) ¥643.8 billion		Net Amounts received ¥1.1402 trillion (0.7% increase) ¥665.5 billion					

Section 2 Project Budget of Ministries and Agencies (Initial Budget) and Project Outlines

Chart IV-6 ◆ ODA Budget Changes by each Ministry and Agency (General Account)

(Units: ¥ million, %)

Category	FY 2014	FY 2015		
	Budget amount	Budget amount	Amount change from previous year	Percentage change from previous year
National Police Agency	13	14	1	10.5
Financial Services Agency	113	119	5	4.6
Ministry of Internal Affairs and Communications	790	816	26	3.3
Ministry of Justice	205	212	8	3.8
Ministry of Foreign Affairs	423,005	423,810	805	0.2
Ministry of Finance	79,373	78,318	-1,055	-1.3
Ministry of Education, Culture, Sports, Science and Technology	22,230	14,926	-7,304	-32.9
Ministry of Health, Labour and Welfare	5,815	6,313	499	8.6
Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries	2,780	2,828	48	1.7
Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry	14,981	13,833	-1,149	-7.7
Ministry of Land, Infrastructure, Transport and Tourism	284	301	17	6.0
Ministry of the Environment	616	667	51	8.2
Total	550,204	542,156	-8,048	-1.5

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*2 Due to rounding the total may not match the sum of each number.

Chart IV-7 ◆ ODA Budget Changes by each Ministry and Agency (Project Budget)

(Units: ¥ million, %)

	FY 2014	FY 2015		
	Budget amount	Budget amount	Amount change from previous year	Percentage change from previous year
National Police Agency	13	14	1	10.5
Financial Services Agency	113	119	5	4.6
Ministry of Internal Affairs and Communications	790	816	26	3.3
Ministry of Justice	205	212	8	3.8
Ministry of Foreign Affairs	423,005	465,269	42,264	10.0
Ministry of Finance	1,261,038	1,263,407	2,369	0.2
Ministry of Education, Culture, Sports, Science and Technology	22,230	14,926	-7,304	-32.9
Ministry of Health, Labour and Welfare	6,348	6,909	561	8.8
Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries	17,286	22,272	4,986	28.8
Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry	41,834	30,252	-11,582	-27.7
Ministry of Land, Infrastructure, Transport and Tourism	284	301	17	6.0
Ministry of the Environment	2,867	1,216	-1,651	-57.6
Total (project scale)	1,776,012	1,805,711	29,699	1.7
(Reference)	Amount received	-643,797	-665,523	—
	Net	1,132,215	1,140,188	0.7

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Chart IV-8 ◆ FY2015 Project Budget and Project Outlines by Each Ministry and Agency

1. Grant Aid

(1) Bilateral Grants

(i) Economic Development Assistance, etc.

(Unit: ¥ million)

Ministry or Agency	Project Name (budget)	Project Outlines
Ministry of Foreign Affairs	Grant Aid (160,497)	Grant aid refers to cooperation that provides grants to governments and other entities in developing regions for the main purpose of developing these regions. In accordance with the request of the recipient government, the government of Japan provides funds to the recipient government or other entities for purchasing products and services needed for economic and social development. The recipient government or another entity then uses the funds to procure these products and services.

(ii) Technical Cooperation and Other Aid

(Unit: ¥ million)

Ministry or Agency	Project Name (budget)	Project Outlines
National Police Agency	Asia-Pacific Operational Drug Enforcement Conference (14)	Invites countries, mainly those in the Asia-Pacific region, to Japan to carry out debates on the drug situations of each country, methods of drug crime investigation, and international cooperation, thereby constructing and strengthening international networks for drug law enforcement.
Financial Services Agency	 (15)	Introduces financial market systems and experiences to financial administrators of emerging market countries, and provides financial administration training for human resources development in emerging market countries.
Ministry of Internal Affairs and Communications	 (571)	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> (1) Carries out dialogue on policies and facilitates researcher exchange with other countries in the information and telecommunications field. (2) As the host country of the Statistical Institute for Asia and the Pacific (SIAP), which was established to strengthen the statistical capability of these countries, Japan supports developing countries in the Asia-Pacific region in the training of their government officials/statisticians at SIAP. (3) Through the Asia-Pacific Telecommunity (APT): supports the creation of high-quality telecommunications network; fosters training of IT researchers and technicians in the Asia-Pacific region; supports the pilot project to eliminate the digital divide; and supports improvement of infrastructure for the diffusion of broadband systems throughout the Asia-Pacific region.
Ministry of Justice	 (212)	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> (1) Holds training sessions and seminars for criminal justice-related professionals in the Asia-Pacific region and others, as well as conducts research on crime prevention and the treatment of criminals. (2) Supports Asian countries in creating an effective legal and judicial system by assisting them with drafting basic legislations, establishing and maintaining judicial organizations in order to administer justice, and promoting the development of legal professionals by holding seminars and training. Conducts comparative research on legal systems in the Asia-Pacific region, and enhances the overall system to develop Japan's human resources needed to assist Asian countries in further developing their judicial systems.

(Unit: ¥ million)

Ministry or Agency	Project Name (budget)	Project Outlines
Ministry of Foreign Affairs	Budget for technical cooperation through JICA (146,413)	<p>(1) Technical cooperation: Technical cooperation refers to cooperation for the development of human resources who will take charge of socio-economic development in developing countries and regions, by making use of Japan's knowhow, technologies, and experience to namely contribute to the local development. It encourages the transfer of Japanese technologies, skills, and knowhow to developing countries, and/or the development and improvement of appropriate technologies suitable to respective countries. It contributes to the improvement of the local technologies as well as establishment and development of local institutions and organizations.</p> <p>(i) Dispatch of experts: Japan dispatches experts to developing countries to share skills and knowhow needed by government officials and engineers of recipient countries. In addition, experts work with these people to develop, raise awareness of, and promote the use of technologies and institutions that match the local context.</p> <p>(ii) Acceptance of technical training participants: Japan offers technical trainings and supports acquiring new knowledge in various fields for government officials and engineers who are expected to play a leading role in developing countries.</p> <p>(iii) Provision of equipment: Japan provides equipment for the purpose of technical cooperation, for example, as part of technical cooperation activities by experts.</p> <p>(iv) Technical cooperation projects: Japan provides an optimal combination of "dispatch of experts," "acceptance of technical training participants," and "provision of equipment" to design and implement project plans with relevant organizations of developing countries in a consistently planned and comprehensive manner.</p> <p>(v) Technical Cooperation for Development Planning: Japan assists developing countries in making urban, agricultural, transport and other development plans and in developing natural resources. In addition, Japan transfers skills, such as study and analysis methods as well as planning methods.</p> <p>(vi) Securing and development of human resources: Japan gets hold of and develops human resources such as experts who are indispensable to technical cooperation. Japan also conducts research and provides information necessary to promote the above mentioned projects.</p> <p>(vii) Citizen participatory cooperation: Carry out JICA Partnership Program (JPP) projects in order to promote international cooperation by Japanese NGOs, local governments and other organizations, as well as Development Education Enhancement Programs that contribute to promoting a deeper understanding of international cooperation.</p> <p>(viii) Dispatch of volunteers: A participatory grassroots technical cooperation that dispatches to developing countries Japanese people wishing to contribute to the social and economic development of these countries. The volunteers impart skills, knowhow, and experience by living and working together with the local people. There are two main groups of volunteers: The Japan Overseas Cooperation Volunteers that dispatch young Japanese men and women between the ages 20 and 39 to developing countries for two years in principle; and The Senior Volunteers that dispatch Japanese seniors between the ages of 40 and 69 to developing countries for two years in principle.</p> <p>(ix) Disaster relief activities: Contribute to the promotion of international cooperation through the dispatch of Japan Disaster Relief Teams and the provision of emergency relief goods to overseas regions, especially to developing regions, affected by major natural disasters, at the request of the government of the affected country or international organizations.</p> <p>(2) Operations to support overseas expansion of small and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A survey conducted to support Japanese SMEs which plan to expand overseas businesses and contribute to meeting and responding to development challenges in developing countries. (SME Partnership Promotion Survey) • A survey conducted to examine the potential use of Japanese companies' products and technologies for Japan's ODA projects. The scope of the survey includes network building and information gathering to develop ODA projects. (Feasibility Survey) • A survey conducted to verify the usefulness of selected Japanese products and technologies through actual installation and operation of products. The products will be handed over to the counterpart organization upon completion of the survey. (Verification Survey) <p>(3) Studies: Japan designs cooperation programs, identifies and develops individual projects as well as confirms their relevance, effectiveness, and efficiency etc. In doing so, Japan ensures flexibility of the preparatory stage of project formation and accelerates the process. It also aims to create synergies among the three schemes (grant aid, loan aid, and technical cooperation). In addition, Japan collects and analyzes basic information regarding recipient countries/regions and the aforementioned development challenges in order to design and review guidelines for implementing regional and country-specific assistance as well as assistance policies and approaches, etc. concerning specific development challenges.</p> <p>(4) Project evaluation: From the pre-project phase to after the project's implementation, carrying out a systematic evaluation of project operations so as to improve future operations and fulfill accountability to the people.</p> <p>(5) Other: Provide assistance and guidance to emigrants abroad.</p>
	Management grant for the Japan Foundation (7,068)	The Japan Foundation efficiently and comprehensively conducts international exchange activities in cultural and other fields with the objectives of deepening mutual understanding between Japan and other nations, developing a favorable international environment, and contributing to the maintenance and expansion of harmonious relationships between Japan and other countries.
	Others (62,725)	<p>(1) Country needs survey by consultants and others regarding targeted fields, with a view to designing development assistance projects using the products and technologies of Japanese SMEs (needs survey).</p> <p>(2) In addition to (1), (i) Conduct policy consultations in order to implement efficient and effective aid, establish Country Assistance Policy, and strengthen functions of the local ODA taskforce; (ii) investigate the effectiveness of aid and make use of the evaluations to the implementation of efficient and effective aid; (iii) improve the environment for Japanese NGO's activities and report expenses necessary for ex-ante/ex-post surveys, workshops, and lectures implemented by NGOs; and (iv) administrative expenses necessary for the implementation of ODA.</p>
	Total	216,206

(Unit: ¥ million)

Ministry or Agency	Project Name (budget)	Project Outlines
Ministry of Finance	Needed resources for technical cooperation for fiscal and economic policy (59,278)	(1) Holds seminars and trainings both in developing countries and in Japan. (2) Dispatches experts to developing countries. (3) Accepts guest members and researchers from developing countries. (4) Conducts research on the economic situation and the effects of economic policies of developing countries. (5) Supports project formation financed by ODA loans, and provide technical assistance related to these ODA financed projects (through JICA's loan account for technical assistance).
Ministry of Education, Culture, Sports, Science and Technology (including Japan Student Services Organization)	Promotion of acceptance of international students (13,883)	In order to promote fostering of human resources that can play an active role in the global society, enhance international competitiveness of Japanese institutions of higher education, and realize the Plan to Accept 300,000 International Students of 2008, Japan promotes overseas studies of Japanese students and acceptance of foreign students to Japan, which will contribute to improving the necessary environment for fostering global human resources. There are currently approximately 184,000 foreign students enrolled at Japanese institutions of higher education (May 2014), with approximately 60,000 Japanese students enrolled at universities abroad (2012). (Examples of actual measures to achieve the plan) * Acceptance of foreign government-sponsored students: Invites promising young people from around the world, especially from developing countries, to Japan for education and research purposes in institutions of higher education. * Aid to privately-sponsored foreign students: Provides learning incentive benefits to support privately sponsored foreign students in Japanese institutions of higher education, and students in Japanese language institutions.
	Re-Inventing Japan Project (Support for the Formation of Collaborative Programs with ASEAN Universities) (576)	This project aims to foster internationally active global human resources and strengthen the global orientation of university education, and supports international education partnership initiatives that Japan and ASEAN promote with universities. Specifically, it fully compares and adjusts education programs offered by properly certified universities to allow students to transfer their credit units and to implement shared results management system. Through such initiatives, it promotes exchange between those universities while maintaining the quality of education that each university offers. Implementation of this project promotes study abroad programs for Japanese students, and strategic acceptance of foreign students.
	Others (387)	Promotes acceptance of researchers and others from developing countries and dispatch of experts from Japan to developing countries in various fields, such as Japanese language education for speakers of other languages, education, culture, and sports. Also participates in government-to-government programs advocated by UNESCO, and cooperates with the initiatives of Southeast Asian Ministers of Education Organization (SEAMEO).
	Total	14,846
Ministry of Health, Labour and Welfare	(1,093)	(1) Develops human resources in the fields of health, medical, and social welfare in developing countries and others. Conducts surveys and makes plans for waterworks. (2) Promotes international cooperative projects for tuberculosis control, the Global Polio Eradication Initiative (GPEI), the Measles Eradication Initiative, international research cooperation for leprosy, and international cooperation for rehabilitation of disabled persons. Carries out projects for clinical studies on diseases endemics in developing countries. (3) Promotes appropriate and smooth operation of training programs. (4) Accepts vocational training instructors with tenure. Assists with the creation of appropriate skill evaluation systems in developing countries. (5) Provides support to the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) and Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation (APEC), and others.
Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries	(1,114)	The Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries carries out the following activities to contribute to global food security, develop the agriculture, forestry, and fishery industries in developing regions. (1) Expands global food production and promote investment; (2) Assists with solving global issues, including climate change; (3) Promotes sustainable forest management through the preservation of forests in developing countries, etc.; and (4) Implements programs for promoting the sound development of the Japanese fishing industry and the sustainable use of international fishery resources.
Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry	Research program for overseas development plans, etc. (600)	[Research program for overseas development plans] Upon request from developing countries, the government of Japan provides support for drafting the most economical and comprehensive master plan for the sectors and regions that are essential for the nation building effort of developing countries, as well as implementing policy proposals. [Projects to develop overseas bases for Japanese companies and overseas infrastructure market] With the aim to support Japanese companies to expand their businesses overseas, intergovernmental consultations and dispatch of mission teams are implemented to help develop necessary infrastructure and find potential orders. Furthermore, commerce feasibility studies, which are required for the provision of tied ODA loans are implemented in order to conform to the OECD consultation meeting's decision regarding the commercial nature of projects.

(Unit: ¥ million)

Ministry or Agency	Project Name (budget)	Project Outlines
Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry	Project to promote trade and investment (1,400)	In order to support Japanese companies to gain market shares in emerging countries, which are expected to show rapid growth in the future, the following initiatives are implemented: (1) cooperation for local human resources development based on policy dialogue, and improvement of the business environment by transferring Japan's industrial policies and systems; (2) trainings and dispatch of experts for deepening understanding of the superiority of Japan's technologies, aimed at increasing the percentage of infrastructure contracts awarded to Japanese companies; (3) assistance for overseas internships of young Japanese people to cultivate "work-ready global human resources" with the aim of helping SMEs expand their businesses overseas and acquire infrastructure business; and (4) encouragement of co-creation between Japanese companies and emerging country human resources and companies through i) Assistance for joint development with local research institutions and companies, ii) Fostering of innovators in emerging countries who understand and solve local needs, and iii) The establishment of communities for promoting the creation of Japan-friendly human resource networks, exchanges, and co-creation.
	Operations to support development of human resources in emerging markets (810)	In order to contribute to the economic growth of developing countries, accepts trainees from developing countries at companies in private sectors, develops human resources that contribute to industries in developing countries, and dispatches experts to give instructions and advice for the improvement of industrial techniques. (Accepted 1,342 trainees and dispatched 71 experts in FY2014.)
	Management grant for the Japan External Trade Organization (7,343)	In order to expand Japan's trade, to advance smooth trade and economic relations with other countries, and to contribute to the promotion of economic cooperation among nations, the Japan External Trade Organization (JETRO) provides trade and investment opportunities specifically aimed for developing countries, establishes a basic foundation for smooth trade and investment, and conducts research on the economies of developing countries.
	Others (16,863)	Carries out success-proven operations to disseminate Japan's technologies, such as energy conservation technology, in developing countries.
	Total 27,106	
Ministry of Land, Infrastructure, Transport and Tourism	(199)	Conducts the following initiatives in various fields relating to land, infrastructure, and transport (national land policies, transportation, improvement of social capital, etc.): (1) provides support for developing countries to revitalize their economy in the field of international transportation, and strengthening the competitiveness of Japanese enterprises; (2) projects to plan international cooperation exchanges; (3) cooperation to environmental and safety measures; and (4) promotion of overseas projects.
Ministry of the Environment	(812)	(1) Global environment protection: Promotion of the Clean Asia Initiative and operational expenses for supporting projects in developing countries, such as reduction of fluorocarbon. (2) Protection of air/water/soil environment, etc.: costs for the promotion of activities of global water environment improvement (Water Environment Partnership in Asia [Phase III]). (3) Waste management and recycling measures: To strengthen efforts in creating low-carbon, recycling based societies in Asia. (4) Global warming countermeasures: projects to establish and implement the Joint Crediting Mechanism (JCM). (5) Promotion of projects for Co-benefits type environmental pollution control in Asia (Formulation of strategies for introducing Co-benefits type pollution control, demonstration of introducing Co-benefits type technology, and preparation of guidelines for introducing Co-benefits type technology).

*Due to rounding the total may not match the sum of each number.

(iii) Debt Relief and Other Aid

(Unit: ¥ million)

Ministry or Agency	Project Name (budget)	Project Outlines
Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry	Transfer to Trade Reinsurance Special Account (1,600)	Transfers capital to the Trade Reinsurance Special Account as a fiscal measure associated with the implementation of debt relief measures for HIPCs (Heavily Indebted Poor Countries).

(2) Contributions to Multilateral Institutions (Subscriptions, Contributions, and Donations of Which are a Part of ODA)

(Unit: ¥ million)

Ministry or Agency	Project Name (budget)	Project Outlines
Financial Services Agency	Contributions of ODA to the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD), etc. (104)	Contributions of the necessary funds for technical assistance undertaken by the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD), the International Association of Insurance Supervisors (IAIS), and the International Organization of Securities Commissions (IOSCO) for emerging market countries.
Ministry of Internal Affairs and Communications	Voluntary and Assessed Contributions (245)	Contributions to the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) and assessed contributions to the International Telecommunication Union (ITU) and the Universal Postal Union (UPU).
Ministry of Foreign Affairs	Contributions to the United Nations (UN) (5,303) Contributions to Peacekeeping Activities (PKO) (3,764)	The UN engages in activities which aim: (1) To maintain international peace and security; (2) To develop friendly relations among nations; (3) To achieve international co-operation in solving international economic, social, cultural, or humanitarian issues and in placing more focus on human rights and fundamental freedoms; (4) To be a centre for harmonizing the actions of nations in the attainment of these common ends.
	Contributions to the United Nations Trust Fund for Human Security (UNTFHS) (852)	From the perspective of human security of each individual, the United Nations Trust Fund for Human Security (UNTFHS) established under the leadership of Japan, assists projects of UN agencies to address various threats to human survival, livelihood, and dignity that the international community is facing including poverty, environmental destruction, conflicts between and among nations, landmines, refugee problems, drugs, and infectious diseases including HIV/AIDS.
	Contributions to the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) (6,749)	The UNDP, the core development organization in the UN system and a funder of technical cooperation activities, aims to eradicate poverty and reduce inequality and exclusion. It delivers activities in 177 countries and regions focusing on sustainable development process, democratic governance, and building resilient communities. Japan provides not only contributions to its core fund, but also establishes and contributes to a range of context-specific funds, and supports the UNDP's projects to assist developing countries and efforts to tackle international development challenges.
	Contributions to environmental issues (3,741)	Assist environment-related international organizations internal and external to the UN — mainly the United Nations Environmental Programme (UNEP) and environment-related treaties that conduct and assist various projects which deal with the global environment such as monitoring, investigation, technical assistance, implementation of, and compliance with treaties.
	Green Climate Fund (GCF) (38,507)	The GCF, whose establishment was decided COP16 in 2010, is a fund to assist the reduction of greenhouse gases and their adaptation to the impacts of climate change in developing countries. On May21 2015, Japan signed a contribution arrangement for \$1.5 billion. This brought the GCF over the threshold that the GCF could start its operation once 50% of the total amount pledged had been available, and then, the GCF started its operation.
	Contributions to the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA) (2,287)	The UNFPA provides assistance for family planning in developing countries, reproductive health, and population-related efforts such as the national census. Funds are distributed with a focus on the African and Asia-Pacific regions.
	Contributions to the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) (3,893)	The UNHCR works to: (1) Provide international protection to refugees worldwide; (2) Provide living assistance to refugees, etc. including water, food, and shelter; (3) Promote durable solutions for refugee issues (voluntary repatriation to homeland, local integration, resettlement); (4) Promote the adoptions of International Instruments concerning protection of refugees; and (5) Strengthen international cooperation for the protection of stateless person.
	Contributions to the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) (2,005)	UNICEF offers mid- to long-term aid for children, such as promoting maternal/child health, improving nutrition, providing drinking water, and education, etc., as well as emergency assistance during and after natural disasters and conflicts. UNICEF provides assistance to almost all developing countries in the world.
	Contributions to the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees (UNRWA) (190)	The UNRWA provides assistance to Palestinian refugees such as education, medical and health care, and relief (including food aid, assistance in improvement of shelter, etc.), and welfare (operating community rehabilitation centres, etc.) through voluntary contributions provided by various governments and multilateral institutions.
	Contributions to the United Nations World Food Programme (WFP) (563)	The WFP strives to eradicate hunger and poverty by working primarily for economic and social development through food aid and emergency assistance towards sufferers, refugees, and internally displaced persons, etc., affected by natural and man-made disasters.
Contributions to the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) Technical Cooperation Fund (1,019)	In order to promote peaceful uses of nuclear energy, the IAEA established Technical Cooperation Fund and conducts technical cooperation activities based on the request of developing countries, including dispatch of technical experts, provision of equipment, and acceptance of trainees.	
Contributions to the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) (3,052)	The FAO is a specialized agency of the United Nations established to mitigate global food problems. It gathers fundamental data, conducts research and studies, gives policy advice to each nation, and carries out technical cooperation projects in many places throughout the world.	

(Unit: ¥ million)

Ministry or Agency	Project Name (budget)	Project Outlines
Ministry of Foreign Affairs	Contributions to the International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD) (2,952)	With the objective of eliminating hunger and poverty in agricultural areas, grant aid and concessional funds are provided for the recipient developing countries in the areas of agricultural development, rural community development, rural financial services, irrigation, storage, processing, etc. At the Consultation on the 10th Replenishment Resources, Japan pledged to contribute up to \$57 million for IFAD's activities from 2016 to 2018.
	Contributions to the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) (3,328)	UNESCO aims to further promote justice, the rule of law, the human rights, and fundamental freedoms and to contribute to the peace and security of the world by encouraging understanding and cooperation among the nations and their citizens through education, science, and culture. It also promotes intellectual exchange across the world, and carries out projects to support developing countries.
	Contributions to the United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO) (1,780)	The UNIDO is an organization that aims to promote and accelerate sustainable industrial development in developing countries by carrying out projects for technical cooperation, and liaising and coordinating the activities of the UN in the fields concerned.
	Contributions to the Consultative Group on International Agricultural Research (CGIAR) (196)	In order to improve the productivity of the agricultural, forestry, and fishery industry in developing countries, the CGIAR conducts high-quality fundamental and strategic research by building up a network of 15 research centers across the world for the development and diffusion of technologies in developing countries.
	Contributions to the Global Fund to Fight AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria (—)	Assists developing countries in the fight against the three major infectious diseases (AIDS, tuberculosis, and malaria) by providing funds for prevention, treatment, and care and support for patients. Through these endeavors, the Fund also contributes to the strengthening of healthcare systems and maternal and child health. Contributions to this fund in FY2015 were compensated by the FY2014 supplementary budget (¥18.453 billion).
	Contributions to the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) (191)	The ICRC provides protection (of civilian persons, hostages, etc. through the promotion of compliance with the Geneva Convention and other international humanitarian laws), assistance (in the field of medical, water, food, and non-food items to victims of conflict) and preventive measures (full implementation of international humanitarian law), etc., in accordance with the fundamental principles of the Red Cross (humanity, impartiality, neutrality, independence, voluntary service, unity, and universality).
	Contributions to the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) Peaceful Uses Initiative (PUI) (220)	The Peaceful Uses Initiative (PUI) was established under the initiative of the United States at the 2010 NPT Review Conference. Through the PUI, the IAEA technical cooperation activities in the field of such as human health, agriculture, food, water resources management and environment are carried out.
	Contribution to the UN Women (515)	The UN Women aims to improve the social status of women, and conducts various activities to promote elimination of discrimination against women and girls, empowerment of women, and gender equality.
	Contributions to the Office of the Special Representative of the Secretary-General on Sexual Violence in Conflict (SRSG-SVC) (247)	With the objective of eliminating sexual violence in conflict, the Office of SRSG on Sexual Violence in Conflict promotes initiatives to negotiate with the high level officials in the government of conflict countries, develop political commitment, and gain support from the international community to promote efforts in the target countries.
	Contributions to the International Planned Parenthood Federation (IPPF) (931)	The IPPF promotes initiatives in the field of maternal, newborn and child health, and reproductive health in developing countries. With support from about 150 member associations in the world, it conducts activities to help grassroots level initiatives.
	Contributions to Gavi, the Vaccine Alliance (20)	Gavi, the Vaccine Alliance, promotes initiatives to protect children's lives and people's health by disseminating vaccinations in developing countries. In the FY2014 supplementary budget, Japan contributed ¥1.685 billion. Contributions for 2015 equal ¥1.705 billion.
	Others (6,261)	Provides various contributions and assessed contributions to UN agencies and other international organizations related to development assistance.
	Total	88,566
Ministry of Finance	Contributions to the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (IBRD) and the International Development Association (IDA) (13,414)	The IBRD and IDA, working towards the mission to reduce poverty and realize sustainable economic growth in developing countries, provide financial and technical support to the member countries. These contributions complement the IBRD and IDA's support in offering loans for small-scale poverty reduction projects, technical cooperation, and human resources development for the improvement of policy.
	Subscriptions to the International Development Association (IDA) (111,399)	The IDA provides donations and interest-free, long-term loans to the world's poorest countries, which are completely or almost completely unable to borrow money on market terms.
	Contributions to the International Finance Corporation (IFC) (1,201)	The IFC aims to reduce poverty and improve the standard of living in developing countries by promoting sustainable investments in private sectors through loans and investment offered to private companies. These contributions complement IFC's effort to provide loans and subscriptions that promote further assistance for the creation of companies, business planning, and other technical assistance that allows entrepreneurs in developing countries to produce high performing business projects.

(Unit: ¥ million)

Ministry or Agency	Project Name (budget)	Project Outlines
Ministry of Finance	Contributions to the Asian Development Bank (ADB) (7,984)	The ADB contributes to the reduction of poverty in developing countries through comprehensive economic growth, promotion of environmentally sustainable growth, and encouragement of regional integration in the Asia-Pacific region. These contributions complement support financed by the ADB to provide loans for smallscale poverty reduction projects, and overall skills development in the developing countries.
	Subscriptions to the Asian Development Bank (ADB) (—)	Part of the ADB's ordinary capital resources consist of contributions to the ADB, which partly fund ADB's loans.
	Contributions to the Asian Development Fund (ADF) (39,270)	The primary work of the ADF is to offer grants and loans on more relaxed terms and conditions than the ADB's loans to developing countries in the Asia-Pacific region.
	Contributions to the African Development Bank (AfDB) (752)	The main activity of the AfDB is to provide loans on semi-commercial terms and conditions to contribute to the economic and social development of the African region. These contributions complement loans financed by the AfDB. It also provides technical assistance to national and regional governments, business associations, and public and private enterprises, in order to assist private sectors of AfDB member countries.
	Subscriptions to the African Development Bank (AfDB) (3,137)	The main activity of the AfDB is to provide loans on semi-commercial terms and conditions to contribute to the economic and social development of the African region.
	Subscriptions to the African Development Fund (AfDF) (14,485)	The main activity of the AfDF is to provide financing on more relaxed terms and conditions than the AfDB for the developing countries of the African region.
	Contributions to the Inter-American Development Bank (IDB) (717)	The main business of the IDB is to provide loans mainly to middle-income countries in Latin America and the Caribbean on semi-commercial terms and conditions. These contributions complement support financed by the IDB to provide funding for small-scale poverty reduction and technical cooperation projects, etc.
	Subscriptions to the Inter-American Development Bank (IDB) (1,999)	The IDB provides loans by raising funding from the international capital market through issuing bonds based on the subscriptions from member countries.
	Contributions to the Inter-American Development Bank Fund for Special Operations (FSO) (737)	The FSO offers loans on relaxed terms and conditions in order to contribute to the promotion of economic and social development in low-income developing countries in Latin America and the Caribbean.
	Contributions to the European Bank for Reconstruction and Development (EBRD) (291)	The EBRD supports Eastern Europe and former member countries of the Soviet Union in shifting their economies towards market-based economies, and fostering the private sectors of these countries, etc. These contributions contribute to the economic development in the region by providing funds to private sectors and technical cooperation, etc.
	Contributions to Trust Fund of the Global Environment Facility (GEF) (15,000)	Aims for the conservation and improvement of the global environment in developing countries, and acts as a funding mechanism for multilateral projects in the following five fields: (1) climate change mitigation; (2) biodiversity; (3) international water; (4) land degradation; and (5) chemicals and waste.
	Other Contributions (5,243)	Contributions for technical assistance, debt relief, and other activities of developing countries in relation to their financial and monetary systems, taxation systems, and customs duties, etc., made mainly through organizations such as the International Monetary Fund (IMF), World Customs Organization (WCO), Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD), Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation (APEC), and the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN).
Total	215,629	
Ministry of Education, Culture, Sports, Science and Technology	Assessed Contributions etc. (79)	Promotes related projects by providing assessed contributions to the International Centre for the Study of the Preservation and Restoration of Cultural Property (ICCROM) and contributions and assessed contributions to the World Intellectual Property Organization (WIPO) Secretariat.
Ministry of Health, Labour and Welfare	Assessed Contributions to the World Health Organization (WHO) (4,184)	The WHO is a specialized agency of the UN which carries out programs with the objective of attaining the highest possible level of health for all peoples of the world. MHLW provides assessed contributions in the amount Japan was assigned as a WHO member.
	Contributions to the WHO and others (852)	With the objective of helping to resolve the various issues in the area of global health, funds are disbursed for WHO projects on countermeasures against infectious diseases, and to the Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS (UNAIDS) for the promotion of AIDS control measures.
	Assessed Contributions, etc. to the International Labour Organization (779)	(1) Assessed contributions to the ILO. (2) Contributions to technical cooperation programs in the labor sector designed by the ILO and other organizations, and the Regional Skills and Employability Programme in Asia and the Pacific.
	Total	5,815

(Unit: ¥ million)

Ministry or Agency	Project Name (budget)	Project Outlines
Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries	Contributions to the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) (453)	With the aim to achieve world food security and to address global issues, conducts initiatives including creation of statistical information, climate change control, drafting of Sanitary and Phytosanitary Measures (SPS) related international standards, support for the Globally Important Agricultural Heritage Systems (GIAHS), assistance related to building food value chains in Asia and Africa, and technical assistance and human resources development related to fisheries promotion.
Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries	Contributions to the United Nations World Food Programme (WFP) (83)	Through Food for Work (community-based agricultural development projects that offer food in exchange for labor), implements projects to restore the infrastructure for cultivating rice with the initiative of farmers and increase mid- to long-term productivity of rice in post-crisis/post-conflict African countries.
	Contributions to the Consultative Group on International Agricultural Research (CGIAR) (177)	Conducts research and dissemination related to increasing food production and improving sustainable agricultural productivity in developing countries, through the International Rice Research Institute (IRRI), the Centro Internacional de Agricultura Tropical (CIAT), the International Maize and Wheat Improvement Center (CIMMYT), the International Institute of Tropical Agriculture (IITA), the Africa Rice Center (AfricaRice), and the International Water Management Institute (IWMI), which are members of the Consultative Group on International Agricultural Research (CGIAR) Consortium.
	Contributions to the World Organisation for Animal Health (OIE) (111)	With the aim to improve global animal health, establishes roadmaps to prevent epidemics such as foot and mouth disease, collects, analyzes, and provides information on infectious animal diseases, and provides technical support and advice on preventing epidemics of animal diseases.
	Contributions to the International Tropical Timber Organization (ITTO) (96)	Contributes to efforts for capacity building to cope with the legality demands and other efforts in tropical timber producing nations, in order to expand and diversify sustainable and legal tropical timber trading, and to promote sustainable management of tropical forests.
	Contributions and others (793)	Contributions and other assistance to projects undertaken by the Standards and Trade Development Facility (STDF), Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) Secretariat, Southeast Asian Fisheries Development Center (SEAFDEC), Mekong River Commission (MRC), International Co-operative Alliance (ICA), United Nations University (UNU), Asian Productivity Organization (APO), and United Nations Forum on Forests (UNFF), in order to contribute to solve various issues in the sectors of agriculture, forestry, and fisheries.
Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry	Contributions to the United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO) (490)	In order to promote sustainable industrial development in developing countries, conducts activities such as technical cooperation, policy proposals, establishment of standards, and knowledge transfer, based on the policy decided in the General Assembly.
	Contributions and others (1,146)	Assessed contributions to the World Intellectual Property Organization (WIPO) Secretariat, contributions to the WIPO, ASEAN Promotion Centre on Trade, Investment and Tourism, Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation (APEC), Japan-ASEAN Economic and Industrial Cooperation Committee, APEC Business Advisory Council, International Energy Agency (IEA), International Energy Forum, and cooperation for research on economic integration in East Asia, assessed contributions to the International Renewable Energy Agency (IRENA), contributions to the Asia Pacific Energy Research Center (APEREC) and IRENA.
Ministry of Land, Infrastructure, Transport and Tourism	Contributions and others (101)	Contributions and assessed contributions to international organizations (ASEAN Promotion Centre on Trade, Investment and Tourism, the World Meteorological Organization) that are associated with development and technical cooperation in the fields of tourism and meteorology.
Ministry of the Environment	Contributions and others (404)	Contributions and assessed contributions are made to the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP), the United Nations Environment Programme – International Environmental Technology Centre (UNEP-IETC), the United Nations Environment Programme – Regional Office for Asia and the Pacific (UNEP-ROAP), the United Nations Centre for Regional Development (UNCRD), the International Union for Conservation of Nature and Natural Resources (IUCN), and Wetlands International (WI), as well as contributions to the Global Adaptation Network (GAN) Asia Pacific Region Secretariat.

2. Loans and Other Aid

(Unit: ¥ million)

Ministry or Agency	Project Name (budget)	Project Outlines
Ministry of Finance	ODA loans and Private Sector Investment Finance (988,500)	Loan aid refers to cooperation that provides funds, mainly for the purpose of contributing to the development of the developing countries and regions, with concessional conditions in terms of interest rates, repayment periods, etc. so that the terms and conditions do not put a heavy burden on developing countries and regions. Loan aid consists of: ODA loans, which are provided to governments or other entities of developing countries and regions for funds necessary for implementing development projects, or necessary for achieving plans concerning the economic stability of these countries and regions; and Private Sector Investment Finance that provides loans or equities necessary for the implementation of development projects to corporations and other entities in Japan or developing countries and regions.
Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries	Loans for overseas fishery cooperation operations (19,444)	In order to contribute to the stable development of Japan's fisheries by promoting smooth overseas fishery cooperation and securing fishing grounds, loans are offered through the Overseas Fishery Cooperation Foundation of Japan (OFCF) to Japanese companies which provide the necessary funds to carry out development feasibility studies and other technical cooperation in the partner country; to provide financing to local corporations in the partner country which have agreed to jointly conduct overseas fishery cooperation with their Japanese counterparts, and to offer loans for equipment funds, etc.