

Financial Statements

1 General Account

Balance Sheet (as of March 31, 2015)

Assets			
I. Current assets			
Cash and deposits		74,554,177,039	
Securities		99,000,000,000	
Inventories			
Stored goods	359,251,392		
Payments for uncompleted contracted programs	837,734,760	1,196,986,152	
Advance payments		16,597,621,506	
Prepaid expenses		353,171,138	
Accrued income		5,403,764	
Accounts receivable		1,452,106,641	
Short-term loans for development projects	412,684,000		
Allowance for loan losses	(979,324)	411,704,676	
Short-term loans for emigration projects	10,218,835		
Allowance for loan losses	(751,873)	9,466,962	
Short-term installments receivable on settlement projects		54,838	
Consignment		5,281,251	
Suspense payments		20,065,082	
Advances paid		2,672,063	
	Total current assets		193,608,711,112
II. Non-current assets			
1. Tangible assets			
Buildings	41,011,124,927		
Accumulated depreciation	(15,534,748,099)		
Accumulated impairment loss	(46,536,790)	25,429,840,038	
Structures	1,547,203,577		
Accumulated depreciation	(964,641,540)		
Accumulated impairment loss	(375,844)	582,186,193	
Machinery and equipment	181,248,166		
Accumulated depreciation	(118,888,447)	62,359,719	
Vehicles	1,818,730,579		
Accumulated depreciation	(1,254,355,675)	564,374,904	
Tools, furniture, and fixtures	2,347,946,151		
Accumulated depreciation	(1,367,466,507)	980,479,644	
Land	14,970,513,458		
Accumulated impairment loss	(234,596,912)	14,735,916,546	
Construction in progress		71,060,898	
	Total tangible assets	42,426,217,942	
2. Intangible assets			
Trademark right		2,430,660	
Telephone subscription right		4,216,750	
	Total intangible assets	6,647,410	
3. Investments and other assets			
Long-term deposits		300,000,000	
Long-term loans for development projects	396,075,484		
Allowance for loan losses	(9,085,486)	386,989,998	
Long-term loans for emigration projects	105,451,790		
Allowance for loan losses	(57,308,430)	48,143,360	
Long-term installments receivable on settlement projects		162,930	
Claims probable in bankruptcy, claims probable in rehabilitation, and other pertaining to loans for development projects	191,110,477		
Allowance for loan losses	(120,093,330)	71,017,147	
Claims probable in bankruptcy, claims probable in rehabilitation, and other pertaining to loans for emigration projects	809,673,108		
Allowance for loan losses	(809,673,108)	0	
Claims probable in bankruptcy, claims probable in rehabilitation, and other pertaining to installments receivable on settlement projects	2,641,747		
Allowance for loan losses	(2,641,747)	0	
Long-term prepaid expenses		110,434,929	
Long-term guarantee deposits		1,539,197,577	
	Total investments and other assets	2,455,945,941	
	Total non-current assets		44,888,811,293
	Total assets		238,497,522,405

(Unit: Yen)

Liabilities				
I. Current liabilities				
Operational grant liabilities		46,240,982,302		
Funds for grant aid		116,675,616,138		
Donations received		353,037,002		
Accounts payable		19,111,832,826		
Accrued expenses		229,817,568		
Lease obligations		141,519,737		
Advance payments received		812,668,000		
Deposits received		495,746,843		
Suspense receipt		294,460		
	Total current liabilities		184,061,514,876	
II. Non-current liabilities				
Contra accounts for assets				
Contra accounts for assets funded by operational grants	2,162,108,162	2,162,108,162		
Long-term lease obligations		230,285,943		
Long-term deposits received		142,147,519		
Asset retirement obligations		276,125,850		
	Total non-current liabilities		2,810,667,474	
	Total liabilities			186,872,182,350
Net assets				
I. Capital				
Government investment		63,217,211,863		
	Total capital		63,217,211,863	
II. Capital surplus				
Capital surplus		331,674,203		
Accumulated depreciation not included in expenses		(16,778,074,305)		
Accumulated impairment loss not included in expenses		(289,381,446)		
Accumulated interest expenses not included in expenses		(7,189,037)		
	Total capital surplus		(16,742,970,585)	
III. Retained earnings				
Reserve fund carried over from the previous mid-term Objective period		2,033,044,826		
Reserve fund		1,681,756,203		
Unappropriated income for the current business year		1,436,297,748		
[Total income for the current business year]		[1,436,297,748]		
	Total retained earnings		5,151,098,777	
	Total net assets			51,625,340,055
Total of liabilities and net assets				238,497,522,405

Statement of Income (April 1, 2014–March 31, 2015)

(Unit: Yen)

Ordinary expenses

Operating expenses			
Expenses for technical cooperation projects	71,067,788,315		
Expenses for grant aid (operation support)	173,204,507		
Expenses for public participation-based cooperation	15,723,182,122		
Expenses for emigration projects	304,637,764		
Expenses for disaster relief activities	1,424,272,171		
Expenses for training and securing the personnel	240,653,255		
Expenses for assistance promotion	12,443,562,099		
Expenses related to operation	6,321,990,020		
Expenses for operation support	28,482,570,923		
Expenses for grant aid	106,527,822,879		
Expenses for facilities	12,120,563		
Expenses for contracted programs	1,128,383,920		
Expenses for donation projects	10,533,389		
Depreciation	470,490,348	244,331,212,275	
General administrative expenses		8,842,943,130	
Loan losses		55,669,760	
Provision for allowance for loan losses		64,716,150	
Financial expenses			
Foreign exchange losses	22,888,573	22,888,573	
Miscellaneous loss		1,416,279	
Total ordinary expenses			253,318,846,167

Ordinary revenues

Revenues from operational grants		144,188,719,346	
Revenues from grant aid		106,527,822,879	
Revenues from contracted programs			
Revenues from contracted programs from Japanese government and local governments	1,086,004,955		
Revenues from contracted programs from other parties	44,937,971	1,130,942,926	
Revenues from interest on development projects		23,894,869	
Revenues from settlement projects		6,508,214	
Revenues from emigration projects		16,237,252	
Donation revenues		10,533,389	
Revenues from subsidy for facilities		7,023,830	
Reversal of contra accounts for assets funded by operational grants		458,295,548	
Financial revenues			
Interest income	38,314,948	38,314,948	
Miscellaneous income		1,930,933,987	
Total ordinary revenues			254,339,227,188
Ordinary income			1,020,381,021

Extraordinary losses

Loss on disposal of non-current assets		75,243,209	
Loss on sales of non-current assets		1,089,333	
Payments to national treasury		12,218,985	88,551,527

Extraordinary income

Reversal of contra accounts for assets funded by operational grants		29,656,011	
Gain on sales of non-current assets		10,180,805	39,836,816

Net income**Reversal of reserve fund carried over from the previous Mid-term Objective period****Total income for the current business year**

971,666,310

464,631,438

1,436,297,748

Statement of Cash Flows (April 1, 2014–March 31, 2015)

(Unit: Yen)

I. Cash flows from operating activities	
Payments of operating expenses	(131,255,840,155)
Payments for grant aid	(104,537,854,844)
Payments for contracted programs	(962,091,975)
Payments of personnel expenses	(15,426,688,082)
Payments for other operations	(663,161,242)
Proceeds from operational grants	159,293,481,000
Proceeds from grant aid	108,121,355,217
Proceeds from contracted programs	1,073,015,522
Proceeds from interest on loans	43,278,783
Proceeds from settlement projects	12,883,473
Interest revenues	6,505,667
Installments receivable	6,377,806
Donation revenues	21,558,233
Proceeds from other operations	2,372,343,308
Subtotal	18,092,279,238
Interest income received	38,439,012
Net cash provided by operating activities	18,130,718,250
II. Cash flows from investing activities	
Payments for purchase of non-current assets	(1,737,077,433)
Proceeds from sales of non-current assets	371,685,380
Proceeds from subsidy for facilities	1,974,145,641
Proceeds from collection of loans	601,554,644
Payments into time deposits	(413,000,000,000)
Proceeds from time deposit refund	428,000,000,000
Payments for purchase of negotiable deposits	(819,000,000,000)
Proceeds from refund of negotiable deposits	820,000,000,000
Net cash provided by investing activities	17,210,308,232
III. Cash flows from financing activities	
Repayments of lease obligations	(151,618,859)
Payments to national treasury for unnecessary property	(342,011,070)
Net cash used in financing activities	(493,629,929)
IV. Effect of exchange rate fluctuation on funds	12,130,892
V. Net increase in funds	34,859,527,445
VI. Funds at the beginning of the business year	34,694,649,594
VII. Funds at the end of the business year	69,554,177,039

Statement of Administrative Service Operation Cost (April 1, 2014–March 31, 2015)

(Unit: Yen)

I. Operating expenses		
(1) Expenses on statement of income		
Operating expenses	244,331,212,275	
General administrative expenses	8,842,943,130	
Loan losses	55,669,760	
Provision for allowance for loan losses	64,716,150	
Financial expenses	22,888,573	
Miscellaneous loss	1,416,279	
Loss on disposal of non-current assets	75,243,209	
Loss on sales of non-current assets	1,089,333	
Payments to national treasury	12,218,985	253,407,397,694
(2) (Deduction) Self-revenues, etc.		
Revenues from contracted programs	(1,130,942,926)	
Revenues from interest on development projects	(23,894,869)	
Revenues from settlement projects	(6,508,214)	
Revenues from emigration projects	(16,237,252)	
Donation revenues	(10,533,389)	
Financial revenues	(38,314,948)	
Miscellaneous income	(1,930,933,987)	
Gain on sales of non-current assets	(10,180,805)	(3,167,546,390)
Total operating expenses		250,239,851,304
II. Depreciation not included in expenses		1,403,681,223
III. Impairment loss not included in expenses		8,767,600
IV. Interest expenses not included in expenses		480,344
V. Disposal and sale differential not included in expenses		(4,126,622)
VI. Estimated bonus payments not included in provision		141,980,963
VII. Estimated increase in retirement benefits not included in provision		(3,415,223,845)
VIII. Opportunity cost		
Opportunity cost of government investment		183,469,798
IX. (Deduction) Corporation taxes, payment to national treasury		(12,218,985)
X. Administrative service operation cost		<u>248,546,661,780</u>

Significant Accounting Policies

1 Revenue recognition method of operational grants

Revenue from operational grants is recognized as the related expenses are incurred. This is attributable to the difficulties associated with the application of a revenue recognition method based on operation achievement and a revenue recognition method based on term, specifically the significant amount of time required to evaluate operating results objectively, as well as other complexities.

2 Depreciation method

(1) Tangible assets

Straight-line method

The useful lives of major assets are as follows:

Buildings:	1–50 years
Structures:	1–42 years
Machinery and equipment:	1–17 years
Vehicles:	1–6 years
Tools, furniture, and fixtures:	1–18 years

The estimated depreciation costs for specific depreciable assets (Accounting Standard for Incorporated Administrative Agency No. 87) and specific removal costs, etc., associated with asset retirement obligations (Accounting Standard for Incorporated Administrative Agency No. 91) are indirectly deducted from the capital surplus and reported as accumulated depreciation not included in expenses.

(2) Intangible assets

Straight-line method

3 Standard for appropriation of provision and estimation for bonuses

A provision for bonuses is not appropriated since the financial source is secured by operational grants.

The estimated bonus payments not included in the provision in the statement of administrative service operation cost is reported as a current business year estimate of the provision for bonuses, calculated according to the Accounting Standard for Incorporated Administrative Agency No. 88.

4 Standard for appropriation of provision and estimation for retirement benefits

A provision for retirement benefits is not appropriated since the financial source is secured by operational grants.

A provision for retirement benefits is not provided for pension benefits from the Employees' Pension Funds since the financial source for Employees' Pension Funds' insurance fees and reserve shortfall is secured by operational grants.

The estimated increase in retirement benefits not included in the provision in the statement of administrative service operation cost is reported as the current business year increase of provision for retirement benefits, calculated according to the Accounting Standard for Incorporated Administrative Agency No. 38.

5 Basis and standard for appropriation of allowances, etc.

Allowance for loan losses

To provide for loan losses, JICA records the estimated amount of default, taking into account the transition rate to delinquent loans for ordinary loans and specific collectibility of doubtful loans, etc.

6 Standard and method for the valuation of securities

Held-to-maturity securities

Valued using the amortized cost method (straight-line method)

7 Standard and method for the valuation of inventories

(1) Stored goods

Stored goods valuation is based on the lower of cost or market using the first-in, first-out (FIFO) method.

(2) Payments for uncompleted contracted programs

Payments for uncompleted contracted programs valuation is based on the lower of cost or market using the specific identification method.

8 Translation standard for foreign currency-denominated assets and liabilities into yen

Foreign currency money claims and liabilities are translated into Japanese yen at the spot exchange rate at the balance sheet date. Exchange differences are recognized as profit or loss.

9 Method for computing opportunity cost in the Statement of Administrative Service Operation Cost

Interest rate used to compute opportunity cost of government investment: 0.400% with reference to the yield of 10-year fixed-rate Japanese government bonds at the end of March 2015

10 Accounting treatment for lease transactions

Finance lease transactions with total lease fees of ¥3 million or more are accounted for in a similar manner as ordinary sale and purchase transactions.

Finance lease transactions with total lease fees of less than ¥3 million are accounted for in a similar manner as ordinary rental transactions.

11 Accounting treatment for consumption taxes

Consumption taxes are included in transaction amounts.

Notes to financial statements

(Balance Sheet)

1 Estimated retirement benefits to be provided from the operational grants

¥28,273,243,689

(1) Breakdown of retirement benefit obligations

(Unit: Yen)

	End of business year 2014
(1) Retirement benefit obligations	(42,711,782,584)
(2) Plan assets	14,438,538,895
(3) Non-accumulated projected benefit obligations (1) + (2)	(28,273,243,689)
(4) Unrecognized actuarial differences	0
(5) Unrecognized past service liabilities (decrease in liabilities)	0
(6) Net reported amount on balance sheet (3) + (4) + (5)	(28,273,243,689)
(7) Prepaid pension expenses	0
(8) Provision for retirement benefits (6) - (7)	(28,273,243,689)

(Note 1) On March 1, 2014, JICA obtained approval from the Minister of Health, Labour and Welfare for exemption from the obligations of future payments related to return of a substitutional part of Employees' Pension Fund.

The amount corresponding to the refund (minimum actuarial liability) measured at the end of the current business year was ¥6,707,659,149. Assuming this amount had been transferred at the end of the current business year, the estimated deduction amount in the statement of administrative service operation cost would be ¥11,683,928,148, in accordance with Paragraph 44-2 of "Practical Guidelines concerning Accounting Standard for Retirement Benefits (Interim Report)" (Japan Institute of Certified Public Accountants, Accounting System Committee Report No. 13 issued on September 14, 1999).

(Note 2) The plan assets include ¥6,259,175,610 payments to national treasury in relation to the return of the substitutional portion of the Employee's pension funds.

(2) Breakdown of retirement benefit expenses

(Unit: Yen)

	Business year 2014
(1) Service cost	1,232,253,676
(2) Interest cost	539,375,505
(3) Expected return on plan assets	0
(4) Amortization of past service liabilities	(3,967,020,568)
(5) Amortization of actuarial differences	(51,531,831)
(6) Others (premiums collected for Employees' Pension Fund)	(88,570,299)

(3) Assumptions for retirement benefit obligations, etc.

	Business year 2014
(1) Discount rate:	Employees' Pension Fund 1.40%
	Retirement benefits 0.74%
(2) Expected rate of return on plan assets	0.0%
(3) Method of attributing expected benefit to periods	Straight-line basis
(4) Recognition period of actuarial differences	1 year
(5) Amortization period of past service liabilities	1 year

2 Estimated bonus to be provided from the operational grants

¥934,999,515

3 Impairment loss on non-current assets**(1) The non-current assets for which the impairment loss was recognized****[1] Outline of the usage, type, location, book value, etc.**

Impairment loss was recognized in the following assets:

(Unit: Yen)

Name of asset	Usage	Location	Type	Book value before impairment loss	Impairment loss during the period	Accumulated impairment loss at the end of the period
Shinoharacho employee housing	Employee housing	Yokohama City, Kanagawa Prefecture	Buildings	214,600	34,738	34,738
			Land	53,949,000	8,732,862	8,732,862

[2] Background relating to the recognition of impairment loss

JICA decided to dispose of the Shinoharacho employee housing in September 2013, and the previous occupants have all vacated the employee housing units. As a result, the book value of the employee housing units was reduced to the recoverable service value in the current business year. This reduction was treated as an accumulated impairment loss not included in expenses, which is deducted from the capital surplus.

[3] Breakdown of impairment loss which is not recognized in the statement of income and impairment loss which is recognized in the statement of income for each major non-current asset, and an overview of the calculation method for the recoverable service value:

(Unit: Yen)

Name of asset	Type	Impairment loss (Not recognized in the statement of income)	Impairment loss (Recognized in the statement of income)	Calculation method for recoverable service value
Shinoharacho employee housing	Buildings	34,738	—	Recoverable service value is measured by using the net realizable value, which is a valuation by a third party less the estimated expenses for disposal.
	Land	8,732,862	—	

(2) Non-current assets indicating impairment loss

Not applicable

4 Donated funds for grant aid

Grant aid is received in the form of donated funds from the government of Japan. JICA administers this grant aid based on Grant Agreements with the government of the recipient country. At the end of business year 2014, the outstanding balance of unexecuted Grant Agreements stood at ¥199,699,693,668.

(Statement of Cash Flows)

The funds shown in the statement of cash flows are cash, deposit accounts, and checking accounts.

1 Breakdown of balance sheet items and ending balance of funds

(as of March 31, 2015)

Cash and deposits	¥74,554,177,039
Time deposits	¥(5,000,000,000)
Ending balance of funds	¥69,554,177,039

2 Description of significant non-cash transactions**(1) Payment to the national treasury of unnecessary property**

Buildings	¥ 827,504,343
Structures	¥ 824,368
Machinery and equipment	¥489,475
Tools, furniture, and fixtures	¥1,640,532
Land	¥1,342,939,195

(2) Assets granted under finance lease

Tools, furniture, and fixtures	¥192,331,311
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(Statement of Administrative Service Operation Cost)

Number of public officers temporarily transferred to JICA and accounted for as opportunity cost

Of the estimated increase in retirement benefits not included in the provision, ¥19,110,076 was recognized as the current business year increase of provision for retirement benefits for 31 public officers temporarily transferred to JICA according to JICA's internal rules.

(Status of financial instruments)

The General Account's fund management is limited to short-term deposits and public and corporate bonds while fund-raising consists mainly of operational grants approved by the competent minister. The General Account does not borrow from the government fund for Fiscal Investment and Loan Program (FILP), nor does it borrow funds from financial institutions or issue FILP Agency Bonds.

(Fair value of financial instruments)

Balance sheet amounts, fair value, and difference at the balance sheet date are as follows:

	Balance sheet amount	Fair value	Difference
(1) Cash and deposits	74,554,177,039	74,554,177,039	0
(2) Securities	99,000,000,000	99,000,000,000	0
(3) Accounts payable	(19,111,832,826)	(19,111,832,826)	0

(Note) Liabilities are shown in parentheses.

Note 1: Calculation method for fair value of financial instruments and matters concerning securities

[1] Cash and deposits

Cash and deposits are short term and fair value approximates book value. Thus, fair value for cash and deposits is calculated at book value.

[2] Securities (negotiable deposits)

Negotiable deposits are valued at book value because fair value approximates book value due to the short-term nature of these instruments.

[3] Accounts payable

Accounts payable are short term and fair value approximates book value. Thus, fair value for accounts payable is calculated at book value.

(Lease transactions)**1. Future minimum lease payments related to operating lease transactions are as follows**

Future minimum lease payments due within one year of the balance sheet date	¥8,937,433
Future minimum lease payments corresponding to periods more than one year from the balance sheet date	¥19,182,857

2. The amount of the finance lease transactions that influenced the current business year's profits and losses was ¥12,243,396. Total income for the current business year after the deduction of this amount was ¥1,448,541,144.**(Asset retirement obligations)**

JICA has a building lease agreement for its head office building and has obligations to restore the building to its original state at the termination of the lease period. Therefore, these asset retirement obligations have been recorded. The estimate for the asset retirement obligations assumes a five-year lease period for the projected period of use and a discount rate of 0.529%.

At the end of the previous business year, the amount recorded for asset retirement obligations was ¥275,645,506. The balance of asset retirement obligations at the end of the current business year was ¥276,125,850; consisting of the sum of the above ¥275,645,506 and a ¥480,344 adjustment amount for the asset retirement obligations are due to passage of time.

(Payments to the national treasury, etc., for unnecessary property)

A summary of payments to the national treasury for unnecessary property in the current business year is as follows.

Regarding the transfer of 27 employee housing units, the transfer balance of the transactions that were designated as "transfer transactions whose transfer balance shall not be recorded in the profit and loss for calculating profits and losses" as per Article 13-2 of the Ordinance of the Ministry for the Operations, Finances and Accounting of the Japan International Cooperation Agency (Ordinance of Ministry of Foreign Affairs No. 22 of September 30, 2003 (final amendment, March 31, 2015)) and the costs required for the transfer were not recorded in the profit and loss for calculating profits and losses and were deducted from the capital surplus by applying Accounting Standard for Incorporated Administrative Agency No. 99.

1. Employee housing in sectional ownership (27 Units)**(1) Outline of the type and book value, etc., of assets that were paid to the national treasury as unnecessary property**

(Unit: Yen)

Name of asset	Usage	Location	Type	Book value at time of transfer
Shuwa Koiwa Residence 302 and 27 units	Employee housing	Edogawa-Ward, Tokyo, etc.	Buildings	119,402,541
			Land	164,057,452

(2) Reason for unnecessary property

Based on the Midterm Plan, etc., it was decided that unnecessary property would be disposed of by payments to the national treasury, in accordance with the Act for partial revision of the Act on General Rules for Incorporated Administrative Agencies (Act No. 37 of 2010), which prescribed returns of unnecessary property to the national treasury by Incorporated Administrative Agencies.

(3) Method of payments to the national treasury: Transfer by payment of sales revenue pursuant to Paragraph 2 of Article 46-2 of the Act on General Rules for Incorporated Administrative Agencies.**(4) Amount of sales revenue of unnecessary property: ¥343,477,039 (excluding tax)****(5) Costs deducted from sales revenue: ¥6,093,520 (excluding tax)****(6) Amount and date of payment to the national treasury: ¥337,383,519, March 12, 2015****(7) Capital reduction: ¥433,160,130****2. Former Hiroo Center****(1) Outline of the type and book value, etc., of assets that were transferred to the national treasury as unnecessary property**

(Unit: Yen)

Name of asset	Usage	Location	Type	Book value at time of transfer
Former Hiroo Center	Operational facilities	Shibuya-Ward, Tokyo	Buildings	827,504,343
			Structures	824,368
			Machinery and equipment	489,475
			Tools, furniture, and fixtures	1,640,532
			Land	1,342,939,195

(2) Reason for unnecessary property

Based on the Midterm Plan, etc., it was decided that unnecessary property would be disposed of by payments to the national treasury, in accordance with the Act for partial revision of the Act on General Rules for Incorporated Administrative Agencies (Act No. 37 of 2010), which prescribed returns of unnecessary property to the national treasury by Incorporated Administrative Agencies.

(3) Method of payment to the national treasury: Transfer by payment in kind pursuant to Paragraph 1 of Article 46-2 of the Act on General Rules for Incorporated Administrative Agencies.**(4) Amount and date of payment to the national treasury: Payment in kind, December 19, 2014****(5) Capital reduction: ¥3,050,273,698****(Significant Contractual Liabilities)**

Contractual liabilities JICA is obligated to pay from the next business year onward are ¥6,115,524,053

(Significant subsequent events)

On April 1, 2015, JICA obtained approval from the Minister of Health, Labour and Welfare for exemption from the obligations of future payments related to return of a substitutional portion of the Employees' Pension Fund. Accordingly, based on Paragraph 44-2 of the "Practical Guidelines concerning Accounting Standard for Retirement Benefits (Interim Report)" (Japan Institute of Certified Public Accountants, Accounting System Committee Report No. 13), the expiry of retirement benefit obligations corresponding to the substitutional portion and related gain (loss) were recognized as of the date of the approval. In business year 2015, a provisional deduction of ¥11,683,928,148 in the administrative service operation cost is to be recorded as a result of the expiry of retirement benefit obligations corresponding to the substitutional portion.

The financial statements have been audited by an accounting auditor as prescribed in Article 39 of the Act on General Rules for Incorporated Administrative Agencies.

2 Finance and Investment Account

Balance Sheet (as of March 31, 2015)

Assets			
I. Current assets			
Cash and deposits		127,049,693,819	
Loans	11,223,480,672,780		
Allowance for loan losses	(145,266,937,934)	11,078,213,734,846	
Advance payments		6,226,877,243	
Prepaid expenses		110,041,101	
Accrued income			
Accrued interest on loans	36,472,458,905		
Accrued commitment charges	1,069,427,149		
Accrued interest	1,954,640	37,543,840,694	
Accounts receivable		501,958,961	
Consignment		1,369,361	
Suspense payments		3,953,933	
Advances paid		118,112	
Short-term guarantee deposits		26,946,000,000	
Total current assets			11,276,597,588,070
II. Non-current assets			
1. Tangible assets			
Buildings	3,198,330,904		
Accumulated depreciation	(808,400,708)		
Accumulated impairment loss	(675,214,797)	1,714,715,399	
Structures	50,459,764		
Accumulated depreciation	(18,920,081)		
Accumulated impairment loss	(11,670,468)	19,869,215	
Machinery and equipment	194,618,606		
Accumulated depreciation	(58,815,038)		
Accumulated impairment loss	(102,287,680)	33,515,888	
Vehicles	350,083,187		
Accumulated depreciation	(223,130,393)	126,952,794	
Tools, furniture and fixtures	642,072,291		
Accumulated depreciation	(415,166,038)	226,906,253	
Land	12,703,270,000		
Accumulated impairment loss	(6,091,196,973)	6,612,073,027	
Construction in progress		7,840,044	
Total tangible assets		8,741,872,620	
2. Intangible assets			
Trademark right		605,633	
Total intangible assets		605,633	
3. Investments and other assets			
Investment securities		139,850,556	
Shares of affiliated companies		43,046,266,782	
Claims probable in bankruptcy, claims probable in rehabilitation, and other	68,324,707,686		
Allowance for loan losses	(60,988,674,161)	7,336,033,525	
Long-term prepaid expenses		28,634,369	
Long-term guarantee deposits		830,565,893	
Total investments and other assets		51,381,351,125	
Total non-current assets			60,123,829,378
Total assets			11,336,721,417,448

(Unit: Yen)

Liabilities				
I. Current liabilities				
Current portion of bonds		10,000,000,000		
Current portion of borrowings from government fund for Fiscal Investment and Loan Program		244,354,953,000		
Accounts payable		6,645,706,569		
Accrued expenses		7,471,885,088		
Derivatives		35,132,994,389		
Lease obligations		92,710,228		
Deposits received		31,798,513		
Unearned revenue		38,605,287		
Provision				
Provision for bonuses	234,605,336			
Provision for contingent losses	11,697,233,092	11,931,838,428		
Suspense receipt		560,034,041		
Total current liabilities			316,260,525,543	
II. Non-current liabilities				
Bonds		417,305,000,000		
Discounts on bonds payable		(216,421,883)		
Borrowings from government fund for Fiscal Investment and Loan Program		1,459,230,577,000		
Long-term lease obligations		55,292,859		
Long-term deposits received		533,265,000		
Provision for retirement benefits		7,330,891,418		
Asset retirement obligations		70,374,150		
Total non-current liabilities			1,884,308,978,544	
Total liabilities				2,200,569,504,087
Net assets				
I. Capital				
Government investment		7,813,897,840,510		
Total capital			7,813,897,840,510	
II. Retained earnings				
Reserve fund		1,255,357,507,833		
Unappropriated income for the current business year		114,438,092,876		
[Total income for the current business year]		[114,438,092,876]		
Total retained earnings			1,369,795,600,709	
III. Valuation and translation adjustments				
Valuation difference on available-for-sale securities		(971,347)		
Deferred gains or losses on hedges		(47,540,556,511)		
Total valuation and translation adjustments			(47,541,527,858)	
Total net assets				9,136,151,913,361
Total of liabilities and net assets				11,336,721,417,448

Statement of Income (April 1, 2014–March 31, 2015)

(Unit: Yen)

Ordinary expenses			
Expenses related to operations of cooperation through finance and investment			
Interest on bonds and notes	5,430,887,222		
Interest on borrowings	24,068,325,806		
Interest on interest rate swaps	9,290,988,795		
Operations consignment expenses	18,977,879,774		
Bond issuance cost	444,645,451		
Foreign exchange losses	1,190,507		
Personnel expenses	3,233,220,013		
Provision for bonuses	234,605,336		
Operating and administrative expenses	13,067,775,332		
Depreciation	252,918,716		
Taxes	82,834,949		
Interest expenses	122,421		
Provision for allowance for loan losses	17,076,091,297		
Provision for allowance for contingent losses	2,526,330,904		
Other ordinary expenses	25,123	94,687,841,646	
Total ordinary expenses			94,687,841,646
Ordinary revenues			
Revenues from operations of cooperation through finance and investment			
Interest on loans	169,039,022,558		
Interest on bonds	8,783,099		
Dividends on investments	36,186,666,890		
Commissions	3,451,121,979		
Gain on valuation of shares of affiliated companies	2,736,894	208,688,331,420	
Financial revenues			
Interest income	30,324,289	30,324,289	
Miscellaneous income		405,864,089	
Recoveries of written-off claims		19,878,116	
Total ordinary revenues			209,144,397,914
Ordinary income			114,456,556,268
Extraordinary losses			
Loss on disposal of non-current assets		19,202,905	
Loss on sales of non-current assets		126,645	19,329,550
Extraordinary income			
Gain on sales of non-current assets		866,158	866,158
Net income			114,438,092,876
Total income for the current business year			114,438,092,876

Statement of Cash Flows (April 1, 2014–March 31, 2015)

(Unit: Yen)

I. Cash flows from operating activities	
Payments for loans	(820,438,667,416)
Repayments of borrowings from the private sector	(60,700,000,000)
Repayments of borrowings from government fund for Fiscal Investment and Loan Program	(275,875,802,000)
Interest expenses paid	(50,380,445,654)
Payments of personnel expenses	(3,998,416,109)
Payments for other operations	(86,946,989,397)
Proceeds from collection of loans	672,813,919,210
Proceeds from borrowings from the private sector	60,700,000,000
Proceeds from borrowings from government fund for Fiscal Investment and Loan Program	197,500,000,000
Proceeds from issuance of bonds	106,620,787,949
Proceeds from interest on loans	164,814,947,604
Proceeds from commissions	3,504,605,318
Proceeds from other operations	44,445,610,651
Subtotal	(47,940,449,844)
Interest and dividend income received	36,225,956,578
Net cash used in operating activities	(11,714,493,266)
II. Cash flows from investing activities	
Payments for purchase of non-current assets	(90,217,679)
Proceeds from sales of non-current assets	11,788,638
Payments for purchase of investment securities	(188,445,035)
Payments for purchase of shares of affiliated companies	(327,159,000)
Proceeds from sales and collection of shares of affiliated companies	24,576,313,000
Payments for purchase of negotiable deposits	(246,500,000,000)
Proceeds from refund of negotiable deposits	246,500,000,000
Net cash provided by investing activities	23,982,279,924
III. Cash flows from financing activities	
Repayments of lease obligations	(94,210,551)
Receipt of government investment	48,500,000,000
Net cash provided by financing activities	48,405,789,449
IV. Net increase in funds	60,673,576,107
V. Funds at the beginning of the business year	66,376,117,712
VI. Funds at the end of the business year	127,049,693,819

Statement of Administrative Service Operation Cost (April 1, 2014–March 31, 2015)

(Unit: Yen)

I. Operating expenses	
(1) Expenses on statement of income	
Expenses related to operations of cooperation through finance and investment	94,687,841,646
Loss on disposal of non-current assets	19,202,905
Loss on sales of non-current assets	126,645
	94,707,171,196
(2) (Deduction) Self-revenues, etc.	
Revenues from operations of cooperation through finance and investment	(208,688,331,420)
Financial revenues	(30,324,289)
Miscellaneous income	(405,864,089)
Recoveries of written-off claims	(19,878,116)
Gain on sales of non-current assets	(866,158)
Total operating expenses	(209,145,264,072)
	(114,438,092,876)
II. Estimated increase in retirement benefits not included in provision	4,954,995
III. Opportunity cost	
Opportunity cost of government investment	31,158,591,362
IV. Administrative service operation cost	(83,274,546,519)

Significant Accounting Policies

1 Depreciation method

(1) Tangible assets

Straight-line method

The useful lives of major assets are as follows:

Buildings:	2–50 years
Structures:	2–46 years
Machinery and equipment:	2–17 years
Vehicles:	2–6 years
Tools, furniture and fixtures:	2–15 years

(2) Intangible assets

Straight-line method

2 Standard for appropriation of provision and estimation for bonuses

The provision for bonuses is calculated and provided for based on estimated amounts of future payments attributable to the services that have been rendered by officers and employees applicable to the current business year.

3 Standard for appropriation of provision and estimation for retirement benefits

The provision for retirement benefits is calculated and provided for based on estimated amounts of future payments attributable to the retirement of employees, and is accrued in line with the projected benefit obligations and estimated plan assets applicable to the business year ended March 31, 2015. The profit and loss appropriation method for actuarial differences and past service liabilities are presented as follows:

Actuarial differences are recognized as a lump-sum gain or loss in the business year in which they occur.

Past service liabilities are recognized as a lump-sum gain or loss in the business year in which they occur.

The estimated increase in retirement benefits not included in provision in the statement of administrative service operation cost is reported as the current-year increase of provision for retirement benefits, calculated according to the Accounting Standard for Incorporated Administrative Agency No. 38.

4 Basis and standard for appropriation of allowance, etc.

(1) Allowance for loan losses

The allowance for claims on debtors who are legally bankrupt ("Bankrupt borrowers") or substantially bankrupt ("Substantially bankrupt borrowers") is provided based on the outstanding balance of loan claims after the deductions of the amount expected to be collected through the disposal of collateral and execution of guarantees, or the same amount is written off directly. The allowance for claims on debtors who are not legally bankrupt, but are likely to become bankrupt ("Potentially bankrupt borrowers") is provided based on an overall assessment of the solvency of the debtors after the deductions of the amount expected to be collected through the disposal of collateral and the execution of guarantees, or the same amount is written off directly. There were no write-offs from the above-mentioned outstanding balance of loan claims.

The allowance for claims on debtors other than Bankrupt borrowers, Substantially bankrupt borrowers, and Potentially bankrupt borrowers is provided primarily based on the default rate, which is calculated based on the actual defaults during a certain period in the past. The allowance for possible losses on specific overseas loans is provided based on the expected loss amount taking into consideration the political and economic situation of these countries.

All claims are assessed initially by the operational departments (including regional departments) based on internal rules for self-assessment of asset quality. The Internal Audit Department, which is independent from the operational departments, reviews these self-assessments, and an allowance is provided based on the results of the assessments.

(2) Provision for contingent losses

Provision for contingent losses is provided to prepare for the occurrence of contingent losses for a portion of the undisbursed balance of loan commitments, which JICA is absolutely obligated to extend. The amount of the provision is estimated based on possible losses in the future.

5 Standard and method for the valuation of securities

(1) Shares of affiliated companies

Shares of affiliated companies are stated at cost, determined using the moving-average method.

However, when the equity-equivalent price has fallen below the cost at acquisition, the equity-equivalent price is used.

(2) Other investment securities (whose fair value is extremely difficult to determine)

Other investment securities are stated at cost, determined using the moving-average method.

6 Standard and method for the valuation of derivative transactions

All derivative financial instruments are carried at fair value.

7 Method for amortization of discount on bonds payable

Discount on bonds payable is amortized over the duration of the bonds.

8 Translation standard for foreign currency-denominated assets and liabilities into yen

Foreign currency money claims and liabilities are translated into Japanese yen mainly at the spot exchange rate at the balance sheet date. Exchange differences are recognized as profit or loss.

9 Method for computing opportunity cost in the statement of administrative service operation cost

Interest rate used to compute opportunity cost concerning government investment:

0.400% with reference to the yield of 10-year fixed-rate Japanese government bonds at the end of March 2015.

10 Accounting treatment for lease transactions

Finance lease transactions with total lease fees of ¥3 million or more are accounted for in a similar manner as ordinary sales and purchase transactions.

Finance lease transactions with total lease fees of less than ¥3 million are accounted for in a similar manner as ordinary rental transactions.

11 Method of hedge accounting

(1) Method of hedge accounting

Interest rate swaps are accounted for using the deferral hedge accounting method. As for interest rate and currency swaps, the interest rate part is accounted for using the accrual method and the currency part is accounted for by the assignment method.

(2) Hedging instruments and hedged items

[1] Hedging instruments...Interest rate swaps

Hedged items...Loans and bonds

[2] Hedging instruments...Interest rate and currency swaps

Hedged items...Foreign currency bonds

(3) Hedging policy

JICA engages in interest rate swaps or interest rate and currency swaps for the purpose of hedging interest rate or currency fluctuation risks.

(4) Method of evaluation of hedge effectiveness

Hedges that offset market fluctuations of loans are assessed based on discrepancies with regard to maturity and notional principal and others between hedged loans and hedging instruments.

Hedges that offset market fluctuations of bonds are assessed by measuring and comparing the change in fair value of both hedging instruments and corresponding hedged items from the date of inception of the hedges to the assessment date. As for interest rate and currency swaps that satisfy the requirements of the accrual method and the assignment method, JICA is not required to periodically evaluate hedge effectiveness.

12 Accounting treatment for consumption taxes

Consumption taxes are included in transaction amounts.

Notes to the financial statements

(Balance Sheet)

1 Joint obligations

JICA is jointly liable for obligations arising from the following bonds issued by the former Japan Bank for International Cooperation which was succeeded by the Japan Bank for International Cooperation:

Fiscal Investment and Loan Program (FILP) Agency Bonds	350,000,000,000 Yen
Government-Guaranteed Foreign Bonds	650,000,000 U.S. Dollars

2 Financial assets received as collateral

The market value of the financial assets received as collateral at our disposal was ¥3,794,858,800.

3 Undisbursed balance of loan commitments

Most of JICA's loans are long term. Ordinarily, when receiving a request for disbursement of a loan from a borrower, corresponding to the intended use of funds as stipulated by the loan agreement, and upon confirming the fulfillment of conditions prescribed under the loan agreement, JICA promises to loan a certain amount of funds within a certain range of the amount required by the borrower, with an outstanding balance within the limit of loan commitments. The undisbursed balance of loan commitments as of March 31, 2015 was ¥4,692,025,149,989.

(Statement of Income)

1 Gain (loss) on valuation of shares of affiliated companies

Gain (loss) on valuation of shares of affiliated companies includes gain (loss) on valuation, sale, or liquidation of shares of affiliated companies.

2 Recoveries of written-off claims

Recoveries of written-off claims include the amount recovered in excess of book value of the loans transferred to JICA on October 1, 2008, that are associated with the Overseas Economic Cooperation Account of the former Japan Bank for International Cooperation.

(Statement of Cash Flows)

The funds shown in the statement of cash flows are deposit accounts and checking accounts.

1 Breakdown of balance sheet items and ending balance of funds

(as of March 31, 2015)	
Cash and deposits	¥127,049,693,819
Ending balance of funds	¥127,049,693,819

2 Description of significant non-cash transactions

Assets granted under finance lease	
Tools, furniture and fixtures	¥38,676,568

(Statement of Administrative Service Operation Cost)

Number of public officers temporarily transferred to JICA and accounted for as opportunity cost

Of the estimated increase in retirement benefits not included in the provision, ¥4,954,995 was recognized as the current-business-year increase of provision for retirement benefits for 31 public officers temporarily transferred to JICA according to JICA's internal rules.

(Financial instruments)

1 Status of financial instruments**(1) Policy regarding financial instruments**

The Finance and Investment Account undertakes financial cooperation operations by providing debt and equity financing. In undertaking these operations, it raises funds by borrowing from the Japanese Government under the FILP, borrowing from financial institutions, issuing bonds, and receiving capital investment from the Japanese Government. From the perspective of asset-liability management (ALM), derivative transactions are conducted for mitigating the adverse impact caused by interest rate and foreign exchange

fluctuations.

(2) Details of financial instruments and related risks

The financial assets held in the Finance and Investment Account are loans mainly to developing regions, and are exposed to credit risk attributed to defaults by its borrowers and interest rate risk. Securities, investment securities, and shares of affiliated companies are held for policy-oriented purposes, and are exposed to credit risk of issuers, interest rate risk, and market price volatility risk.

Borrowings and bonds are exposed to liquidity risk as their payments or repayments cannot be duly serviced in such a situation where the account is unable to have access to markets for certain reasons. In addition to the above, foreign currency bonds are exposed to foreign exchange fluctuation risk.

(3) Risk management system for financial instruments**[1] Credit risk management**

The Finance and Investment Account has established and operates a system for credit management. This system encompasses credit appraisal, credit limit setting, credit information monitoring, internal rating, guarantee and collateral setting, problem loan management, etc., in accordance with integrated risk management rules and various credit risk-monitoring rules. This credit management is carried out by the respective department responsible for each region in addition to the Credit Risk Analysis and Environmental Review Department and General Affairs Department. Additionally, the Risk Management Committee of the Finance and Investment Account and Board of Directors convene on a regular basis for the purpose of deliberating or reporting. Moreover, the Office of Audit monitors the status of credit management.

The credit risks of issuers of investment securities and shares of affiliated companies are monitored by the Private Sector Partnership and Finance Department, which regularly confirms their credit information, etc.

Counterparty risk in derivative transactions is monitored by regularly confirming the exposure and credit standing of counterparties and by securing collateral as necessary.

[2] Market risk management**(i) Interest rate risk management**

Interest rates are determined in accordance with the methods prescribed by laws or statements of operational procedures. Interest rate swap transactions are conducted to hedge against the risk of interest rate fluctuations in light of their possible adverse impact.

(ii) Foreign exchange risk management

Foreign currency bonds are exposed to foreign exchange fluctuation risk; as such, interest rate and currency swaps are employed to avert or reduce foreign exchange risk.

(iii) Price volatility risk management

Stocks that are held for policy-oriented purposes are monitored for changes in values affected by the market environment or financial condition of the companies, exchange rates, and other factors.

This information is reported on a regular basis to the Risk Management Committee of the Finance and Investment Account and Board of Directors.

[3] Liquidity risk management related to fund raising

The Finance and Investment Account prepares a funding plan and executes fund raising based on the government-affiliated agencies' budgets, as resolved by the National Diet.

[4] Derivative transaction management

Pursuant to rules concerning swaps, derivative transactions are implemented and managed by separating the sections related to execution of transactions, assessment of hedge effectiveness, and logistics management based on a mechanism with an established internal system of checks and balances.

2 Fair value of financial instruments

Balance sheet amount, fair value, and difference at the balance sheet date are as follows:

(Unit: Yen)

	Balance sheet amount	Fair value	Difference
(1) Loans	11,223,480,672,780		
Allowance for loan losses	(145,266,937,934)		
	11,078,213,734,846	11,246,854,590,044	168,640,855,198
(2) Claims probable in bankruptcy, claims probable in rehabilitation, and other	68,324,707,686		
Allowance for loan losses	(60,988,674,161)		
	7,336,033,525	7,336,033,525	0
(3) Borrowings from government funds for FILP (including borrowings due within one year)	[1,703,585,530,000]	[1,786,676,890,929]	[83,091,360,929]
(4) Derivative transactions	[35,132,994,389]	[35,132,994,389]	0

* Liabilities are shown in brackets [].

(Note 1) Method for calculating fair values of financial instruments

[1] Loans

Fair values of loans with floating interest rates are calculated at their book values, as policy interest rates (bank rates) are immediately reflected in their floating interest rates, and therefore, fair value approximates book value. On the other hand, fair values of loans with fixed interest rates are calculated by discounting the total amount of the principal and interest using a rate that combines a risk-free rate with the respective borrowers' credit risk.

[2] Claims probable in bankruptcy, claims probable in rehabilitation, and other

Regarding claims probable in bankruptcy, claims probable in rehabilitation, and other, the estimated uncollectible amount is calculated based on the expected recoverable amount through collateral and guarantees. Therefore, fair value approximates the balance sheet amount, less the current estimated uncollectible amount, and hence is calculated accordingly.

[3] Borrowings from government funds for FILP (including borrowings due within one year)

Fair value of borrowings from government funds for FILP (including borrowings due within one year) is calculated by discounting the total amount of principal and interest using interest rates expected to be applied to new borrowings for the same total amount.

[4] Derivative transactions

Derivative transactions are interest rate-related transactions (interest rate swaps), and fair values are based on discounted present values.

(Note 2) The following are financial instruments whose fair values are deemed to be extremely difficult to determine. They are not included in the fair value information of financial instruments.

(Unit: Yen)

	Balance sheet amount
Investment securities *1	139,850,556
Shares of affiliated companies *1	43,046,266,782
Undisbursed balance of loan commitments *2	0

*1 These financial instruments have no market prices, and the calculation of their fair values is deemed to be extremely difficult.

*2 The fair values of the undisbursed balances of loan commitments are deemed to be extremely difficult to determine. The main reason is the difficulty of reasonably estimating future extensions of loans, because of the extremely diverse range of implementation formats for projects in the developing countries where these loans are provided.

(Retirement benefits)

1 Breakdown of retirement benefit obligations

(Unit: Yen)

	End of business year 2014
(1) Retirement benefit obligations	(11,074,620,367)
(2) Plan assets	3,743,728,949
(3) Non-accumulated retirement benefit obligations (1) + (2)	(7,330,891,418)
(4) Unrecognized actuarial differences	0
(5) Unrecognized past service liabilities (decrease in liabilities)	0
(6) Net reported amount in the balance sheet (3) + (4) + (5)	(7,330,891,418)
(7) Prepaid pension expenses	0
(8) Provision for retirement benefits (6) - (7)	(7,330,891,418)

(Note 1) On March 1, 2014, JICA obtained approval from the Minister of Health, Labour and Welfare for exemption from the obligations of future payments related to return of a substitutional portion of Employees' Pension Fund.

The amount corresponding to the refund (minimum actuarial liability) measured at the end of the current business year was ¥1,739,210,451. Assuming this amount had been transferred at the end of the current business year, an estimated gain and an estimated deduction amount in the statement of administrative service operation cost would be ¥3,029,493,522, in accordance with Paragraph 44-2 of "Practical Guidelines concerning Accounting Standard for Retirement Benefits (Interim Report)" (Japan Institute of Certified Public Accountants, Accounting System Committee Report No. 13 issued on September 14, 1999).

(Note 2) Plan assets include ¥1,622,924,390 paid in advance to the National Treasury in relation to the return of the substitutional portion of the Employees' Pension Funds.

2 Breakdown of retirement benefit expenses

(Unit: Yen)

	Business year 2014
(1) Service cost	319,507,659
(2) Interest cost	139,853,189
(3) Expected return on plan assets	0
(4) Amortization of past service liabilities	(1,028,597,828)
(5) Amortization of actuarial differences	301,564,239
(6) Others (premiums collected for Employees' Pension Fund)	(21,022,682)

3 Assumptions for retirement benefit obligations, etc.

	Business year 2014
(1) Discount rate:	
Employees' Pension Fund	1.40%
Retirement benefits	0.74%
(2) Expected rate of return on plan assets	0.0%
(3) Method of attributing expected benefit to periods	Straight-line basis
(4) Recognition period of actuarial differences	1 year
(5) Amortization period of past service liabilities	1 year

(Lease transactions)

Future minimum lease payments related to operating lease transactions are as follows

Future minimum lease payments due within one year of the balance sheet date	¥161,903
Future minimum lease payments corresponding to periods more than one year from the balance sheet date	¥0

(Asset retirement obligations)

JICA has a building lease agreement for its head office building, and has an obligation to restore the building to its original state at the termination of the lease period. Therefore, the asset retirement obligations have been recorded. The estimate for the asset retirement obligations assumes a five-year lease period for the projected period of use and a discount rate of 0.529%.

At the end of the previous business year, the amount recorded for asset retirement obligations was ¥70,251,729. The balance of the asset retirement obligations at the end of the current business year was ¥70,251,729; consisting of the sum of the above ¥122,421 and a ¥70,374,150 adjustment amount for the asset retirement obligations are due to passage of time.

(Profit and loss under the equity method)

JICA does not maintain any specific affiliated companies and, as such, does not prepare consolidated financial statements. However, profit and loss under the equity method related to affiliated companies are as follows:

Investment amount in affiliated companies	¥43,046,266,782
Investment amount when applying the equity method	¥57,344,816,592
Capital gain amount from investments when applying the equity method	¥35,891,477,087

(Significant act to assume debts)

Not applicable

(Significant subsequent events)

On April 1, 2015, JICA obtained approval from the Minister of Health, Labour and Welfare for exemption from the obligations of future payments related to return of a substitutional portion of the Employees' Pension Fund. Accordingly, based on Paragraph 44-2 of the "Practical Guidelines concerning Accounting Standard for Retirement Benefits (Interim Report)" (Japan Institute of Certified Public Accountants, Accounting System Committee Report No. 13), the expiry of retirement benefit obligations corresponding to the substitutional portion and related gain (loss) were recognized as of the date of the approval. As for the related gain (loss), ¥3,029,493,522 in gain from the return of a substitutional portion is to be reported in the financial statements for business year 2015.

Details of loans

(Unit: Millions of Yen)

Classification	Balance at the beginning of the period	Increase during the period	Decrease during the period		Balance at the end of the period	Remarks
			Collection, etc.	Write-off		
Loans	11,068,669	827,375	672,563	—	11,223,481	
Claims probable in bankruptcy, claims probable in rehabilitation, and other	68,575	—	251	—	68,325	
Total	11,137,244	827,375	672,814	—	11,291,805	

Details of borrowings

(Unit: Millions of Yen)

Classification	Balance at the beginning of the period	Increase during the period	Decrease during the period	Balance at the end of the period	Average interest rate (%)	Maturity date	Remarks
Borrowings from government fund for Fiscal Investment and Loan Program	1,781,961	197,500	275,876	1,703,586 (244,355)	1.337	June 2015– February 2039	

* Figures in parentheses indicate the amount of borrowings repayable within one year.

Details of bonds

(Unit: Millions of Yen, Thousands of US\$)

Security name	Balance at the beginning of the period	Increase during the period	Decrease during the period	Balance at the end of the period	Coupon (%)	Maturity date	Remarks
FILP Agency Bonds	320,000	50,000	—	370,000 (10,000)	0.150– 2.470	December 2015– September 2041	
Japan International Cooperation Agency Government-guaranteed Bonds	—	57,305 [\$500,000]	—	57,305 [\$500,000] (—)	1.875	November 2019	

* Figures in parentheses indicate the amount of bonds redeemable within one year.
The amount in [] is denominated in a foreign currency

The financial statements have been audited by an accounting auditor as prescribed in Article 39 of the Act on General Rules for Incorporated Administrative Agencies.