

## Chapter 3

# Financial Resources for Sports

## **I. National and Local Government Budget for Sports**

### **1. The Physical Fitness Budget**

The national financial resources for sports promotion are stated in the Physical Fitness Budget. The Physical Fitness Budget is a data sheet which details all budgets related to the development of health, physical fitness and sports across the ministries in Japan. This data is prepared by the National Conference for Physical Fitness, which has a secretariat established under the Ministry of Education, Culture, Sports, Science and Technology (MEXT), and is released annually as the "Survey on the Physical Fitness Budget."

Table 3-1 shows the trends in the Physical Fitness Budget between 2003 and 2013 every five years. The Physical Fitness Budget for FY2013 was 39.6 billion yen, and MEXT had the highest ministerial budget of 31.5 billion yen, accounting for 80% of the total. This was followed by the Ministry of Health, Labour and Welfare (MHLW) (6.7 billion yen) and the Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries (MAFF) (1.4 billion yen). The Physical Fitness Budget for the Ministry of Land, Infrastructure, Transport and Tourism (MLIT), which amounted to 140 billion yen in FY2003 and 89 billion yen in FY2005, was not included in FY2013 owing to the establishment of MILIT's general grant for social capital in FY2010, which allows for individual subsidies for local governments to be provided as a lump-sum grant. Prior to the establishment of this grant, subsidies for programs in city parks were included in the Physical Fitness Budget (such as the maintenance costs for sports parks). However, such subsidies are no longer included in the Physical Fitness Budget.

### **2. Sports Budget of the Ministry of Education, Culture, Sports, Science and Technology (MEXT)**

The Physical Fitness Budget for FY2013 was 39.6 billion yen in total, and included the budgets of MHLW and MAFF as well as the budget related to health promotion within MEXT. Of that amount, the budget of the Sports and Youth Bureau of MEXT take up 24.3 billion yen (Figure 3-1). In contrast with the Physical Fitness Budget, the sports budget has shown an increasing

**Table 3-1 Trends in the Physical Fitness Budget**

Ministry	FY2003	FY2008	FY2013
Ministry of Education, Culture, Sports, Science and Technology (MEXT)	56,427,045	38,381,975	31,481,583
Ministry of Health, Labour and Welfare (MHLW)	47,853,216	10,123,233	6,731,346
Social Insurance Agency (SIA)	57,529,630	38,448,505	—
Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries (MAFF)	3,736,618	5,108,405	1,387,083
Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry (METI)	11,588	0	0
Ministry of Land, Infrastructure, Transport and Tourism (MLIT)	140,573,940	88,958,000	0
Ministry of the Environment (MOE)	14,346,376	11,444,951	9,328
<b>Total</b>	<b>320,478,413</b>	<b>192,465,069</b>	<b>39,609,340</b>

Survey on the Physical Fitness Budget (National Conference for Physical Fitness, 2003,2008,2013)

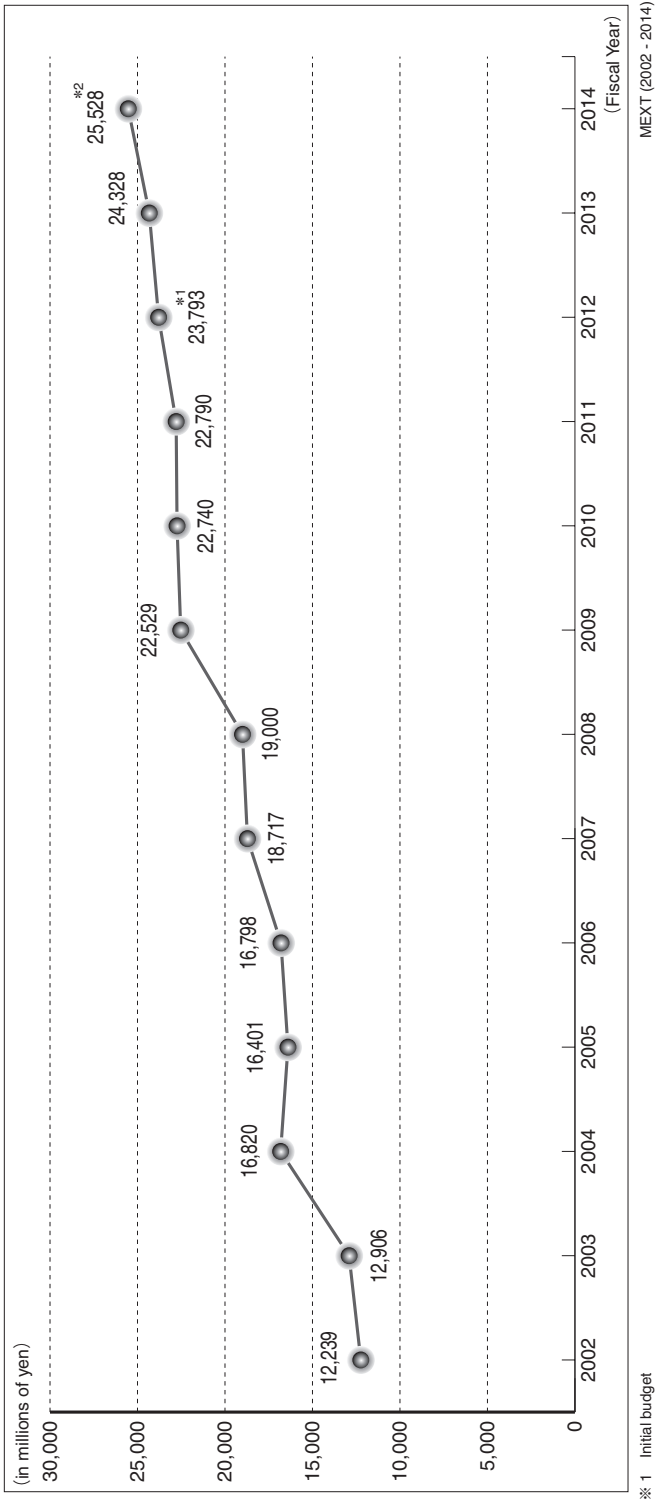


Figure 3-1 Trends in the Sports Budget of MEXT

trend, reaching a new record high every year since FY2006. Looking at the budget by policy, it can be seen that the majority of the budget was spent on enhancing high performance sports, with 7.9 billion out of the 24.3 billion yen was allocated to high performance sports. Additionally, 1.4 billion yen was allocated to "expenses necessary for achieving a lifelong sports society" and 1.4 billion yen to "expenses necessary for improving children's physical fitness." Other items included in the budget were 7.9 billion yen in grants to the Japan Sport Council (JSC) and 4.6 billion yen allocated to the maintenance of school facilities.

### 3. Sports Budget in Other Countries

In Table 3-2, sports budgets were compared with other countries. The sports budget of Japan was 24.3 billion yen (FY2013), which was about the same or smaller than the budgets in other countries.

### 4. Sports Budget of Local Governments

According to the "Survey on Local Sports Policies" (2013) conducted by MEXT, the total sports budget of 46 prefectures in FY2012 was 79 billion yen (Figure 3-2). On average, each prefecture had a budget of 1.7 billion yen.

By policy, expenses related to high performance sports was the highest of all and was 23.5 billion yen (29.8%). This was followed by 19.6 billion yen for expenses related to the maintenance of sports facilities (24.9%) and 16.2 billion yen for the operation of sports facilities (20.5%). Overall, the expenses related to high performance sports and sports facilities accounted for 75% of the total budget. Meanwhile, the amount of the budget allocated to expenses related to the promotion of lifelong sports was 2.2

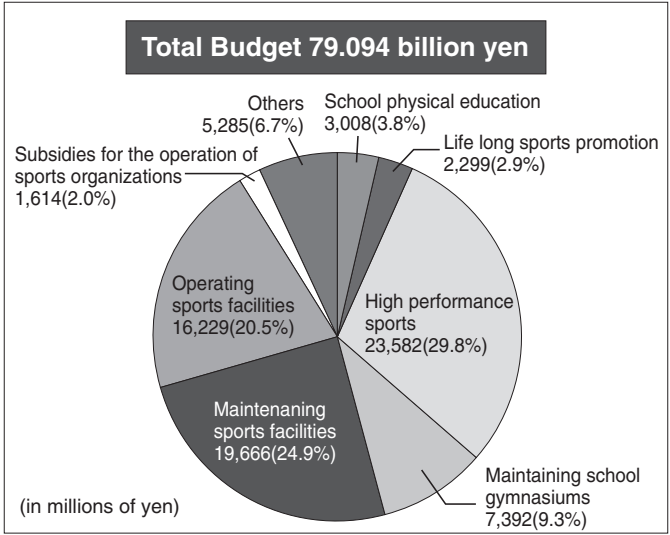
**Table 3-2 International Comparison of the Sports Budgets**

Country (Budget year)	Sports Budget of Ministry Responsible for Sports (In original currency)
JAPAN (2013)	JPY 24.33 million
AUSTRALIA (2013)	AUD 337 million
CANADA (2013)	CAD 331.79 million
CHINA (2013)	CNH 3,639.39 million
FRANCE (2013)	EUR 251.7 million
GERMANY (2013)	EUR 250.05 million
ITALY (2011)	EUR 60.1 million
NEW ZEALAND (2013)	NZD 841.94 million
UK (2013)	GBP 179.14 million

Data from each country

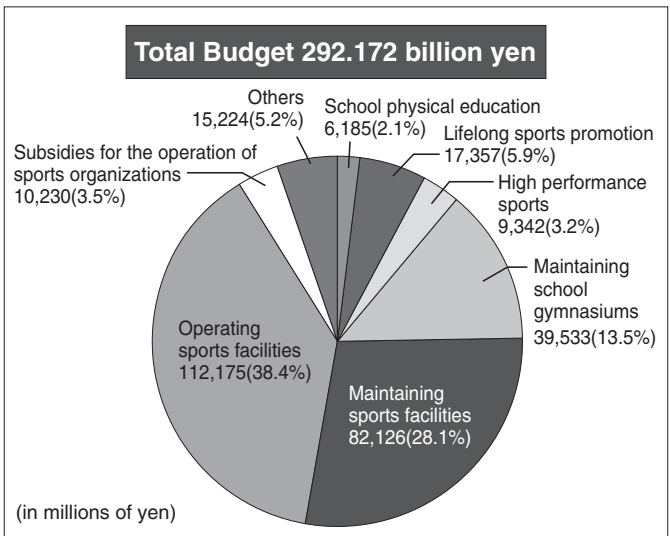
billion yen, accounting for only 2.9% of the total sports budget.

The sports budget of the municipalities (1,325 municipalities in total) was 292.1 billion yen (Figure 3-3). By policy, expenses related to the operation of sports facilities fell into the highest budget category of 112.1



Survey on Local Sports Policies (MEXT, 2013)

**Figure 3-2 Sports Budget in Prefectures (2012)**



Survey on Local Sports Policies (MEXT, 2013)

**Figure 3-3 Sports Budget in Municipalities (2012)**

billion yen (38.4%), followed by the 82.1 billion yen for expenses related to the maintenance of sports facilities (28.1%) and 39.5 billion yen for expenses related to maintenance of school gymnasiums (13.5%). The expenses related to sports facilities alone accounted for about 80% of the total budget. On the other hand, the budget related to high performance sports only accounted for 3.2% of the total (9.3 billion yen), which was significantly lower than that of the prefectures (where these policies accounted for nearly 30% of the total budget). This result suggests that prefectures are more focused than municipalities on promoting high performance sports such as the National Sports Festivals.



## **II. Sports Promotion Lottery and Public Gambling**

### **1. Financial Resources from the Sports Promotion Lottery and Other Government Funding**

The subsidies provided to sports projects from independent administrative agencies, which are acting bodies of governmental organizations, can be considered as another source of the finance for sports promotion. There are various subsidy programs available with many ways to support, including the partial subsidization of relevant expenses at a fixed rate.

#### **Subsidy Programs of the Japan Sport Council (JSC)**

Aimed at promoting lifelong sports and improving Japan's international competitiveness, JSC provides subsidies to sports organizations and local government bodies by administering the profits earned from sales of the Sports Promotion Lottery (known as "toto") and the operation of the Sports Promotion Fund.

#### **Sports Promotion Lottery**

In 1998, the "Act on Carrying Out, etc. Sports Promotion Lottery" became enacted for the purpose of securing financial resources for sports promotion. Following this enactment, nationwide sales of the Sports Promotion Lottery ("toto") began in 2001, which allowed people to bet on the results of professional football games. Since 2002, JSC has used some of the profits generated from the sales of "toto" to operate subsidy programs for sports promotion. Half of the proceeds from lottery sales are paid to the winners. With regard to the remaining proceeds in which miscellaneous expenses were deducted, one third is used for payments to the national treasury and the remaining two thirds is distributed to sports organizations and local governments as fundings to support their sports promotional activities (Figure 3-4). Subsidies are provided to projects focused on the promotion of lifelong sports participation, including the operation of comprehensive community sports clubs and local sports events, and also the projects related to the enhancement of high performance sports such as the identification and development of talented athletes in a more consistent manner.

Shortly after its launch in 2001, the sales of "toto" dropped by nearly one-fifth, from 64.3 billion yen in FY2001 to 13.5 billion yen in FY2006. However, after the release of "BIG" (which allowed predictions to be made randomly by a computer rather than chosen by lottery buyers) in September

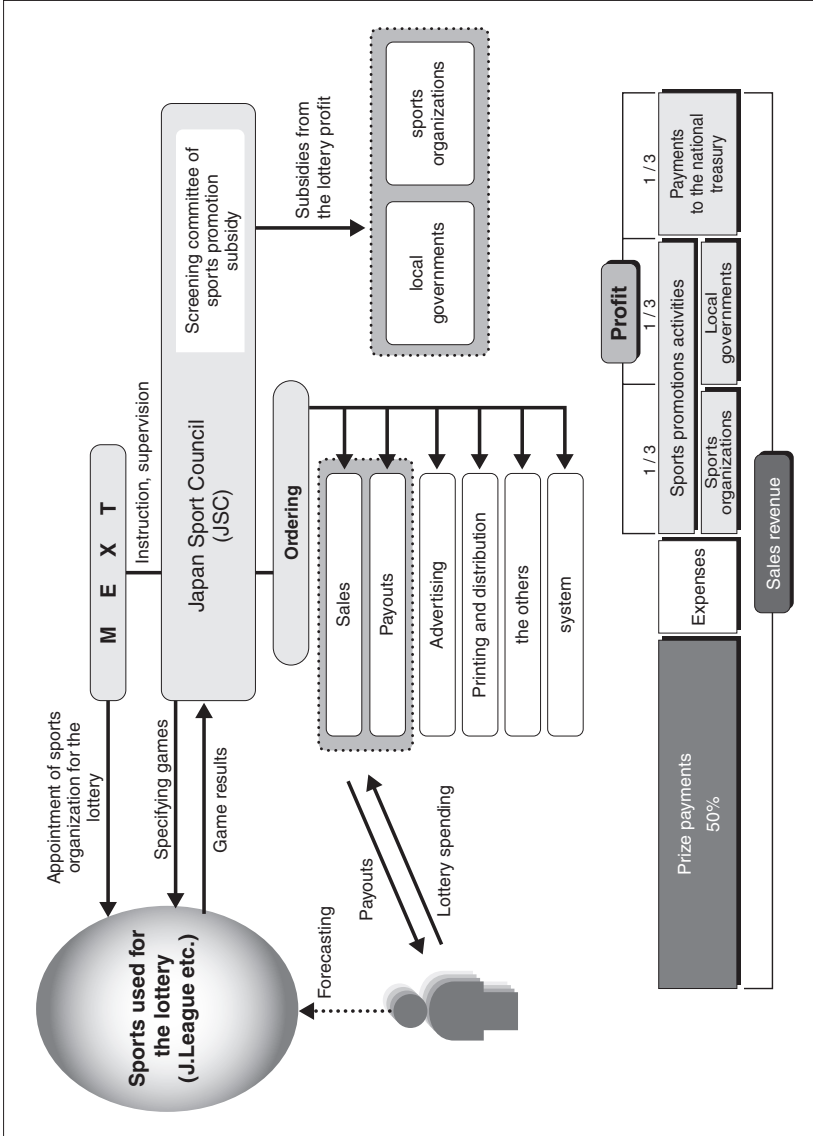


Figure 3-4 Sports Promotion Lottery System and Allocation of Sales Revenue (2013)



2006 the sales turned around and reached a record high of 89.7 billion yen in FY2008. The sales of "BIG" have remained at a level exceeding 80 billion yen in the last few years (Table 3-3) and the second highest record of 86.1 billion yen was reached in FY2012. Subsidy amounts have also been on the rise, from 8.9 billion yen in FY2010 to 12.8 billion yen in FY2011, 14.7 billion yen in FY2012 and 15.1 billion yen in FY2013.

Moreover, prior to the revisions of the "Act on Carrying Out, etc. Sports Promotion Lottery" made in May 2012, professional football league "J. League" matches were the only subjects of the football lottery, which meant that there were no sales of "toto" during the winter season. The revised Act expanded this system, allowing people to also bet on overseas matches, and increased the sales volume during the winter. In addition to this revision, the "Act for a Partial Revision of the Act on Carrying Out, etc. Sports Promotion Lottery and the Act on the National Agency for the Advancement of Sports and Health" also underwent the revision, which allowed for up to five percent of the total sales of "toto" to be allocated for the maintenance of large-scale sports facilities.

**Table 3-3 Trends in Sales Proceeds from the Sports Promotion Lottery and Subsidy Amounts**

(in millions of yen)

FY	Sales proceeds	Amount of Subsidies <Number of subsidized projects>
2001	64,267	—
2002	36,058	5,913 <1,644>
2003	19,877	2,427 <1,311>
2004	15,695	582 <291>
2005	14,905	250 <269>
2006	13,471	118 <185>
2007	63,712	80 <116>
2008	89,741	858 <348>
2009	78,547	5,768 <1,210>
2010	84,812	8,926 <1,562>
2011	82,674	12,798 <2,620>
2012	86,106	14,662 <2,802>
2013	—	15,116 <2,841>

Note1: The subsidy uses the proceeds of the previous year as the capital. The subsidized amount is the amount granted.

Note2: Those appropriated to subsidize sports activities for athletes and trainers are excluded.

Japan Sports Council (2013)

## **Sports Promotion Fund**

The Sports Promotion Fund was established in 1990 within the National Stadium and the School Health Center of Japan (the predecessor of the present JSC) through a government investment of 25 billion yen for the purposes of enhancing high performance sports, as well as increasing participation in grassroots sports. Using its operating capital of 29.4 billion yen, which was accrued by combining the initial government fund and an additional 4.4 billion yen donated by the private sector, JSC has been able to provide subsidies to sports organizations with the purpose of enhancing performance of athletes, hosting sporting events, and supporting activities of athletes and their instructors.

The amount of all subsidies for FY2013 was 1.29 billion yen, which is almost double the amount of FY2008 (Table 3-4). However, the primary reason behind this two-fold increase was because there was an allocation of 640 million yen, from the profits of the satisfactory sales of sports lottery, to the "Subsidy for the Activities of Athletes and Instructors". The subsidy amounts from the Sports Promotion Fund alone have remained almost at the same level.

## **Subsidies for Projects to Enhance High Performance Sports**

Under the subsidy program for projects to enhance high performance sports, government grants are distributed to the National Governing Bodies (NGB) of the Olympic sports and to the Japan Top Leagues (top ball leagues) and its alliance members in Japan. The aim of this program is to support athletes with the goal of surpassing the existing record of medals won at the Olympic Games, as well as reaching a record of prize winners in the World Championships (which is one of the policy goals set out in the Sport Basic Plan (2012)). For this subsidy program, there are two types of funding available: subsidies to "Sports Organizations' Enhancement Activities for Priority Sports" and subsidies to "Sports Organizations' Operational Activities of Top-League Teams". The total amount of these subsidies has remained at almost the same level since FY2003 (approximately 596 million yen). In FY2013, approximately 360 million yen (used to fund 56 projects) was subsidized through the "Sports Organizations' Enhancement Activities for Priority Sports" and 157 million yen (used to fund 13 projects) was allocated through the "Sports Organizations' Operational Activities of Top-League Teams". The total amount of subsidies for FY2013 was 517 million yen.

Table 3-4 Trends and Breakdown of Sports Promotion Fund Subsidies

Subsidy category	FY	2003		2008		2013	
		Subsidized amount <Number of subsidized projects>	Subsidized amount <Number of subsidized projects>	Subsidized amount <Number of subsidized projects>	Subsidized amount <Number of subsidized projects>		
1. Subsidy for sports organization's enhancement activities for athletes(domestic and overseas training camps, sending teams, etc.)		274,054 <142>	138,916 <66>	336,242 <43>			
2. Subsidy for sports organization's hosting of sports events(competitions, research meetings, etc. to enhance high performance sports/to promote grassroots sports)		243,077 <96>	108,760 <44>	313,257 <128>			
3. Subsidy for the activities of athletes and instructors		367,049 <324>	402,324 <357>	640,150 <445>*1			
4. Subsidy for internationally competitive sports activities		5,000 <1>	0 <0>*2	0 <0>*2			
<b>Total</b>		<b>889,180 &lt;563&gt;</b>	<b>650,000 &lt;467&gt;</b>	<b>1,289,649 &lt;616&gt;</b>			

Note : the subsidized amount refers to the amount granted.

\*1 Those allocated from Sports promotion lottery subsidies.

\*2 This does not mean that the subsidy category has been abolished, but only that there were simply no eligible projects for the subsidy.

Japan Sports Council (2013)

(in thousands of yen)

## **2. Financial Resources from Public Gambling and Lotteries**

### **Financial Resources for Sports Promotion from Public Gambling**

Revenue derived from public gambling such as horse racing, powerboat racing, Keirin (cycling racing) and motorcycle racing has been utilized in various fields, and for projects contributing to the public interest such as social welfare and international development. Much of this revenue has also been apportioned to sports projects. From the 11.7 billion yen in revenue from public races, sports-related projects received 1.2 billion yen, accounting for approximately 10.5% of the total (Table 3-5).

The largest fund for sports projects was received in revenue from motorboat racing, totalling approximately 1 billion yen in FY2012. This was followed by 190 million yen in funds from Keirin and motorcycle racing, and 17 million yen from horse racing.

The Japan Keirin-Autorace Association (JKA; the organization for pari-mutuel keirin and auto race competitions in Japan) utilizes revenue generated from Keirin and motorcycle racing to subsidize sports, as well as to promote bicycle racing. In FY2013, the budget of JKA amounted to 740 million yen. Some of the tax revenue from motorboat racing has been used for promoting lifelong sports through the activities of Sasakawa Sports Foundation (SSF). SSF implemented "SSF Sports Aid" and "SSF Water Sports Aid" over the years from 1991 to 2010. Sports Aid and Water Sports Aid opened applications from incorporated foundations and corporations, NPOs and other private organizations, resulting in a total of 5 billion yen being spent on 8,000 projects over 20 years. These projects include various events, classes and seminars held by a wide range of sports organizations. Since 2011, SSF has also been operating the Sasakawa Sports Research Grants Program to promote sports by supporting prominent research projects. This program provides funding for young researchers in the fields of humanities and social science, and subsidies that contribute to make national sports policies. Over the past three years, SSF has granted a total of 73 million yen to 104 research projects.

### **Financial Resources for Sports Promotion from Public Lotteries**

From the profit derived by lottery ticket sales, approximately 41% of the revenue goes to prefectures and ordinance-designated cities where the tickets are issued, which is then utilized in public works. Through the Japan Lottery Association and the Japan Center for Local Autonomy, 1% of the sales revenue is also used to subsidize various projects including sports-related projects as part of the lottery's contribution to society.

**Table 3-5 Funding for Sports Projects through Revenues from Public Gambling**

(in thousands of yen)

Public gambling	The total amount provided to public interest projects (Number of projects subsidized)	The total amount provided to sports projects (Number of projects subsidized)	Ratio of total amount provided to sports projects to the amount provided to public interest projects (%)
Horse racing *1	1,448,776 (19)	17,155 (2)	1.2
Motorboat racing *2	7,034,931 (2,247)	1,022,047 (13)	14.5
Keirin / Motorcycle racing *3	3,242,070 (299)	187,735 (25)	5.8
Total	11,725,777 (2,565)	1,226,937 (40)	10.5

\*1 The amount and number of subsidies to farming promotion projects. Based on the budget of FY2013.

\*2 The amount and number of subsidies from public interest or welfare-related projects. Based on the financial results for FY2012.

\*3 The amount and number of subsidies from grants to the promotion of public interest projects. Based on the financial results FY2013.

Japan Racing Association, the Nippon Foundation and JKA (2013)

One of these projects is known as the P.R. Project for the Lottery's social contributions, and is a subsidy program of the Japan Lottery Association. In FY2012, a total of 377 million yen was provided to 13 projects related to health and physical fitness through this program. A similar subsidy program run by the Japan Center for Local Autonomy is referred to as the "Lottery P.R. Campaign Project". In FY2012, a total of 383 million yen was provided to 25 organizations that held the Takarakuji (Lottery) Sports Fairs.



### III. Funds for Sport Organizations

#### 1. Funds for Independent Administrative Agencies and Sports Organizations

Independent administrative sports agencies and the governing bodies of each sport are the organizations that support the promotion of sports in Japan. These organizations obtain revenue through various means that include government grants, consignment fees from government bodies and membership fees from affiliated organizations. These funds are then used to help support a wide range of initiatives for promotion of sports.

##### Japan Sport Council (JSC)

The revenue of JSC was 144.5 billion yen for FY2012 (Table 3-6). The breakdown of this revenue included 86.6 billion yen in income from the Sports Promotion Lottery, 5.2 billion yen in grants from MEXT for operating expenses, 3.4 billion yen in subsidies from MEXT for facility maintenance, and 2.5 billion yen in income from operating the National Stadium.

JSC's total expenditures for FY2012 were 139.3 billion yen. The breakdown for the expenditures in the lottery account included 43 billion in payments of lottery prizes, 8.2 billion yen in payments to the national treasury, 19.9 billion yen for operational expenses, and 16.3 billion yen for subsidy programs. Others included 960 million yen for the operational expenses of the National Training Center and 2.8 billion yen for the operational expenses of the Japan Institute of Sports Science (JISS).

##### Japan Sports Association (JASA)

The revenue of JASA for FY2012 was 8.1 billion yen. The breakdown of this revenue included 3.6 billion yen from received subsidies, 2 billion yen from donations, 1 billion yen in business profits and 758 million yen from registration fees (such as registration fees for certified sports instructors). The breakdown of the received subsidies included 2.7 billion yen in Sports Promotion Lottery subsidies (for supporting projects such as

**Table 3-6 Revenue and Expenditure of Sports Organizations**

Name of organization	Total amount for FY2012	
	Revenues (yen)	Expenditures (yen)
Japan Sport Council	144,586,174,968	139,314,371,996
Japan Sports Association	8,123,075,760	8,158,649,269
Japanese Olympic Committee	8,627,238,905	8,339,275,585
National Recreation Association of Japan	941,513,902	948,950,866

Data from each organization (2013)

the establishment and development of Comprehensive Community Sports Clubs), 405 million yen in national subsidies (for projects such as the Japan-Korea Sports Exchange Program) and 346 million yen in consignment fees from MEXT. Most of the accrued revenue from received donations came from the financial world.

The JASA's total expenditures for FY2012 were 8.1 billion yen. The breakdown of these expenditures included 7.9 billion yen for operational expenses and 166 million yen for management expenses. Operational expenses were dominated by subsidy payments of 2.8 billion yen and donation payments of 1.9 billion yen, with both combined accounting for over 60% of the total.

### **Japanese Olympic Committee (JOC)**

The revenue of JOC for FY2012 was 8.6 billion yen. The breakdown of this revenue included 3.3 billion yen from received subsidies, 3.4 billion yen in business profits, and 1.3 billion yen from received corporate and non-corporate subsidies. The breakdown for the received subsidies included 2.5 billion yen in national subsidies (such as the grants for various sports organizations), 495 million yen in Sports Promotion Lottery subsidies, and 139 million yen in grants from the International Olympic Committee (IOC). In terms of business profits, royalties from the use of the Olympic symbols (such as charges for the use of intellectual property, including marks, emblems and slogans) raised the highest amount of revenue at 2.7 billion yen.

The JOC's total expenditures for FY2012 were 8.3 billion yen. The breakdown of these expenditures included 3.1 billion yen for operational expenses, 1.4 billion yen for training camp expenses, 1.1 billion yen for projects to improve coaching skills, 1.4 billion yen for international sports exchange projects, and 412 million yen for the operational expenses of the National Training Center.

### **National Recreation Association of Japan (NRAJ)**

The revenue of NRAJ for FY2012 was 942 million yen. The breakdown of this revenue included 657 million yen in business profits and 264 million yen in received subsidies. The highest proportion of the business profits were generated from the registration of qualification certificates, which amounted to 398 million yen.

The total expenditures for FY2012 were 949 million yen. The breakdown of these expenditures included 932 million yen for operational expenses and 17 million yen for management expenses.



## **2. Structure of the Balance of Payments of the National Governing Bodies of Sports (NGBs)**

### **Flow of Funds within the NGBs**

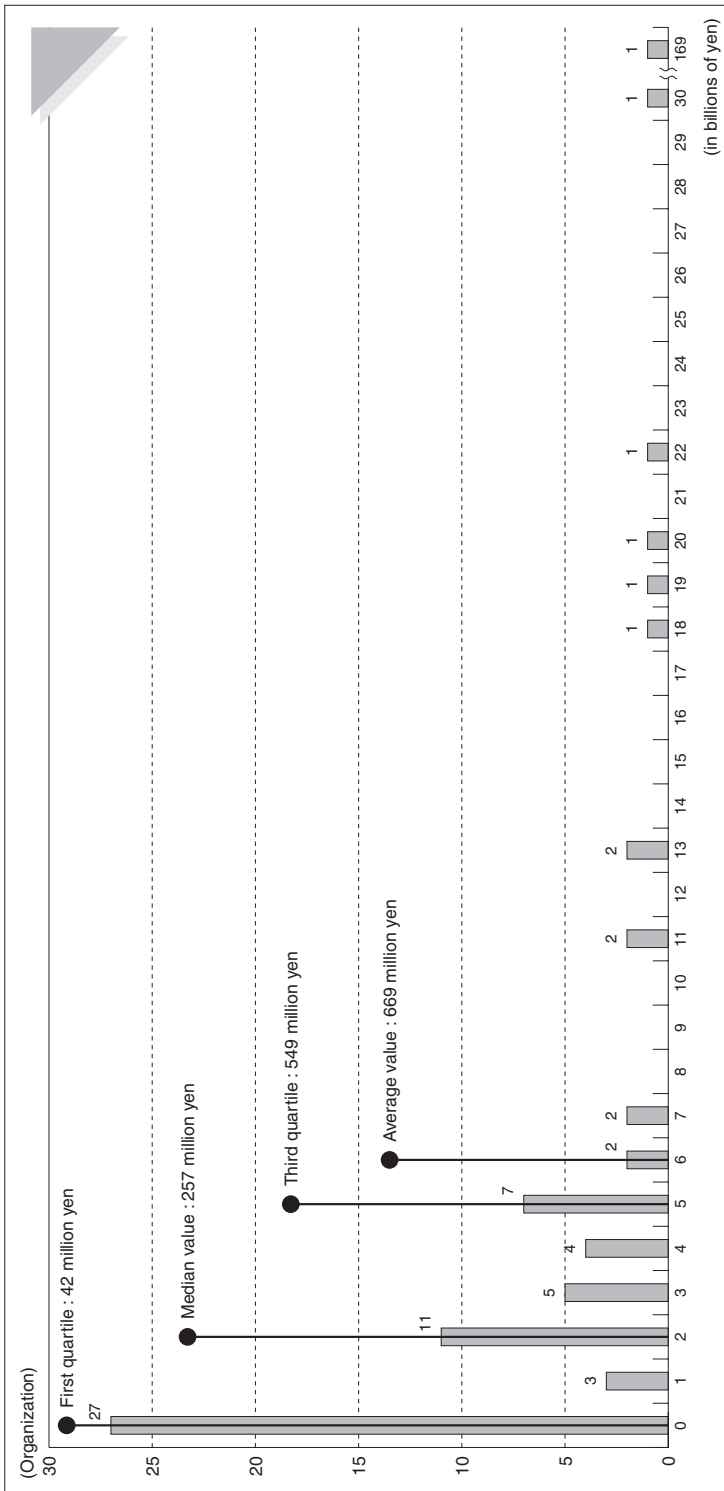
The revenue of NGBs was roughly divided into: "revenue from athletes/organizations", "business revenue", "subsidies/grants", "donations" and "asset management revenue." The breakdown of the "revenue from athletes/organizations" included annual membership fees and registration fees, which were expenses borne by each subject participating in a competition as an athlete, team or local organization. On the other hand, the "business revenue" included admission fees from spectators, financial support from sponsors and broadcasting right fees, which can be characterized as compensation for services provided by the relevant organizations.

The expenditures were largely divided into maintenance expenses, operating expenses and the cost of asset acquisitions. The detailed items included in the operating costs varied depending on each organization. The operating costs were categorized into "enhancement", "development" and "promotion" depending on its purposes. There were also many organizations that categorized the expenditure based on the outward form of the activity, such as "training camp or trip" or "holding competitions" rather than categorizing it based on the purpose of the activities.

### **Revenue Size of the NGBs**

The distribution of revenue size is shown in Figure 3-5. The average annual revenue was 669 million yen. However, this average is not definite because of one particular organization having an annual revenue that is significantly higher (16.9 billion yen) than the others. The median was 257 million yen, the first quartile was 42 million yen and the third quartile was 549 million yen. The most frequent value (for 27 organizations) was less than 100 million yen. As these values indicate, there is a significant difference in the size of revenue among NGBs. Although it is difficult to conclude what a "typical size of the revenue" is, it may be reasonable to say that the median value of 200 million yen is the typical size for a NGB.

The total amount of revenue for all 71 organizations was 47.4 billion yen. For comparison purposes, the closing account for revenue in FY2012 was approximately 8.1 billion yen for JASA, and 8.6 billion yen for JOC. Except for one organization, the size of the revenue for each NGBs was significantly smaller than that of JASA or JOC, but it can be concluded that overall, a significant flow of funds is involved among NGBs.



The SSF Census of the National Governing Bodies of Sports (2013)

**Figure 3-5 Distribution of Revenue Size (Budgets) for National Governing Bodies of Sports**

## **IV. National Budget for High Performance Sports**

### **1. Trends in the Budget for High Performance Programs**

The enhancement of Japan's international competitiveness is one of the key national strategies included in the basic principles of the Basic Act on Sport, and also clearly stated in the Sport Basic Plan. When looking at the sports budgets of MEXT from FY2003 to FY2012, these budgets have remained steady at around 23 billion yen (Figure 3-6). From that amount, the budget for high performance sports accounted for around 60 to 80 percent of the total figures.

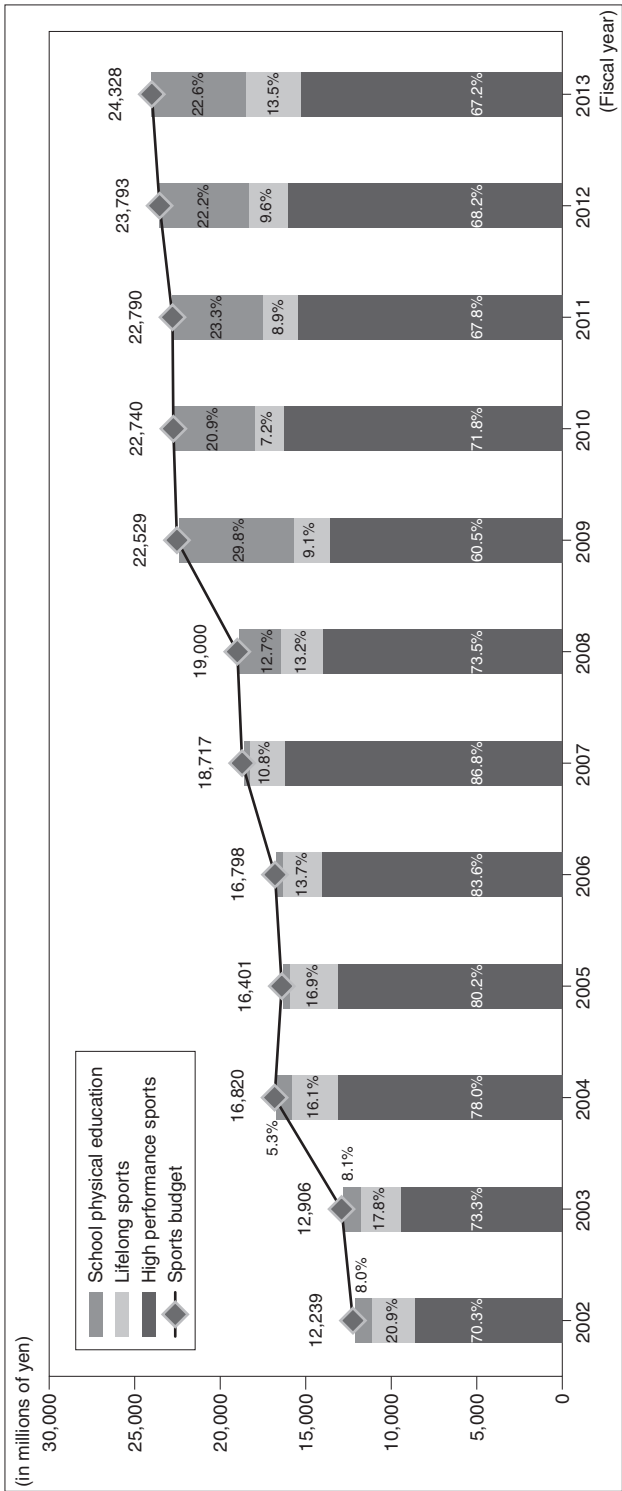
### **Ministry of Education, Culture, Sports, Science and Technology (MEXT)**

In FY2013, MEXT allocated approximately 16 billion yen for policies related to enhancing high performance sports. These policies include identifying and developing human resources, improving sports environment, and further developing national strategies to enhance international competitiveness. In particular, approximately 2.8 billion yen was allocated to the "National Project on Enhancement of High Performance Sports" by MEXT (the largest budget of all categories, which also exceeded the amount allocated to JOC (Table 3-7)). The project targets sports which are expected to win medals at international competitions and provides specialized and advanced multidisciplinary support. To date, the project has implemented two programs: the "Multi-Support Project for top level athlete" which supports athletes by conducting researches and development projects in areas of sports medicine, science and information; and the "Development and support for female athletes" which helps to support and enhance performance of female athletes.

### **Japan Sport Council (JSC)**

JSC promotes research activities in the fields of sports medicine, science and information at the Japan Institute of Sports Science (JISS). It also supports the enhancement of international competitiveness from various aspects in collaboration with JOC and NGBs. JISS is located adjacent to the Ajinomoto National Training Center (NTC), and operated with NTC in an integrated manner so that outcomes from its research projects can be utilized more effectively.

Moreover, JSC is responsible for the provision of subsidies with revenue generated from the Sports Promotion Lottery ("toto") and the Sports Promotion Fund to sports organizations and local governments. In FY2013,



Note : Values under 5% are not shown.

Figure 3-6 Breakdown and Trends in Sports Budget of MEXT

MEXT (2013)

**Table 3-7 Budgets of MEXT and JSC for Policies to Enhance High Performance Sports (2013)**

(In thousands of yen)

M E X T		
National project on enhancement of high performance sports	Multi-support project for top level athletes	2,299,522
	Development and support for female athletes	467,314
Subsidies to Japanese Olympic Committee		2,588,214
Projects related to building a system to develop medal potential athletes		467,191
Research projects related to enhancement of high performance athletes and research centers		22,166
Projects related to development of an information network for international competitions		62,684
Projects related to UNOSDP YLP (United Nations Office on Sport for Development and Peace Youth Leadership Programme)		15,722
Anti-doping promotional activities		359,679
JSC support for projects related to enhancement of high performance sports	Sports organizations' enhancement activities for priority sports	360,814
	Sports organizations' operational activities of top league teams	157,000
Subtotal		6,800,306
<b>Sports promotion funding of JSC*</b>		
Sports organizations to enhance performance of athletes		336,242
Sports organizations to host sporting events (related to the enhancement of high performance sports)		171,783
Athletes and trainers to support their activities and maximize their international performance		640,150
Subtotal		1,148,175
<b>Sports promotion lottery subsidies of JSC*</b>		
Identification and development of potential athletes		1,236,746
Subsidies for sports organizations	Projects related to sports promotional activities	1,834,846
	Projects related to anti-doping drug testing	1,210,471
	Projects related to sports arbitration	9,000
	Projects related to overseas trainings for instructors	67,215
	Projects related to strengthening of organizational structure	7,428
	Projects related to hosting international meetings	17,166
Hosting international competitions		250,656
Activities related to host the 2020 Olympic and Paralympic games		678,882
Subtotal		5,312,410
<b>Total</b>		<b>13,260,891</b>

\*Amount granted

MEXT and JSC (2013)

JSC allocated 1.1 billion yen earned by the Sports Promotion Fund and 5.3 billion yen from the Sports Promotion Lottery, to a wide range of activities as subsidies in order to enhance the international competitiveness of athletes. In addition, from the amount granted to JSC by MEXT to support projects that are aimed at enhancing competitiveness, JSC granted 520 million yen to the national governing bodies .

### **Japanese Olympic Committee (JOC)**

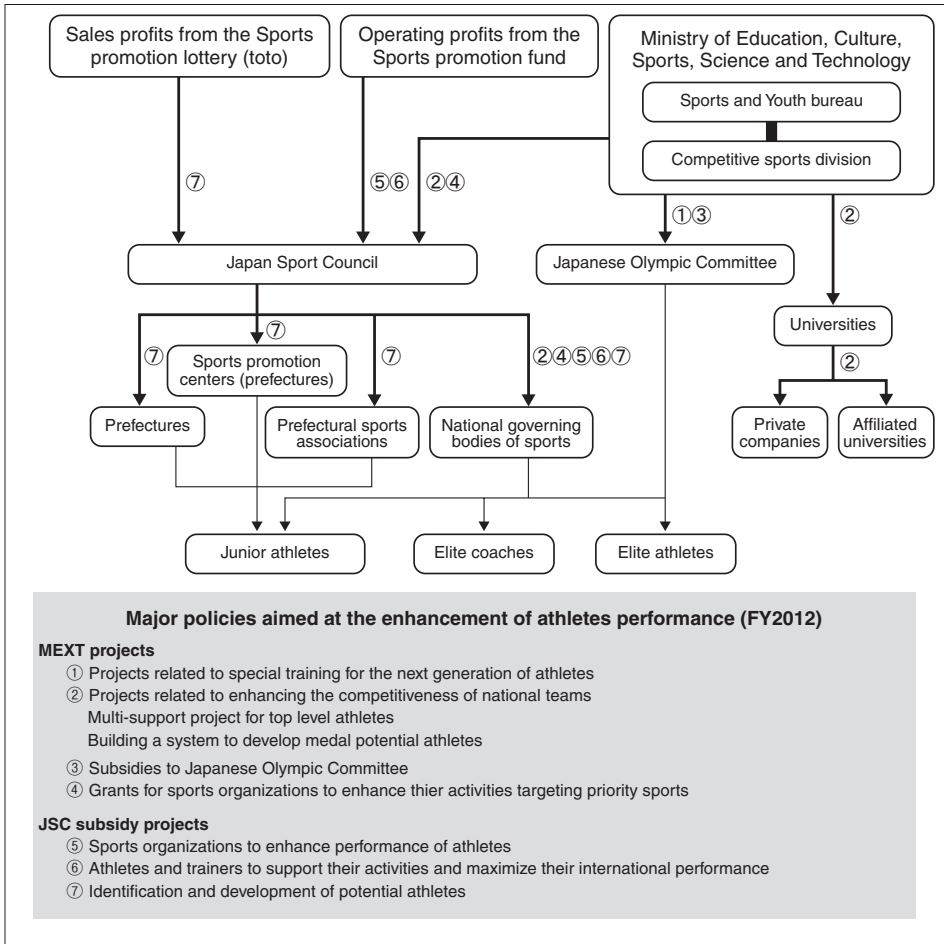
JOC conducts projects at NTC which aim to enhance athletes' performance and develop and support trainers for high performance sports. Main projects include intensive training camps, enhancement of coaching skills, and identification and training of potential athletes. JOC has also established the "Athlete Program", which identifies carded athletes for the Olympic Games. Carded athletes are those individuals who are deemed to have the ability to compete in the events at Olympic Games as a national team member, and those who are thought to have a strong potential for future success. Carded athletes can attend more effective training programs and intensive training camps held both in and outside of Japan. In 2012, the number of carded athletes was 1,775 (a total of 1,358 athletes, both male and female, carded for 29 sports in the Summer Olympic Game and a total of 417 athletes, both male and female, carded for 6 sports in the Winter Olympic Game).

In addition to revenue generated from its independent projects, JOC receives subsidies from MEXT and JSC (which in FY2013 amounted to 2.58 billion yen and 848 million yen, respectively). JOC then allocates funding to projects aimed at enhancing the performance of athletes, such as those mentioned above. The subsidy amount provided to JOC from MEXT has remained fixed in recent years, however, in FY2013, there was a drastic increase in the subsidies provided by JSC. Through these subsidies, measures to enhance high performance sports, as well as the integrity of sports, have been strengthened. In recent years, there have been more subsidies granted to projects related to doping, which has been identified as an important issue by the International Olympic Committee.

### **Funding for Enhancement of Sports Competitiveness**

Figure 3-7 shows the flow of funds related to enhancement of high performance sports in FY2012. The primary funds were granted in the form of subsidies and trust funds from MEXT, the Sports Promotion Lottery and the Sports Promotion Fund. These funds were first given to JSC and JOC, which then distributed an amount to each sports organization (such as NGBs)

to be used towards projects for the enhancement of athletes performance. Under the National Project for the Enhancement of Japan’s Competitiveness implemented by MEXT in 2012, various projects were commissioned to universities and private companies. These projects included the development of sports equipment and better training methods by facilitating an industry-academia-government collaboration. The measures based on a longer-term perspective have also been implemented. Such measures include as the subsidies allocated by JSC to local governments and local sports associations for the purpose of developing the next generation of athletes.



MEXT (2013)

**Figure 3-7 Flow of Funds related to Enhancement of High Performance Sports**