

04 Foreign Relations

Major Diplomatic Activities in 2005

January

6 Prime Minister Junichiro Koizumi attends the Special ASEAN Leaders' Meeting on Aftermath of Earthquake and Tsunami held in Jakarta with Foreign Minister Nobutaka Machimura.

19–20 Canadian Prime Minister Paul Martin visits Japan and has talks with Prime Minister Koizumi.

February

12–18 Papuan Prime Minister Michael Thomas Somare visits Japan and meets with Prime Minister Koizumi.

March

13–16 Congolese President Joseph Kabila visits Japan and has a summit meeting with Prime Minister Koizumi.

26–28 French President Jacques Chirac pays an official working visit to Japan and meets with Prime Minister Koizumi.

April

4–8 Foreign Minister Machimura visits Pakistan and attends the Fourth Asia Cooperation Dialogue Foreign Ministers' Meeting. He also visits Afghanistan and holds a Japan-Afghanistan Foreign Ministerial Meeting.

10–12 Colombian President Alvaro Uribe Velez visits Japan and meets with Prime Minister Koizumi.

22–24 Prime Minister Koizumi attends the Asian-African Summit Meeting in Jakarta. He also attends a ceremony commemorating the 50th anniversary of the Asian-African Conference.

29–
May 2 Prime Minister Koizumi visits India, Pakistan, Luxembourg, and the Netherlands and meets the leaders of the respective countries.

May

9 Prime Minister Koizumi visits Moscow to attend the ceremony commemorating the 60th anniversary of the end of World War II and has separate talks with German Chancellor Gerhard Schroeder and Russian President Vladimir Putin.

15–17 Palestinian President Mahmoud Abbas visits Japan and has talks with Prime Minister Koizumi.

26–28 Brazilian President Luiz Inacio Lula da Silva pays an official working visit to Japan and meets with Prime Minister Koizumi.

June

20 Prime Minister Koizumi visits Seoul and has a summit meeting with ROK President Roh Moo Hyun.

July

6–8 Prime Minister Koizumi attends the G8 summit meeting in Gleneagles, Scotland.

12–15 Bangladesh Prime Minister Begum Khaleda Zia pays an official working visit to Japan and meets with Prime Minister Koizumi.

20–23 Ukraine President Viktor Yushchenko visits Japan and meets with Prime Minister Koizumi.

August

18 Prime Minister Koizumi has a summit meeting in Tokyo with the leaders of seven Central American countries.

September

5–11 Cameroonian President Paul Biya pays a visit to Japan and meets with Prime Minister Koizumi.

15 Prime Minister Koizumi visits New York and makes a speech at the United Nations, indicating Japan's strong will for Security Council reform.

October

19–20 Italian President Silvio Berlusconi pays an official working visit to Japan and meets with Prime Minister Koizumi.

25–28 Namibian President Hifikepunye Pohamba pays a working visit to Japan and has a summit meeting with Prime Minister Koizumi.

29–
Nov. 2 Paraguayan President Nicanor Duarte Frutos pays a visit to Japan and meets with Prime Minister Koizumi.

November

6–8 Yemeni President Ali Abdullah Saleh pays a visit to Japan and has talks with Prime Minister Koizumi.

8–9 Belgian Prime Minister Guy Verhofstadt visits Japan and has a summit meeting with Prime Minister Koizumi.

15–16 US President George W. Bush visits Japan and holds a Japan-US summit meeting with Prime Minister Koizumi in Kyoto.

18–19 Prime Minister Koizumi attends the APEC summit meeting in Busan, ROK.

20–22 Russian President Putin pays an official working visit to Japan and meets with Prime Minister Koizumi.

27–30 Moroccan King Mohammed VI pays a state visit to Japan and meets with Prime Minister Koizumi.

December

5-6	Iraqi Prime Minister Ibrahim Al Ja'fari Al Eshaiker visits Japan and meets with Prime Minister Koizumi.
8-10	Jordanian King Abdullah Bin Al Hussein visits Japan and meets with Prime Minister Koizumi.
9-12	Secretary-General of the United Nations Kofi Annan pays a working visit to Japan and meets with Prime Minister Koizumi and other officials.
11-14	Prime Minister Koizumi visits Malaysia and attends the ASEAN + 3 Summit Meeting, the Japan-ASEAN Summit Meeting, and the first East Asia Summit.

Number of Japanese Diplomatic and Consular Establishments

	Embassies	Consulates-general	Permanent missions/delegations
Asia	19	19	0
North America	2	19	1
Central and South America	21	6	0
Europe	32	13	6
Oceania	4	5	0
Middle East	15	3	0
Africa	24	0	0
Total	117	65	7

Source: Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

Note: As of March 2006. Permanent establishments only.

Number of Foreign Diplomatic and Consular Establishments in Japan

	Embassies ^a	Consulates-general	Consulates
Asia	18	18	1
North America	2	4	4
Central and South America	22	9	0
Europe	41	10	1
Oceania	7	2	3
Middle East	14	0	0
Africa	34	0	0
Total	138	43	9

Source: Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

Note: As of February 2006.

a. Including the Delegation of the European Commission in Japan.

Number of Foreign Ministry Officials, 2004

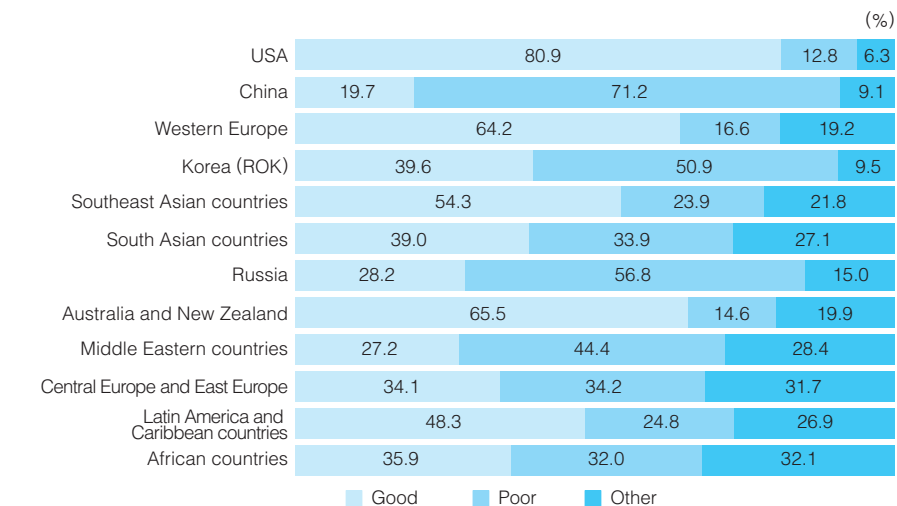
	Total	Headquarters	Overseas
USA	21,049	13,204	7,845
France	8,965	3,923	5,042
Germany	7,958	3,483	4,475
UK	7,980	5,812	2,168
Japan ^a	5,434	2,159	3,275

Source: Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

Note: The figures of the USA, France, Germany, and the UK include officials of other ministries and agencies working in such fields as economic cooperation and development, which are covered by the Japanese Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

a. FY 2005.

Public Opinion on Japan's Relations with Other Countries, October 2005



Source: Cabinet Office, *Gaiko ni kansuru yoron chosa* (Public Opinion Survey on Diplomacy).

Contributions to UN Budget by Country

	1992	1998	2003	2004	2005	2006
USA	25.0	25.0	22.0	22.0	22.0	22.0
Japan	12.5	18.0	19.5	19.5	19.5	19.5
Germany	8.9	9.6	9.8	8.7	8.7	8.7
UK	5.0	5.1	5.5	6.1	6.1	6.1
France	6.0	6.5	6.5	6.0	6.0	6.0
Russia	6.7	2.9	1.2	1.1	1.1	1.1
Others	40.9	38.0	41.0	42.7	42.7	42.7

Source: Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

Japan's Contributions to International Organizations, 2004

	Amount disbursed (US\$ million)	Share of total (%)	Rank	Number of Japanese staff (professional)	Share of total (%)
World Food Program (WFP)	135.73	6.2	3	44 ^a	3.6
United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA)	39.52 ^b	11.9	2	13 ^c	6.2
United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR)	81.75	8.8	2	53 ^d	3.5
United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF)	23.40 ^b	5.4	7	48 ^e	n/a
United Nations Environment Program (UNEP)	3.40	5.8	6	14 ^d	2.9
United Nations Development Program (UNDP)	86.77 ^b	10.3	4	40 ^d	2.0
United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO)	15.62 ^{fj}	22.0	1	14 ^d	6.0
World Health Organization (WHO)	86.94 ^g	19.5	2	36 ^e	2.3
Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO)	147.86 ^h	19.7 ^h	2	53 ^d	1.6
International Monetary Fund (IMF)	13.313 million SDR ^a	6.2	2	35 ⁱ	1.8

Source: Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

- a. June 2005.
- b. Donation to core fund.
- c. December 2004.
- d. January 2005.
- e. July 2005.
- f. 2005.
- g. 2006.
- h. Total of 2004 and 2005.
- i. April 2005.
- j. Million EUR.

Economic Cooperation

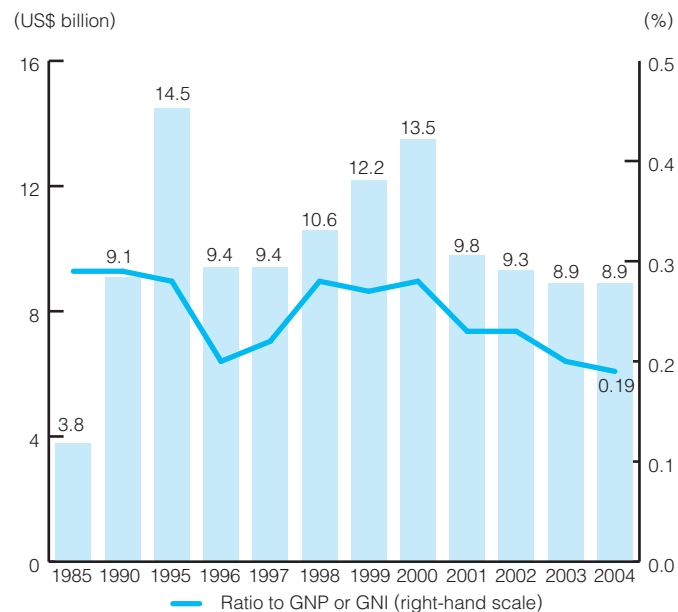
For half a century since Japan's participation in the Colombo Plan on October 6, 1954, Japan's official development assistance (ODA) has contributed to the economic and social development of developing countries, particularly in East Asia. Japan had provided a total of US\$221 billion to 185 countries and regions by 2003 and was the world's largest ODA donor from 1991 to 2000. Against the backdrop of the stringent economic situation and fiscal constraints, the government reduced ODA spending for seven consecutive years from fiscal 2000. In 2004 Japan provided ODA totaling ¥963 billion (US\$8.91 billion),* ranking as the world's second ODA donor after the United States. This was a decrease of 6.5% (in terms of yen) from the ¥1,029 billion (US\$9.52)* registered the year before. In the fiscal 2006 budget, the government allocated ¥759.7 billion to ODA, down 3.4% from the initial budget for fiscal 2005.

Japan's ODA consists of four major components: (1) technical cooperation, (2) grant aid (the supplying of funds that do not have to be repaid), (3) government yen-based loans with low interest and for long-term development projects, and (4) economic assistance disbursed through multilateral organizations. Bilateral grant aid and technical cooperation are provided mainly through the Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA). Technical cooperation includes the sending of specialists and members of the Japan Overseas Cooperation Volunteers (JOCV) to recipient countries, the supply of equipment and materials, and the training of recipient countries' trainees and students in Japan. Government loans are implemented through the Japan Bank for International Cooperation (JBIC), a governmental financial institution established in October 1999 through a merger of the Export-Import Bank of Japan and the Overseas Economic Cooperation Fund.

In August 2003 the government revised the 1992 ODA Charter "with the aim of enhancing the strategic value, flexibility, transparency, and efficiency of ODA and also of encouraging wide public participation and deepening the understanding of Japan's ODA policies both within Japan and abroad." Specifically, the revised charter outlines five basic policies: (1) supporting the self-help efforts of developing countries, (2) the perspective of "human security," (3) assurance of fairness, (4) utilization of Japan's experience and expertise, and (5) partnership and collaboration with the international community.

*Exchange rate: ¥108.1 to the dollar in 2004.

Trends in Japan's Official Development Assistance



Source: Ministry of Foreign Affairs, *Seifu kaihatsu enjo hakusho* (ODA White Paper), 2005.
 Note: Excludes assistance to East European countries.
 2004: Calculated from a provisional figure.

Official Development Assistance Disbursed by Major Countries, 2004

	Amount disbursed (US\$ million)	Share of total (%)	Ratio to GNP (%)	Per capita amount ^b (US\$)
USA	18,999	24.2	0.16	56
Japan	8,906	11.3	0.19	70
France	8,475	10.8	0.42	121
UK	7,836	10.0	0.36	106
Germany	7,497	9.5	0.28	82
Netherlands	4,235	5.4	0.74	245
Sweden	2,704	3.4	0.77	267
Spain	2,547	3.2	0.26	46
Others	17,417	22.2	—	—
Total /Average^a	78,616	100.0	0.25	67.6

Source: Ministry of Foreign Affairs, *Seifu kaihatsu enjo hakusho* (ODA White Paper), 2005.
 Note: Provisional figures except for Japan. Excludes assistance to East European countries and ODA graduates.
 a. Total/average of the 22 member countries of the OECD Development Assistance Committee.
 b. 2003.

Major Recipients of Bilateral Official Development Assistance from Japan

	2002		2003		2004	
	Amount disbursed (US\$ million)	(Share of total (%))	Amount disbursed (US\$ million)	(Share of total (%))	Amount disbursed (US\$ million)	(Share of total (%))
China	829	(12.32)	Indonesia	1,142 (18.99)	China	965 (16.20)
Indonesia	538	(8.00)	China	760 (12.63)	Iraq	662 (11.12)
India	494	(7.34)	Philippines	529 (8.79)	Vietnam	615 (10.33)
Vietnam	375	(5.57)	Vietnam	484 (8.05)	Malaysia	257 (4.31)
Philippines	318	(4.73)	India	326 (5.42)	Philippines	211 (3.55)
Pakistan	301	(4.48)	Pakistan	266 (4.43)	Sri Lanka	180 (3.02)
Thailand	222	(3.31)	Sri Lanka	172 (2.86)	Afghanistan	173 (2.90)
Azerbaijan	142	(2.11)	Kazakhstan	136 (2.27)	Pakistan	134 (2.25)
Bangladesh	123	(1.82)	Afghanistan	134 (2.24)	Kazakhstan	131 (2.20)
Peru	120	(1.78)	Cambodia	126 (2.09)	Cambodia	115 (1.94)

Source: Ministry of Foreign Affairs, *Seifu kaihatsu enjo hakusho* (ODA White Paper), 2005.

Types and Geographical Distribution of Japan's Bilateral Official Development Assistance, 2004

(net disbursement basis; US\$ million)

Region	Grant aid	Technical cooperation	Loans	Total ODA
Asia	682.22	1,095.39	766.95	2,544.56
Middle East	963.86	131.20	- 64.19	1,030.87
Africa	1826.28	179.69	- 1,358.99	646.97
Latin America	765.50	215.31	- 671.52	309.30
Oceania	20.54	41.07	- 19.47	42.15
Europe	27.53	42.68	70.48	140.69
Unspecified	40.00	1,203.84	- 4.28	1,239.56
Total	4,325.94	2,909.18	- 1,281.02	5,954.10

Source: Ministry of Foreign Affairs, *Seifu kaihatsu enjo hakusho* (ODA White Paper), 2005.
 Note: Unspecified technical cooperation includes survey teams sent to more than one region on a single mission, subsidies to groups that assist foreign students, administrative expenses, and costs of raising public awareness of development issues.

International Activities of Japanese NGOs

First emerging in the 1960s, Japanese nongovernmental organizations (NGOs) increased rapidly in number from the late 1970s to the early 1980s and became active particularly in the relief of Indochinese refugees. Today, more than 500 Japanese NGOs are engaged in international cooperation activities. Most of these organizations work at assisting rural development, education, and health and medical care in Asia, Africa, and other regions, and their recent activities in Kosovo and Afghanistan, among others, have attracted wide attention.

Since the late 1980s the Japanese government has closely collaborated with NGOs and has actively supported NGO-led projects by extending subsidies, mainly through the Foreign Ministry. In 1989 the government launched the NGO Project Subsidy Scheme, and in fiscal 2004 a total of ¥42 million was disbursed to this scheme covering 24 projects carried out by 17 NGOs in 18 countries. Since fiscal 1989 the government has also operated a "grass-roots" grant aid cooperation system to assist small-scale development projects implemented by NGOs of all types. Moreover, the Foreign Ministry in fiscal 2002 launched the Grant Assistance for Japanese NGO Projects and the JICA Partnership Program by integrating existing schemes to reinforce support for Japanese NGOs through ODA. In fiscal 2004 the government disbursed a total of ¥1,038 million under the Grant Assistance for Japanese NGO Projects.

In August 2000 a group of Japanese NGOs, the Foreign Ministry, and Nippon Keidanren (Japan Business Federation) jointly established a new scheme named the Japan Platform (JPF) to provide more effectively and quickly emergency humanitarian relief in the case of natural disasters, armed conflicts, or the outflow of refugees into other countries. In 2005 a total of ¥2.33 billion, including ¥0.22 billion in private funding, was disbursed through the JPF covering 67 emergency humanitarian relief projects.

In 1991 the Ministry of Posts and Telecommunications launched the Postal Savings for International Voluntary Aid scheme, under which holders of ordinary post office savings accounts can declare their intention to donate 20%-plus of the interest accrued on the savings for international cooperation purposes. In fiscal 2005 a total of ¥86 million in donations was allocated to 53 overseas aid programs implemented by international NGOs.

Trends in Government Support for NGOs

FY	NGO project subsidies			Grant assistance for grass-roots human security projects		
	Number of projects	Number of NGOs	Amount disbursed (¥ million)	Number of countries/regions	Number of NGO projects	Amount disbursed (¥ million)
1990	36	16	189	44/0	92	296
1995	137	84	624	71/1	707	2,998
2000	149	86	541	106/2	1,523	8,488
2001	140	75	512	117/2	1,731	9,987
2002	127	66	411	111/1	1,415	9,498
2003	69	36	257	112/1	1,405	11,498
2004	24	17	41.9	107/1	1,306	12,897

Source: Ministry of Foreign Affairs.