

04 Foreign Relations

Major Diplomatic Activities in 2006

January

9–13 Prime Minister Junichiro Koizumi visits Turkey and meets with Prime Minister Recep Tayyip Erdogan.

March

7–10 Azerbaijan President Ilham Aliyev visits Japan and meets with Prime Minister Koizumi.

14–18 Malawian President Bingu Wa Mutharika visits Japan and meets with Prime Minister Koizumi.

22–25 Timorese Prime Minister and Minister for Natural Resources, Minerals and Energy Policy Mari Bim Amude Alkatiri visits Japan and meets with Prime Minister Koizumi.

26–30 Mongolian Prime Minister Miyeegombyn Enkhbold visits Japan and holds a summit meeting with Prime Minister Koizumi.

April

5–7 Saudi Arabian Crown Prince Sultan Bin Abdulaziz Al-Saud visits Japan and holds a meeting with Prime Minister Koizumi.

19–24 Latvian Prime Minister Aigars Kalvitis visits Japan and holds a summit meeting with Prime Minister Koizumi.

23–25 Austrian Federal Chancellor Wolfgang Schuessel visits Japan and attends the 15th Japan-EU Summit Meeting and meets with Prime Minister Koizumi.

29–

May 4 Prime Minister Koizumi makes a three-nation tour to visit Ethiopia, Ghana, and Sweden and meets with the respective national leaders.

May

16–19 Secretary-General of the United Nations Kofi Annan visits Japan and meets with Prime Minister Koizumi and other officials.

29–

June 3 Antigua and Barbuda Prime Minister and Minister of Foreign Affairs Baldwin Spencer visits Japan and has talks with Prime Minister Koizumi and other officials.

June

6–9 Botswanan President Festus Gontebanye Mogae visits Japan and attends Botswana Week and other events to publicize Botswana in Japan in commemoration of the 40th anniversary of the independence of Botswana and its establishment of diplomatic relations with Japan. The president also has a summit meeting with Prime Minister Koizumi.

- 27–30 Prime Minister Koizumi visits Canada and the United States and holds a summit meeting in each country.
- July**
- 1–4 Dominican Republic President Leonel Fernandez visits Japan and meets with Prime Minister Koizumi.
- 4–6 Beninese President Boni Yani visits Japan and holds a summit meeting with Prime Minister Koizumi.
- 4–7 Afghanistan President Hamid Karzai visits Japan for the Tokyo Conference II: Consolidation of Peace in Afghanistan and holds a summit meeting with Prime Minister Koizumi.
- 11–15 Prime Minister Koizumi visits Israel, the Palestinian Territories, and Jordan and meets with the respective national leaders.
- 15–17 Prime Minister Koizumi attends the G8 summit meeting in Saint Petersburg, Russia.
- August**
- 10–11 Prime Minister Koizumi visits Mongolia and meets with Mongolian Prime Minister Miyeegombyn Enkhbold.
- 28–31 Prime Minister Koizumi visits Kazakhstan and Uzbekistan and holds a summit meeting in each country.
- 29–
Sept. 3 Lithuanian Prime Minister Gediminas Kirkilas visits Japan and holds a summit meeting with Prime Minister Koizumi.
- September**
- 7–12 Prime Minister Koizumi attends the 6th Asia-Europe Meeting (ASEM) in Helsinki, Finland, and also holds a summit meeting with Finnish Prime Minister Matti Taneli Vanhanen.
- 14–16 Nigerian President Olusegun Obasanjo visits Japan and talks with Prime Minister Koizumi.
- October**
- 8–9 Prime Minister Shinzo Abe visits China and the Republic of Korea and holds a summit meeting in each country.
- 18–22 Vietnamese Prime Minister Nguyen Tan Dung pays an official visit to Japan and holds a meeting with Prime Minister Abe.
- 20–24 El Salvador President Elias Antonio Saca Gonzalez pays an official working visit to Japan and holds a meeting with Prime Minister Abe.
- 30–
Nov. 1 Equatorial Guinean President Teodoro Obiang Nguema Mbasago visits Japan and holds a summit meeting with Prime Minister Abe.
- 30–
Nov. 3 Tanzanian President Jakaya Mrisho Kikwete visits Japan and holds a summit meeting with Prime Minister Abe.

November

- 6–9 Rwandan President Paul Kagame visits Japan and holds a summit meeting with Prime Minister Abe.
- 9–11 Ghanaian President John Agyekum Kufuor visits Japan and meets with Prime Minister Abe and other officials.
- 18–19 Prime Minister Abe attends the 14th APEC Economic Leaders Meeting in Hanoi, Vietnam. He also attends the Japan-US summit meeting and the Japan-US-ROK summit meeting.
- 26–29 Indonesian President Susilo Bambang Yudhoyono pays a state visit to Japan and holds a meeting with Prime Minister Abe.

December

- 8–10 Prime Minister Abe visits the Philippines and holds a summit meeting with President Gloria Macapagal-Arroyo.
- 13–16 Indian Prime Minister Manmohan Singh pays an official visit to Japan and holds a meeting with Prime Minister Abe.
- 20–22 Jordanian King Abdullah II bin Al Hussein visits Japan and holds a meeting with Prime Minister Abe.

Number of Foreign Diplomatic and Consular Establishments in Japan

	Embassies ^a	Consulates-general	Consulates
Asia	19	18	1
North America	2	3	5
Central and South America	22	9	0
Europe	42	10	1
Oceania	7	2	3
Middle East	15	0	0
Africa	35	0	0
Total	142	42	10

Source: Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

Note: As of January 2007.

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

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 2007. Permanent establishments only.

Number of Foreign Ministry Officials, 2005

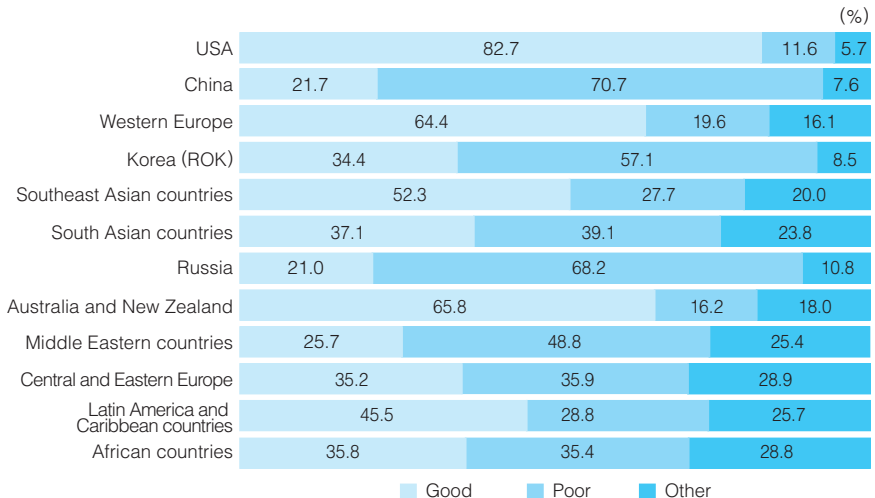
	Total	Headquarters	Overseas
USA	21,892	13,596	8,296
France	11,140	3,950	7,190
Germany	7,478	3,323	4,155
UK	7,261	4,438	2,823
Japan ^a	5,453	2,167	3,286

Source: Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

Note: The figures for 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 2006.

Public Opinion on Japan's Relations with Other Countries, October 2006



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

Contributions to UN Budget by Country

(% of total)

	2000	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
USA	25.0	22.0	22.0	22.0	22.0	22.0
Japan	20.6	19.5	19.5	19.5	19.5	16.6
Germany	9.9	9.8	8.7	8.7	8.7	8.6
UK	5.1	5.5	6.1	6.1	6.1	6.6
France	6.5	6.5	6.0	6.0	6.0	6.3
Italy	5.4	5.1	4.9	4.9	4.9	5.1
Canada	2.7	2.6	2.8	2.8	2.8	3.0

Source: Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

Japan's Contributions to International Organizations, 2005

	Amount disbursed (US\$ million)	Share of total (%)	Rank	Number of Japanese staff (professional)	Share of total (%)
World Food Program (WFP)	160.53	5.8	3	48 ^a	3.7
United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA)	37.49 ^b	10.7	4	13 ^c	5.6
United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR)	94.52	8.6	2	66 ^d	3.6
United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF)	23.00 ^b	5.0	7	53 ^e	n/a
United Nations Environment Program (UNEP)	3.23	5.5	7	16 ^d	2.9
United Nations Development Program (UNDP)	82.43	8.9	5	44 ^d	n/a
United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO)	16.59 ^g	22.0	1	14 ^d	6
World Health Organization (WHO)	86.94 ^g	19.5	2	41 ^c	2.4
Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO)	77.00 ^g	19.9	2	38 ^c	2.9
International Monetary Fund (IMF)	13,313 million SDR ^h	6.1	2	35 ⁱ	1.7

Source: Ministry of Foreign Affairs, *Seifu kaihatsu enjo hakusho* (ODA White Paper), 2006.

a. October 2006.

b. Donation to core fund.

c. December 2005.

d. January 2006.

e. September 2006.

f. Million Euro.

g. 2006.

h. November 2006.

i. April 2006.

Economic Cooperation

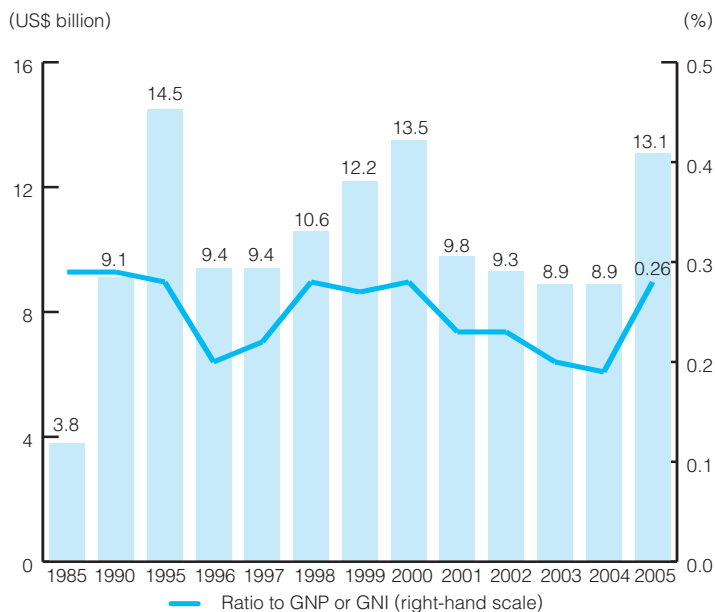
For more than half a century since the start of Japan's participation in the Colombo Plan on October 6, 1954, Japan's official development assistance (ODA) has contributed to the economic and social advancement of developing countries, particularly in East Asia. Japan had provided a total of US\$221 billion to 185 countries and regions by 2003 and was the world's largest ODA donor from 1991 to 2000. Against the backdrop of a stringent economic situation and fiscal constraints, the government reduced ODA spending for eight consecutive years from fiscal 2000. According to the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD), in 2006 Japan provided ODA totaling US\$11.6 billion (preliminary), ranking as the world's third ODA donor after the United States and the United Kingdom. The figure represents 0.25% of its gross national income, and the ratio ranked 18th among 22 OECD countries. In the fiscal 2007 budget, the government allocated ¥729.3 billion to ODA, down 4.0% from the initial budget for fiscal 2006. The figure has plummeted nearly 40% over the last 10 years.

Japan's ODA consists of four major components: (1) technical cooperation, (2) grant aid, (3) low-interest government yen-based loans 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.

The government revised the 1992 ODA Charter in August 2003, and the new 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.

For the efficient implementation of strategic ODA, the government established the Overseas Economic Cooperation Council in April 2006 to strengthen the function of the cabinet as a control tower for overseas economic cooperation. The Ministry of Foreign Affairs also set up the International Cooperation Planning Headquarters in August 2006.

Trends in Japan's Official Development Assistance



Source: Ministry of Foreign Affairs, *Seifu kaihatsu enjo hakusho* (ODA White Paper), 2006.

Note: Excludes assistance to East European countries.

2005: Calculated from a provisional figure.

Official Development Assistance Disbursed by Major Countries, 2005

	Amount disbursed (US\$ million)	Share of total (%)	Ratio to GNI (%)	Per capita amount ^d (US\$)
USA	27,457	25.8	0.22	67
Japan	13,147	12.3	0.28	70
UK	10,754	10.1	0.48	131
France	10,059	9.4	0.47	137
Germany	9,915	9.3	0.35	91
Netherlands	5,131	4.8	0.82	258
Italy	5,053	4.7	0.29	43
Canada	3,731	3.5	0.34	81
Others	21,278	20.0	—	—
Total /Average^a	106,525	100.0	0.33	91

Source: Ministry of Foreign Affairs, *Seifu kaihatsu enjo hakusho* (ODA White Paper), 2006.

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. 2004.

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, about 800 Japanese NGOs are said to be 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 2005 a total of ¥36 million was disbursed to this scheme covering 23 projects carried out by 15 NGOs in 22 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 2005 the government disbursed a total of ¥1,197 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 2006 a total of ¥1.23 billion, including ¥0.24 billion in private funding, was disbursed through the JPF covering 60 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 2006 a total of ¥70 million in donations was allocated to 38 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
2005	23	15	36.2	109/1	1,633	14,278

Source: Ministry of Foreign Affairs.