

# Introduction 1

## The Background to ODA Loans

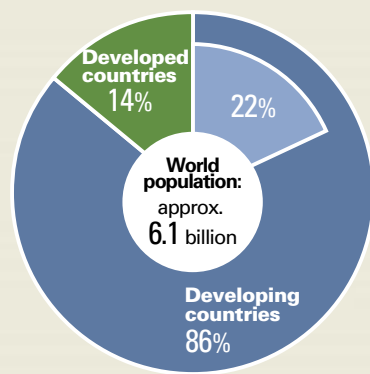
**Our life, industry and economy would not exist without interdependence between the developed and the developing countries. The problems facing more than 80% of the world's population in developing countries are our problems too.**

There are approximately 220 countries and regions in the world, 186 of which are developing countries. Major gaps exist between the economies of the developed and the developing countries and the populations of these countries do not have the basic infrastructure and systems needed to live. Some countries that are confronting expanding poor populations and environmental pollution, HIV/AIDS, conflict, terrorism and other problems have the potential to push the entire global community into crisis. Japan relies on imports of oil, natural gas and other energy resources, and food; many of the items that are indispensable to industry and to people's lives, from these developing countries. Our current life would not be realized without interdependence between many countries. Approximately 5.2 billion people, or 86% of the world's population, live in developing countries. We need to tackle the problems facing the developing world as our own issues.



### Comparison of Population Ratios in Developed and Developing countries (2000)

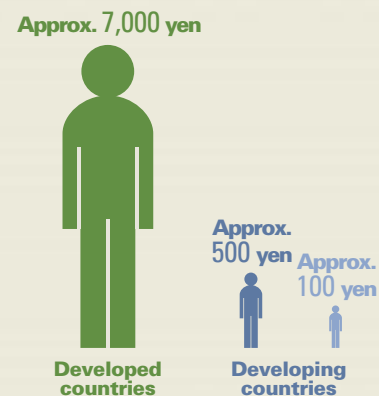
Source: United Nations [World Population Prospects: The 2002 Revision Population Database.]



Approximately 5.2 billion people, of 86% of the world population (approximately 6.1 billion people), live in developing countries. Moreover, some 1.3 billion (around 22% of total population) are living on less than a dollar a day.

### Comparison of Income per capita per day (2002)

Source: World Bank [World Development Indicators 2003.]

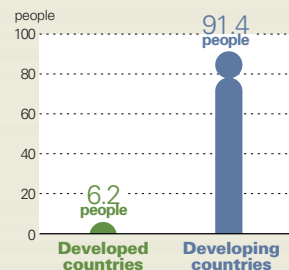


There is a major gap between the 7,000 yen per day earned by people in the developed world and the 500 yen for developing countries (approximately 22% of the world's population earn around 100 yen per day).

### Current conditions in Developing countries

#### How many children die before reaching the age of 5? (2000) \*Child mortality per 1,000 live births

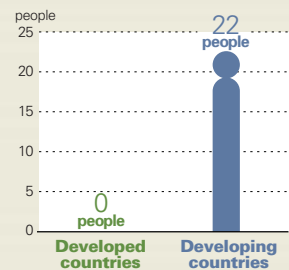
Source: United Nations [World Population Prospects: The 2002 Revision Population Database.]



In developing countries, the number of children who die before reaching the age of five is approximately 15 times higher than that in developed countries. The Millennium Development Goals (MDG) \*aim to reduce child mortality to 29 per 1,000 live births worldwide.

#### How many people do not have access to safe drinking water? (2000)

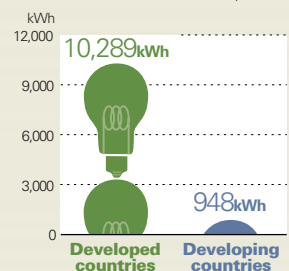
\*Number of people who do not access to safe drinking water per 100 people  
Source: UNICEF [The State of the World's Children 2001.]



In developing countries, 22 out of 100 people lack access to safe drinking water. The MDG call for this to be reduced to 9 per 100 by 2015.

#### How much electricity do we use to live? (1999)

\*Energy use per person per year  
Source: Bureau of Statistics, Ministry of Internal Affairs and Communications, Japan

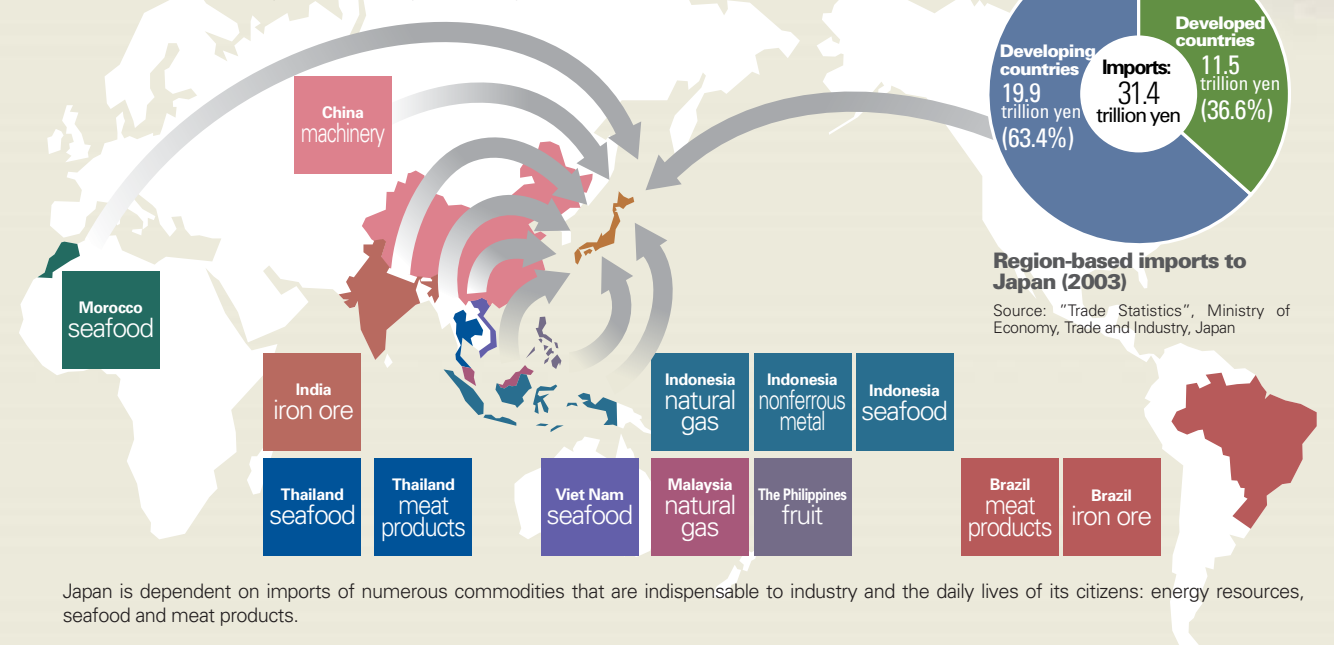


The energy available to people in developing countries is approximately one-tenth that in developed countries. Many regions of the world have no electricity.

\*The Millennium Development Goals are goals for poverty reduction, improvements in health and education, and environmental protection that were adopted at the UN general assembly of 2000.

### Examples of products imported to Japan from developing countries

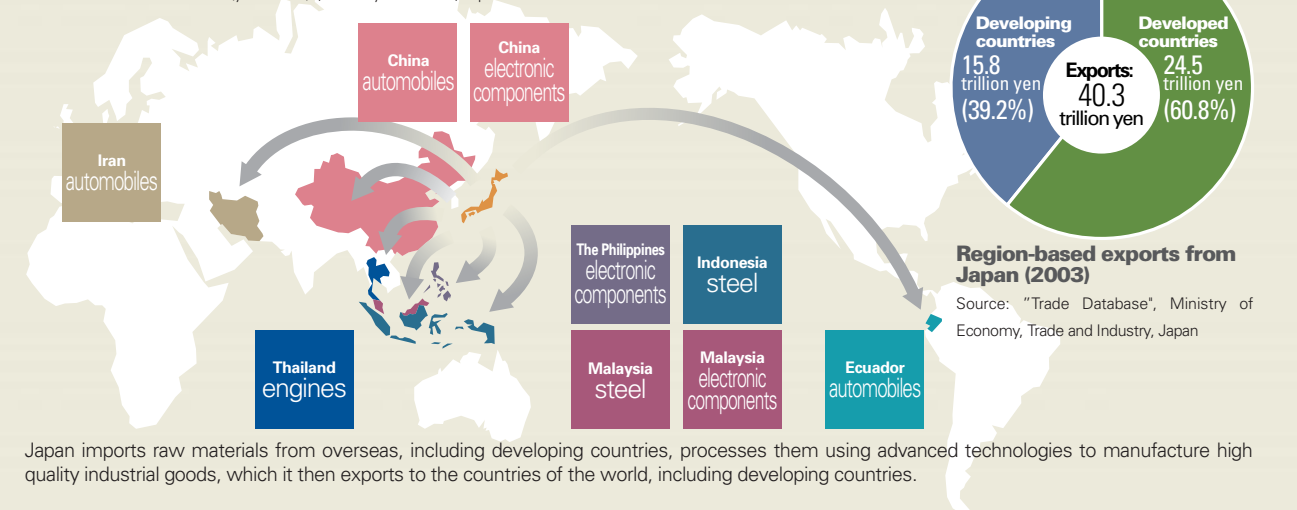
Source: "Trade Statistics 2003 (year-round)", Ministry of Finance, Japan



Japan is dependent on imports of numerous commodities that are indispensable to industry and the daily lives of its citizens: energy resources, seafood and meat products.

### Examples of products exported from Japan to developing countries

Source: "Trade Statistics 2003 (year-round)", Ministry of Finance, Japan



Japan imports raw materials from overseas, including developing countries, processes them using advanced technologies to manufacture high quality industrial goods, which it then exports to the countries of the world, including developing countries.