Our lives, industry, and economy cannot continue as they are without mutual dependence between developed and developing countries. Globally, over 80% of people live in developing countries. The issues they face are also our own issues.

1. Conditions in Developing Countries

Comparison of population ratios of developed countries and developing countries (2005)
Source: World Bank, "World Development Indicators 2007"

- 16% Developed countries
- 84% Developing countries

About 6.4 billion people globally

How much daily income per person? (2005)
Source: World Bank, "World Development Indicators 2007"

- About US$96.6 Developed countries
- About US$4.8 Developing countries

How many children die before the age of five? (2005)
* Number of deaths per 1,000 births
Source: World Bank, "World Development Indicators 2007"

- 7 children Developed countries
- 82 children Developing countries

How many children can study in primary school? (2005)
Source: World Bank, "World Development Indicators 2007"

- 97% Developed countries
- 84% Developing countries

How many people can use safe water? (2004)

- 100% Developed countries
- 50% Developing countries

How much annual CO₂ emission per person? (2003)
Source: World Bank, "World Development Indicators 2007"

- 12.8 tons Developed countries
- 2.4 tons Developing countries

2. Examples of Products Japan Imports from Developing Countries / Percentage of Imports by Region

Source: Japan External Trade Organization (JETRO), Trade Statistics Database (2006)
3. Summary of Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) and Targets

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Goal</th>
<th>Main targets*</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. Eradicate extreme poverty and hunger</td>
<td>Halve, between 1990 and 2015, the proportion of people whose income is less than US$1 a day.</td>
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<tr>
<td>2. Achieve universal primary education</td>
<td>Ensure that, by 2015, children everywhere, boys and girls alike, will be able to complete a full course of primary schooling.</td>
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<tr>
<td>3. Promote gender equality and empower women</td>
<td>Eliminate gender disparity in primary and secondary education, preferably by 2005, and in all levels of education no later than 2015.</td>
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<tr>
<td>4. Reduce child mortality</td>
<td>Halve, between 1990 and 2015, the under-five mortality rate.</td>
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<tr>
<td>5. Improve maternal health</td>
<td>Reduce by three quarters, between 1990 and 2015, the maternal mortality ratio.</td>
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<tr>
<td>6. Combat HIV/AIDS, malaria &amp; other diseases</td>
<td>Have halted by 2015 and begun to reverse the spread of HIV/AIDS.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7. Ensure environmental sustainability</td>
<td>Reduce by half the proportion of people without sustainable access to safe drinking water by 2015.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8. Develop a global partnership for development</td>
<td>Develop further an open, rule-based, predictable, non-discriminatory trading and financial system.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* MDGs have a total of 18 targets, but eight of those targets are listed here.

4. Status of Achieving MDGs

**Proportion of People Living on Less than US$1 a Day**


**Under-Five Mortality Rate (Per 1,000 Live Births)**


**Per Capita CO₂ Emissions**


**Proportion of People with Sustainable Access to Safe Drinking Water**


**Net Enrollment Ratio in Primary Education**


**Maternal Mortality**


In these circumstances the 189 member nations which participated in the United Nations Millennium Summit of September 2000 adopted the “UN Millennium Declaration,” which raised issues such as peace and security, development and poverty, environment and human rights, and good governance. Setting the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) has been agreed in international community based on this UN Millennium Declaration and international development goals adopted at other UN meetings and summits held in the 1990s. The MDGs set goals that the international community should achieve by 2015 and JBIC is carrying out development aid operation to make an active contribution for achieving the MDGs.