

## Explanatory Notes

### 1. Period

The programs mentioned in this report were conducted wholly or partly in fiscal 2001 (April 1, 2001-March 31, 2002). For some programs, the year of implementation does not coincide with the year of payment for the expenditure incurred. This report concerns only those programs carried out in fiscal 2001. The programs conducted in fiscal 2000 or fiscal 2002 are not mentioned, even though the expenses for some of those programs may have been paid in fiscal 2001.

The duration of the programs is determined as follows:

- The dispatch and invitation of personnel: the actual period of stay.
- Aid programs excluding the above: the actual period of aid.
- Surveys: the actual period of the survey.
- Publications: the date of publication.

### 2. Countries and Areas

The regional classifications and the country names are shown in a separate table.

The following is a list of the target countries for the various programs:

- Dispatches Overseas: country where dispatched.
- Invitations to Japan: country of residence of the invitee.
- Holding of Exhibitions, Performances, and Film Festivals:  
When held overseas: country where carried out;  
When held in Japan: participating country or theme country.
- Carrying out of Research, Conferences, and Seminars:  
When sponsored: Participating country or theme country.  
When extended aid: Country of residence of the individual or group to which aid is extended.
- Donation of books, equipment, films, etc.: country receiving donation.
- Publications: country receiving donation.
- All aid outside of the above: country of residence of the individual or group to which aid is extended.

### 3. Number of Programs and People

In the case of programs that involve multiple areas, the statistics show one program or person for each area involved.

### 4. Expenditures

Expenditures in this report include all expenditures in fiscal 2001 for the programs concerned (business account), excluding the current account expenditures (general account). The figures include only those expenditures carried over from the budget for fiscal 2000 to fiscal 2001 and not those carried forward from the budget for fiscal 2001 to fiscal 2002.

\* In the program expenditures for fiscal years previous to fiscal 1984, there are cases that do not follow this general principle.

Also, operation expenses for the Center for Global Partnership; the Asia Center; the Japanese-Language Institute, Urawa; and the Japanese-Language Institute, Kansai, are recorded as

activities expenses in the budget.

Unless otherwise explained, expenditures in this report include the dispatched amount of designated donations.

## 5. Statistics

The percents in the graphs in this report are rounded off to one decimal place. Thus, there are cases in which the total is not 100%.

### List of Countries (as of March 31, 2002)

Region	Country (in alphabetical order)
East Asia	China, Japan, Korea, Mongolia
Southeast Asia	Brunei, Cambodia, Indonesia, Laos, Malaysia, Myanmar, the Philippines, Singapore, Thailand, Viet Nam
South Asia	Bangladesh, Bhutan, India, the Maldives, Nepal, Pakistan, Sri Lanka
Oceania	Australia, Fiji, Kiribati, the Marshall Islands, Micronesia, Nauru, New Zealand, Palau, Papua New Guinea, Samoa, Solomon, Tonga, Tuvalu, Vanuatu
North America	Canada, the U.S.A.
Central America	Antigua and Barbuda, the Bahamas, Barbados, Belize, Costa Rica, Cuba, the Dominican Republic, the Commonwealth of Dominica, El Salvador, Grenada, Guatemala, Haiti, Honduras, Jamaica, Mexico, Nicaragua, Panama, St. Christopher and Nevis, St. Lucia, St. Vincent and the Grenadines, Trinidad and Tobago
South America	Argentina, Bolivia, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Ecuador, Guyana, Paraguay, Peru, Surinam, Uruguay, Venezuela
Western Europe	Andorra Austria, Belgium, Cyprus, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Liechtenstein, Luxembourg, Malta, Monaco, the Netherlands, Norway, Portugal, San Marino, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, the U.K., the Vatican
Eastern Europe	Albania, Armenia, Azerbaidjan, Belarus, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Bulgaria, Croatia, the Czech Republic, Estonia, Georgia, Hungary, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Latvia, Lithuania, Macedonia, Moldova, Poland, Romania, Russia, Slovakia, Slovenia, Tadzhikistan, Turkmenistan, the Ukraine, Uzbekistan, Yugoslavia
Middle East	Afghanistan, Bahrain, Iran, Iraq, Israel, Jordan, Kuwait, Lebanon, Oman, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, Syria, Turkey, the U.A.E., Yemen
North Africa	Algeria, Egypt, Libya, Morocco, Sudan, Tunisia
Africa	Angola, Benin, Botswana, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Cameroon, Cape Verde, Central Africa, Chad, Comoros, the Democratic Republic of the Congo, the Republic of the Congo, Côte d'Ivoire, Djibouti, Eritrea, Equatorial Guinea, Ethiopia, Gabon, Gambia, Ghana, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Kenya, Lesotho, Liberia, Madagascar, Malawi, Mali, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mozambique, Namibia, Niger, Nigeria, Rwanda, São Tome and Principe, Senegal, the Seychelles, Sierra Leone, Somalia, South Africa, Swaziland, Tanzania, Togo, Uganda, Zambia, Zimbabwe

## Background

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The Japan Foundation was established in 1972 as a special legal entity under the auspices of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. In the late 1960s, amid the mounting need for cultural exchange between Japan and other countries, the groundwork was laid for the foundation of an organization that would be dedicated to international cultural exchange, invested with a powerful system of policy implementation, and endowed with substantial funds. In January 1972, then Foreign Minister Takeo Fukuda announced a plan to establish the Japan Foundation for that purpose; and, on June 1, 1972, the Japan Foundation Law, which had been submitted to the 68th session of the National Diet the previous February, was passed and promulgated as Law Number 48.

After the plan had been examined by a founding committee composed of knowledgeable figures from many walks of life, the Japan Foundation was inaugurated on October 2, 1972.

The operational funds came from an initial government endowment of ¥5 billion. With additional government allocations in subsequent years, the Foundation's endowment had grown to about ¥106.2 billion as of March 2001. Activities are financed by capital gains accrued from the management of both the endowment fund and annual government subsidies, including Official Development Assistance (ODA), as well as by contributions and donations from the private sector.

Apart from its own activities, the Foundation is also authorized to extend financial assistance and support to organizations in the private sector involved in cultural exchange or educational programs through undertaking joint sponsorship programs or by providing grants.

### Aims and Activities

#### Aims

"The purposes of the Kokusai Koryu Kikin, the Japan Foundation, are to efficiently carry on activities for international cultural exchange and thereby to contribute to the enhancement of world culture and the welfare of mankind, with a view to deepening other nations' understanding of Japan, promoting better mutual understanding among nations, and encouraging friendship and goodwill among the peoples of the world." (The Japan Foundation Law, Article 1)

#### Activities

To achieve these aims, the Foundation is legally empowered to conduct the following activities:

1. to send overseas, and invite to Japan, qualified persons who will contribute to the promotion of international cultural exchange;
2. to promote Japanese studies abroad by providing grants to organizations, sending specialists overseas, distributing reference materials, and offering financial assistance to researchers;
3. to encourage Japanese-language studies overseas through the training and assignment of teachers, the study of appropriate teaching methods and their development, and the production and distribution of teaching materials;
4. to sponsor and support performances, exhibitions, lectures, and seminars designed to

- contribute to the promotion of international cultural exchange, and to participate in these activities;
5. to produce, collect, exchange, and distribute materials to introduce Japanese culture abroad and to promote international exchange, including books and other printed materials, films, slides, photographs, records, tapes, and other audio-visual materials;
  6. to carry out surveys and research necessary for the planning and improvement of cultural exchange programs;
  7. to conduct business pertaining to the above items;
  8. aside from items mentioned in above, to carry out the following types of work, in accordance with Article 23-1-7 of the Japan Foundation Law, and as deemed necessary by the Minister of Foreign Affairs:
    - a) to provide assistance for the construction of facilities to be used for educational and cultural activities designed to promote better international understanding;
    - b) to lease or donate works of art, handicrafts, animals, and plants for cultural activities aimed at promoting international goodwill, or provide assistance for the purchase of these items upon consultation with other countries and as deemed necessary the by Minister of Foreign Affairs;
    - c) to provide assistance for international broadcasting produced for the purpose of promoting deeper international mutual understanding.