



# Japan-Pakistan Relations Overview



27 December, 2016

	Japan	Pakistan
Population (2016)	126,960,000	195,400,000
Area	377,944km <sup>2</sup>	796,000km <sup>2</sup>
GDP (2015)	\$4,123bn (3 <sup>rd</sup> largest in the world)	\$270bn

## Bilateral Friendship History

- April 1952** Japan and Pakistan established diplomatic relations.
- 1954** Japan started its first official development assistance for Pakistan: accepted Pakistani trainees under the Colombo Plan.
- January 1962** Their Majesties the Emperor and Empress visited Pakistan as crown prince and crown princess.  
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- December 1992** PM Mian Muhammad Nawaz Sharif visited Japan.
- August 2000** PM Mori visited Pakistan.
- March 2002** President Musharraf visited Japan.
- April 2005** PM Koizumi visited Pakistan and both countries issued the Joint Declaration, "Japan-Pakistan at a new frontier: Towards a renewed, enhanced and robust relationship."
- February 2011** President Zardari visited Japan and both countries issued the Joint Statement on Japan-Pakistan Comprehensive Partnership.

## Political Interactions

### 1 Summit & Foreign Ministers' Meetings (2016 onwards)

PM Shinzo Abe and PM Nawaz Sharif (September 2016, NY)  
 FM Fumio Kishida and Advisor to the PM on FA Sartaj Aziz (September 2016, NY)

### 2 VIP Exchanges (2016 onwards)

5th Japan-Pak Security Dialogue and Military-to-Military Talks (August 2016, Islamabad)  
 Federal Minister for Planning, Development and Reforms, Ahsan Iqbal (October 2016, Tokyo)  
 Federal Minister for Petroleum and Natural Resources, Shahid Khaqan Abbasi (November 2016, Tokyo)  
 Advisor to the PM on National Security, Nasser Khan Janjua (December 2016, Tokyo)

### 3 Parliamentary Friendship Group

Japan: Japan-Pakistan Parliamentarian's Friendship Group: 24 members (President: Mr. Seishiro Eto)  
 Pakistan: Pakistan-Japan Parliamentary Friendship Group in the NA: 49 members (President: Speaker Sardar Ayaz Sadiq)  
 Pakistan: Pakistan-Japan Friendship Group in the Senate : 20 members (President: Chairman Mian Raza Rabbani)



# Economic Relations

## **1 Holding the 5th Pakistan Japan Government Business Joint dialogue and the 7th Pakistan Japan Business Dialogue (November 10th,2015)**

○Pakistan and Japan exchanged their views on a wide range of economic issues, and finalized the outcome document.

## **2 Trade**

○Import from Japan: US\$1,825million(2016FY). Export to Japan: US\$176million (2016FY).

○Japan's major exports to Pakistan are vehicles, vehicles parts, machinery, and steel (2016FY).

○Japan's major imports from Pakistan are textiles, textile articles and chemical products (2016FY).

## **3 Investment**

○Net inflow of Foreign Investment from Japan is at US\$ 74.0 million (2015FY).

○ About 80 Japanese-affiliated companies do business in Pakistan.

## **4 PJBF and JBCCC**

○PJBF(Pakistan Japan Business Forum) was established in 2001 by Pakistani companies and Japanese companies for the purpose of strengthening the business relationship between Pakistan and Japan. The number of members is 134 as of December, 2016.

○JPBCC (Japan Pakistan Business Cooperation Committee) was established in 1984 by Japanese companies for the same purpose as the PJBF. The number of members is 19 as of December, 2016.

# Development Assistance

## **1. Japan is the third largest OECD/DAC donor to Pakistan (2013, OECD/DAC data).**

## **2. Total amount of assistance since 1954:**

¥1,278 billion (Loan: ¥981 billion, Grant: ¥259 billion, Technical Cooperation: ¥51 billion) (FY2014)

## **3. Priority Areas**

(1) Economic Infrastructure (Energy, Investment Climate, etc.) ;(2) Human Security and Social Infrastructure (Health, Education, Disaster Management, Water); (3) Balanced Regional Development (Border Region, Security)

## **4. Some Flagship Projects**

○760km of Indus Highway between Peshawar and Karachi has been improved under Japan's assistance. In particular, Kohat Tunnel is known as a symbol of friendship. (Soft loans of ¥80 billion in total)

○Japan has been supporting Polio Eradication in Pakistan since 1996 (i.e. Grants of ¥11 billion in total and a soft loan of ¥11 billion). The number of polio cases has been reduced from more than 30,000 in 1994 to 54 in 2015.

○Japan has been supporting PIMS (Pakistan Institute of Medical Services) since 1982 (Children's Hospital, Mother and Child Health Center and College of Nursing and Paramedical Institute). (Grants of 11 billion yen in total)

## **5. JICA Trainees**

○JICA has accepted and trained 7,747 Pakistani trainees both in Japan and in Pakistan and 2,030 JICA experts were dispatched to Pakistan since 1954 until the end of 2014.

# Cultural Relations and Human Exchanges

## **1 PJCA**

Pakistan Japan Cultural Association (PJCA) is an organization to promote bilateral relations between Pakistan and Japan.

PJCA has conducted many kinds of Japanese cultural activities (Ikebana demonstration, Karate workshop etc.) in cooperation with the Embassy of Japan in Islamabad and Consulate General of Japan in Karachi. PJCA has four branches in Islamabad, Karachi, Lahore and Peshawar.

## **2 Cultural Exchanges**

### **(1) Students**

○Approx. 230 Pakistani Students study in higher educational institutions such as universities in Japan as of 2015. 66 of them are Japanese Government Scholarship Programme students and one of them is Young Leaders' Programme student. (See below for detail.)

### **(2) Japanese Government (Ministry of Education, Culture, Sports, Science and Technology(MEXT)) Scholarship Programme**

○Around 10 research students are sent to Japan every year. In 2016, 1 teacher's training student was also sent to Japan.

○Most alumni of the scholarship programme belong to MEXT Alumni Association of Pakistan (MAAP). The MAAP members (150 members as of December 2016) have widely contributed to the Pakistani and international society as well as for the Japan-Pakistan bilateral relations.

### **(3) Young Leaders' Programme**

○The Young Leaders' programme is for young public administrators and government officials who are expected to play active roles in future as national leaders in their home countries. Participants are sent to Japan for 1 year to receive training on governance/management skills.

○3 officers went to Japan in 2013, 2 officers each went in 2015 and 2016. So far 19 Pakistani officers took part in this programme since 2004.

### **(4) Youth Invitation Programme**

○Under the JENESYS 2.0 programme announced by Prime Minister Shinzo Abe, 77 high school and university students were sent to Japan in May and June, 2013, and 75 students were sent to Japan in February, 2014. 7 students were sent to Japan in December, 2014. And 16 students were sent in January, 2016, and 12 students and youths were sent in March, 2016. Total number of participants so far is 187.

### **(5) Japanese Language Programmes for Foreign Service Officers**

○The Government of Japan provides Japanese language programmes, an eight-month intensive training course, for foreign service officers.

○Foreign service officers have been sent to Japan since the 1980s, particularly every year from 2011. So far about 20 Pakistani diplomats joined this programme.

### **(6) Invitation Programme to Japan for Journalists**

The Government of Japan invites Pakistani journalists to Japan to deepen the understanding of Japan and to strengthen the bilateral relations.

# Defense Activities

## **1 Personnel Exchange Programmes**

○More than 10 Generals and Officers from Pakistan on average are sent to Japan every year.

○20 Instructors and Students of Nat'l Def Univ. Pakistan visit to Japan almost every two years.

## **2 Fleet Visit**

○JMSDF attends "AMAN" Multinational Naval Exercise, held by Pakistan Navy every two years.

○Japanese Destroyers for Anti-Piracy Operations visited Karachi in April 2014.

## **3 Defense Exhibition**

Japanese local industrial corporations exhibit their products for a Defense Exhibition, held by Pakistan Gov. (IDEAS) every two years.

## **4 Anti-Piracy Force Operation**

Japan has taken over from Pakistan the command of the Combined Task Force 151 (CTF-151), the anti-piracy force operating off the coast of Somalia and Horn of Africa, in the end of May, 2015.

