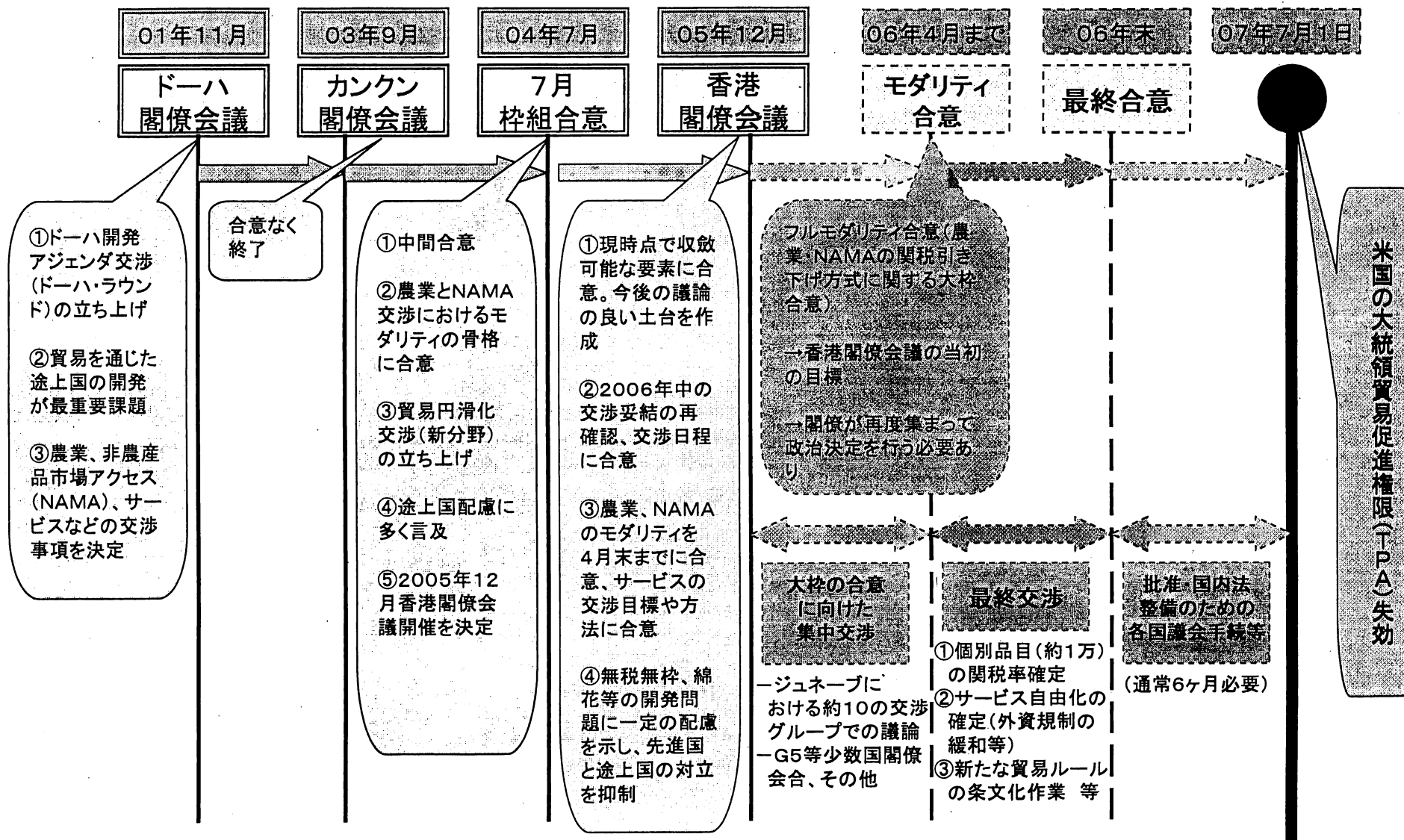


# WTOドーハ・ラウンドの流れ

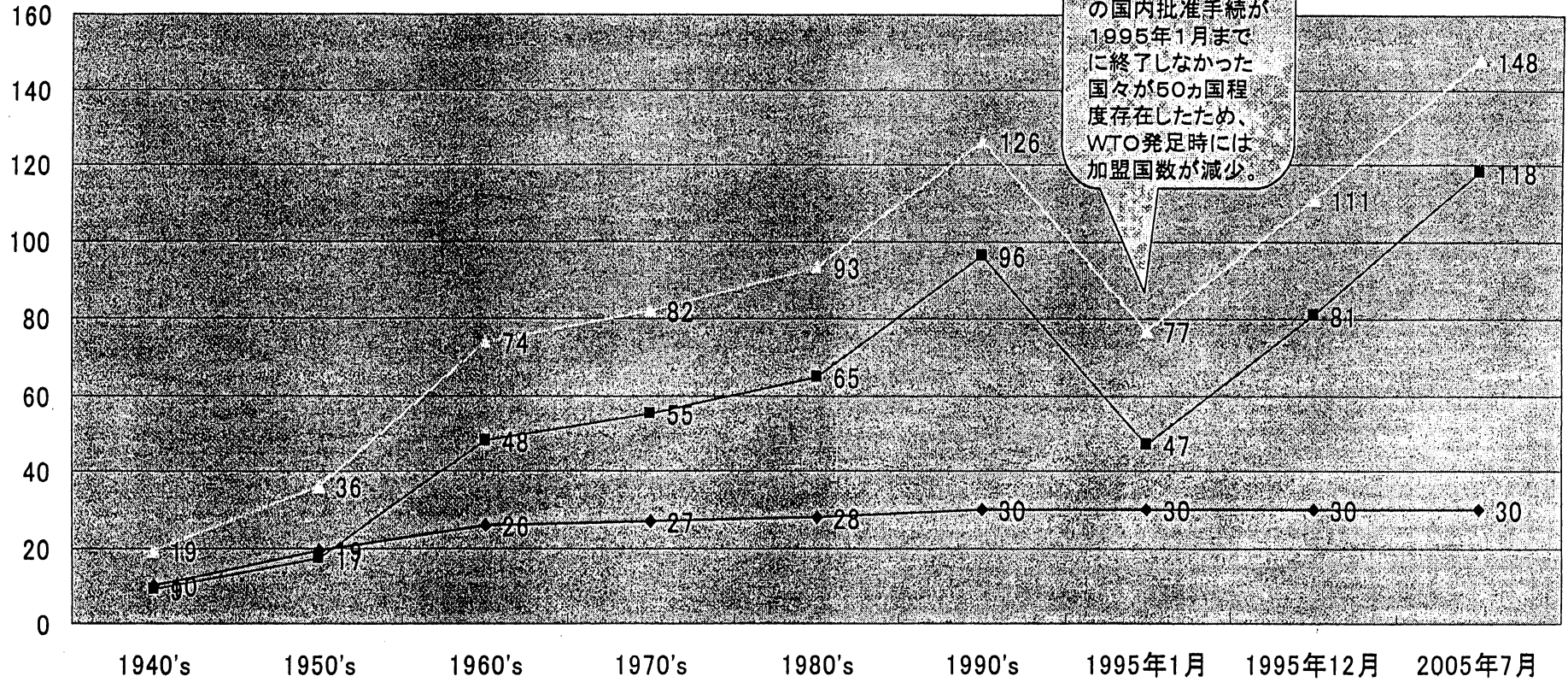


# GATT・WTO加盟国数の推移

加盟国・地域数

◆ OECD加盟国 ■ 途上国 ▲ 全加盟国

GATT加盟国のうち、WTO設立協定の国内批准手続きが1995年1月までに終了しなかった国々が50カ国程度存在したため、WTO発足時には加盟国数が減少。



GATT設立 (一九四七)

ケネディ・ラウンド (一九六四～一九六七)

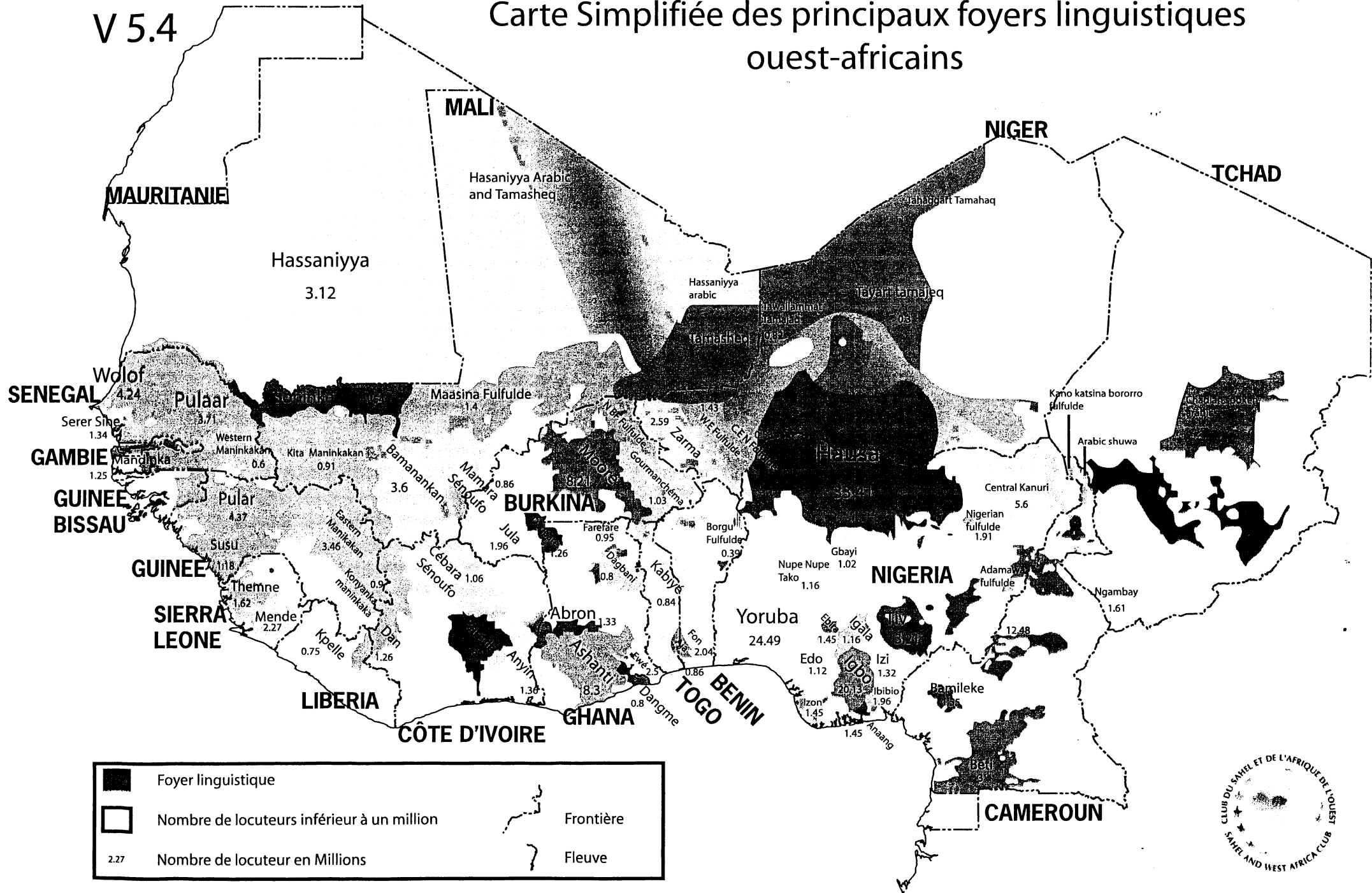
東京・ラウンド (一九七三～一九七九)

ウルグアイ・ラウンド (一九八六～一九九四)

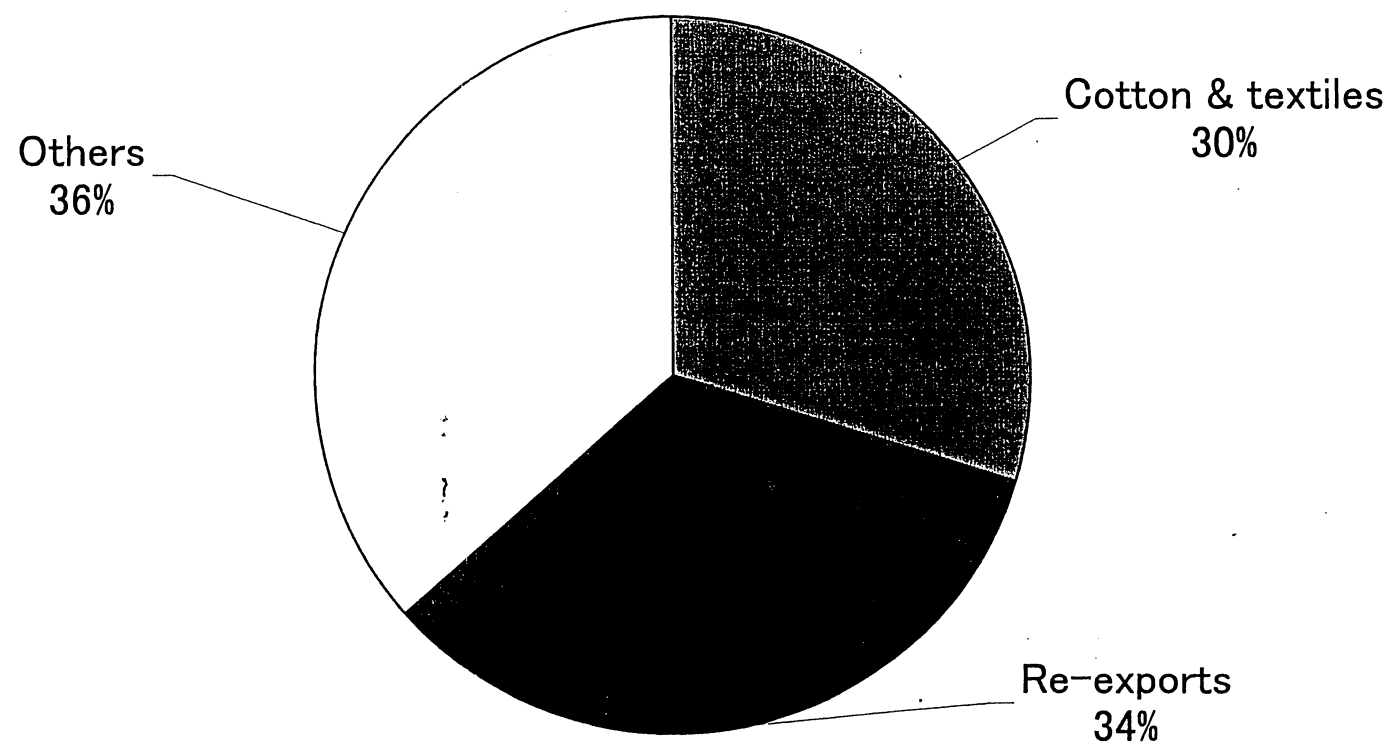
WTO設立 (一九九五)

V 5.4

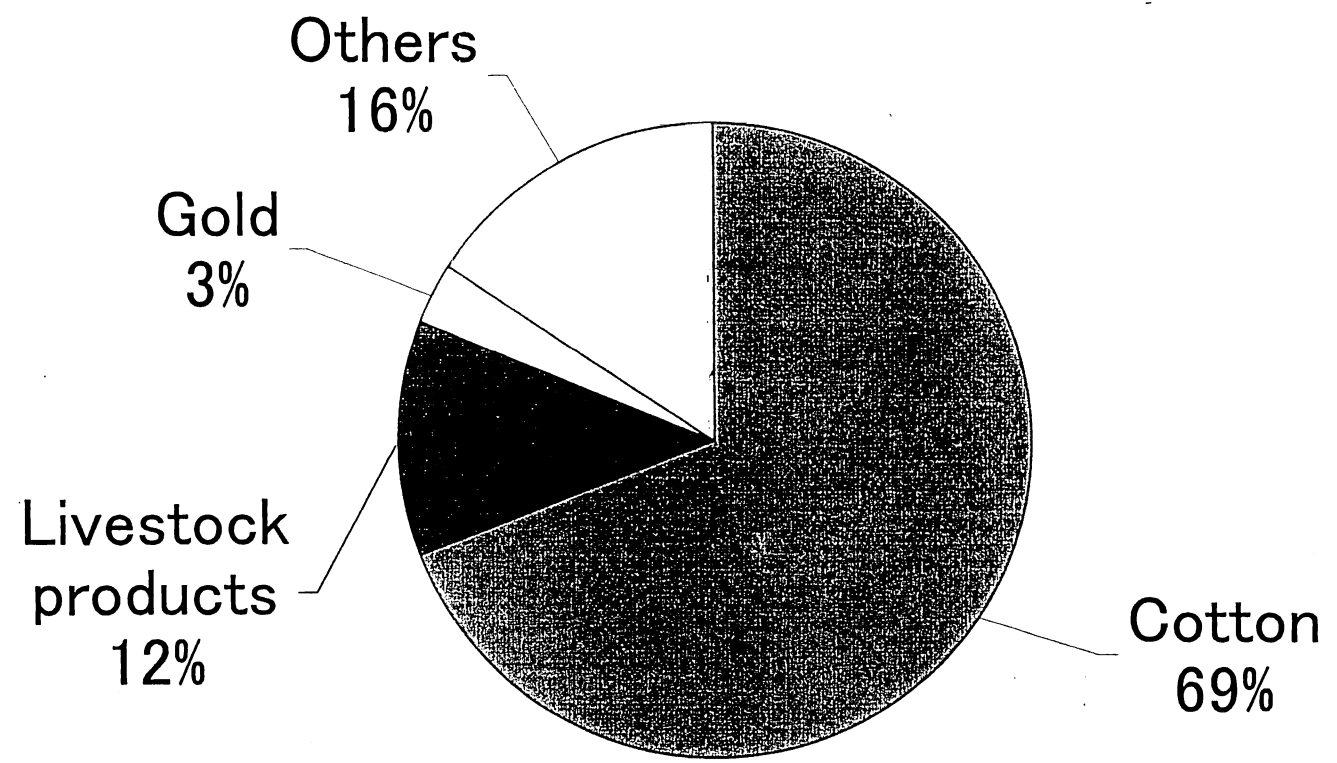
# Carte Simplifiée des principaux foyers linguistiques ouest-africains



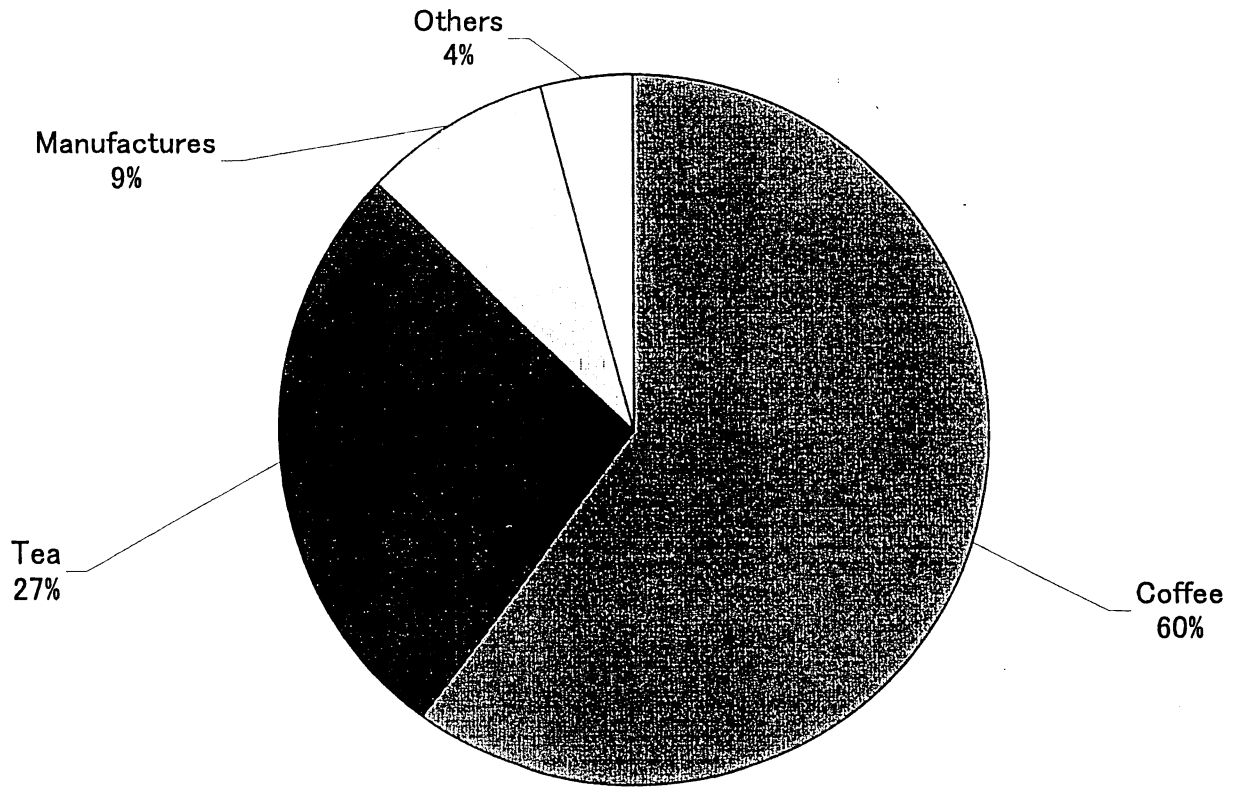
**Benin Exports 2003**  
Total:508.0(US\$ m)  
(Economist Intelligence Unit)



**Burkina Faso Exports 2004**  
Total:434.8(US\$ m)  
Economist Intelligence Unit



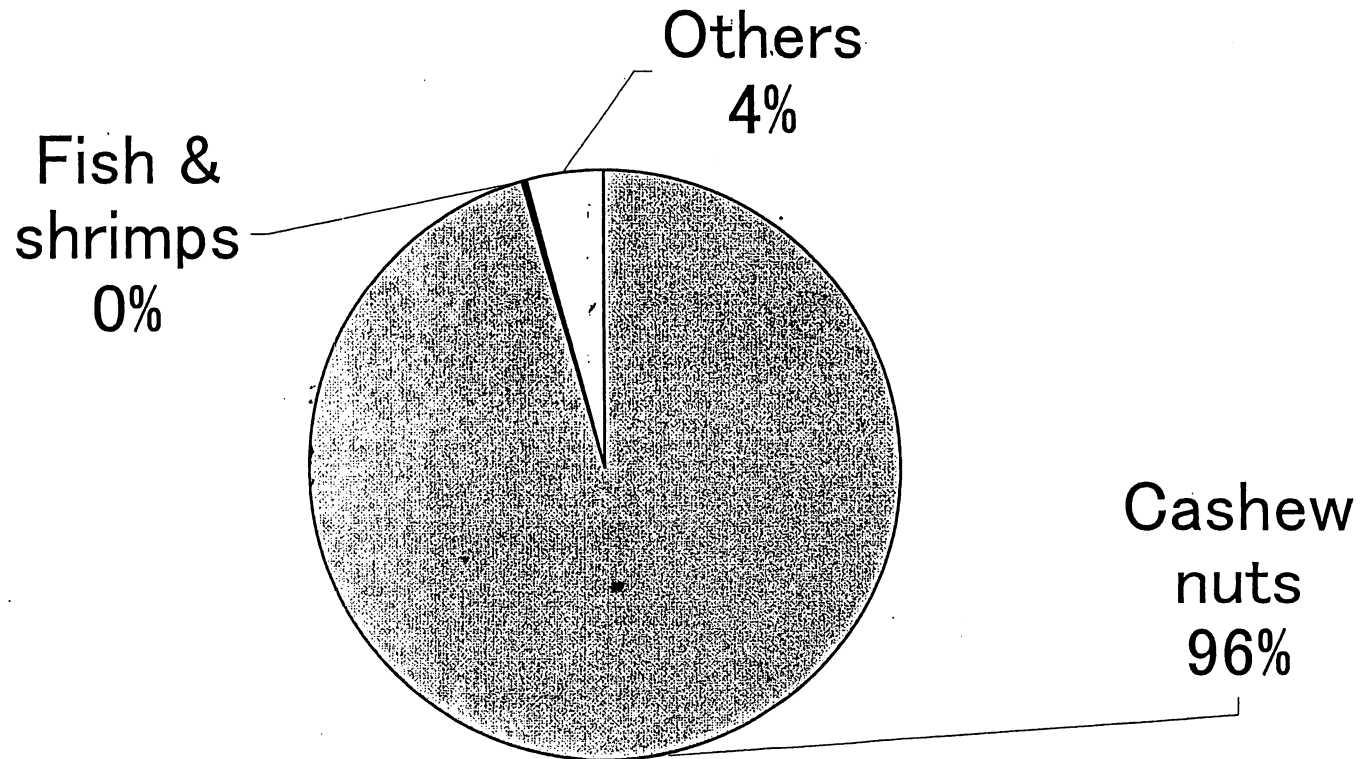
**Burundi Exports 2003**  
Total:37.5(US\$ m)  
Economist Intelligence Unit



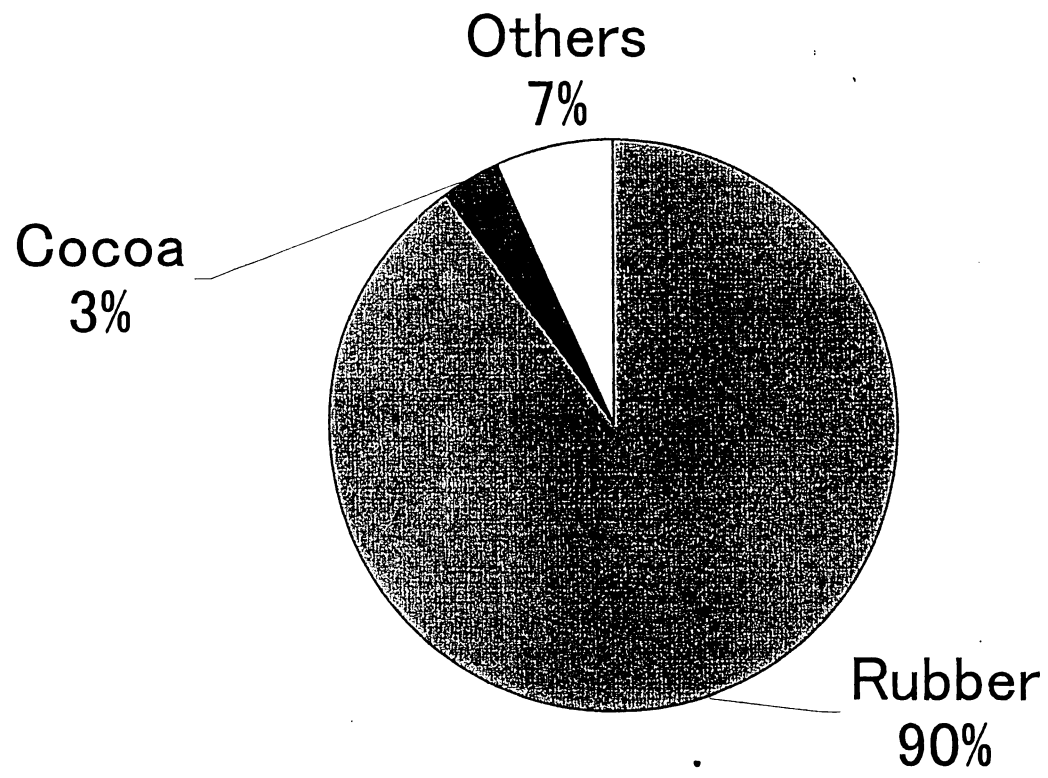
# Guinea-Bissau Exports 2003

Total:67.1(US\$ m)

Economist Intelligence Unit

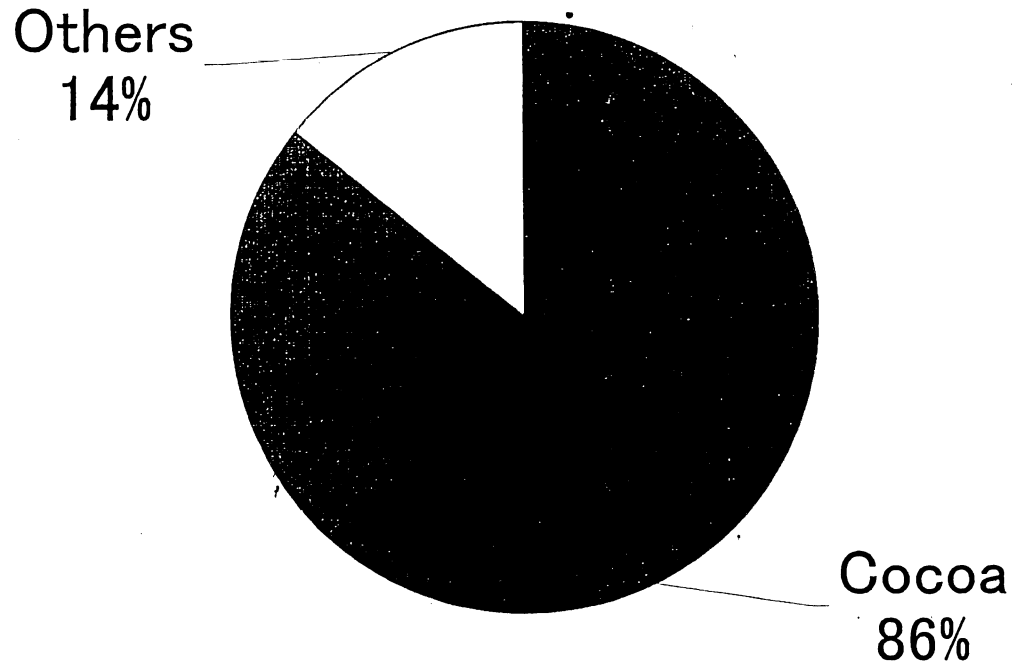


**Liberia Exports 2004**  
Total:103.8(US\$ m)  
Economist Intelligence Unit

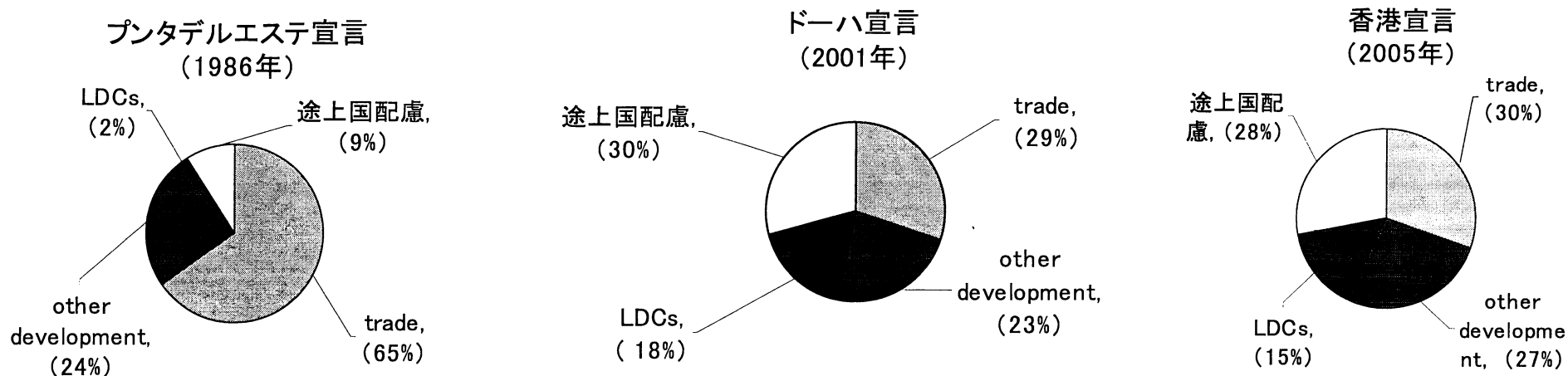




São Tomé e Príncipe Exports 2003  
Total:6.4(US\$ m)  
Economist Intelligence Unit



# 三宣言における「開発」の比重



	プンタデルエステ宣言(1986年)	ドーハ宣言(2001年)	香港宣言(2005年)
trade	58(65%)	74(29%)	52(30%)
other development	21(24%)	55(23%)	46(27%)
LDCs	2(2%)	43(18%)	26(15%)
途上国配慮	8(9%)	72(30%)	48(28%)
合計	89(100%)	244(100%)	172(100%)

[注]

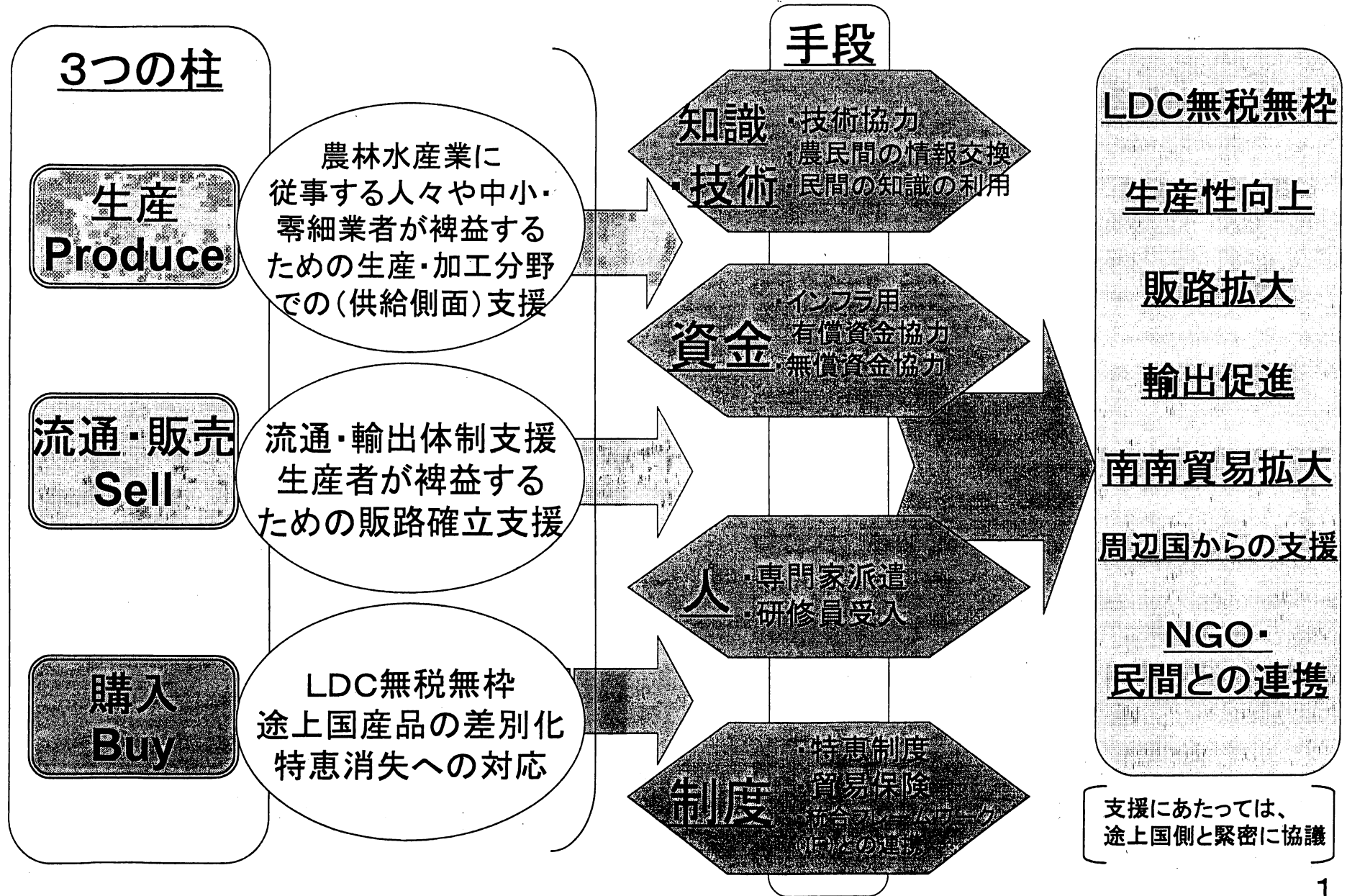
(1) 宣言本文中の語数

(2) "trade"は、trading system, non-trade concerns等を含む。

(3) "development"はdeveloping countries, small economics等を含む。(LDCsのみ別扱い)

(4) 途上国配慮は、development needs, less than full reciprocity, flexicibility, special and different treatment等。

# 開発イニシアチブ



**生産**  
 農林水産業に従事する人々や中小零細業者が直接裨益するための生産・加工分野での(供給側面)支援

**知識・技術**  
 ●技術協力  
 ●農民間の情報共有(JAを含む。)

**資金**  
 ●インフラ用有償資金協力  
 ●無償資金協力  
 ●草の根無償

**人**  
 ●専門家派遣(シニアボランティアとの連携)  
 ●研修員受入

**制度**  
 ●統合フレームワーク(IF)との連携  
 ●3Jの活用(\*)

**○村おこし(ヒレッジ・イニシアチブ)**  
 ・地方村落の生計向上と自立を包括的に支援するため 基盤整備、能力開発を組み合わせ地域村落開発を支援。

**○農林水産業生産性向上**  
 ・アフリカにおけるネリカ米普及、果樹や換金作物の振興  
 ・農道、灌漑、加工施設等農業基盤インフラ整備  
 ・鋤、鍬等の農具、手押し車等の輸送手段の自給支援  
 ・農民組織化支援(農協間協力)  
 ・国際機関との連携(WFP, CGIAR, FAO, UNDP等)、農業研究者育成  
 ・周辺途上国を通じたLDC諸国の支援、南南協力支援  
 ・漁港・漁村開発、養殖、持続的な水産資源管理の強化  
 ・植林・苗木育成、森林保全等林業分野での協力

**○アジアの経験をアフリカへ伝播するための協力**  
 ・アジア青年協力隊の派遣。  
 ・アジアの生産性運動の知見をアフリカに伝播

**○綿花生産国・小規模経済国等への支援パッケージ**  
 ・農業多様化のための政策助言、インフラ整備、技術支援等複合的パッケージ

**○中小・零細企業等支援**  
 ・農林水産業加工品等の商品開発支援  
 ・EPSA for Africaを通じた民間セクター支援

**○輸出産品の特定、導入の支援**  
 ・開発調査、プロジェクト研究・形成

**○国際協力銀行による政策提言(ブルーブック)**  
 ・貿易投資促進のための制度改革等に関する提言をウガンダ、ケニア、タンザニアで実施。ガーナでも実施予定。

(\* : 3J = JICA, JBIC, JETRO)

**流通・販売**  
 流通・輸出体制支援  
 生産者が裨益するための販路確立

**知識・技術**

- 技術協力
- 農民間の情報共有 (JAを含む。)

**資金**

- インフラ用有償資金協力
- 無償資金協力
- 草の根無償

**人**

- 専門家派遣 (シニアボランティアとの連携)
- 研修員受入

**制度**

- 統合フレームワーク(IF)との連携
- 貿易保険
- 3Jの活用(\*)

**○中小・零細企業等支援**

- ・「LDC一村一品」イニシアチブ (商品開発・輸出支援)
- ・中小企業経営者育成支援

**○市場、道路、港湾等インフラ整備**

- ・村落・都市・港湾間のリンクを強化すべく、交通網、農林水産物市場、加工流通施設整備等を行う。

**○アフリカ民間セクター開発イニシアチブ**

- ・アフリカ開発銀行と共同で中小零細企業育成や投資基盤整備等のために5年間で最大12億ドルに及ぶ支援を実施 (EPSA for Africa)。

**○流通・保存のための支援**

- ・冷蔵・冷凍等保存・流通等に関する技術協力

**○WTO協定実施能力開発のための総合的な支援**

- ・貿易関連制度の実施支援・専門家養成
- ・動植物検疫 (SPS) に関する専門家養成
- ・グローバル・トラストファンドへの拠出

**○販路確立・輸出支援**

- ・商社・NGOの連携支援による輸出支援 (例) LDC産の生花や果実の第3国への販売
- ・企業関係者交流促進
- ・企業現地調達率向上支援、「輸出促進機関」設立支援
- ・スーパー等国内流通網への情報提供
- ・情報アクセス強化支援等を通じた輸出拡大 (IT網の利用)

**○日本貿易保険 (NEXI) の引受方針の緩和**

- ・アフリカ向け引受拡大による支援

(\* : 3J = JICA、JBIC、JETRO)

# 購入

LDC無税無枠  
特恵消失への対応  
途上国産品の差別化

## 知識・技術

- 技術協力
- 商社・NGOとの連携

## 人

- 専門家派遣  
(シニアボランティアとの連携)
- 研修員受入

## 制度

- 特恵制度

### ○LDC無税無枠

- ・LDC産品の市場アクセスを原則として無税無枠化

### ○特恵マージン消失への対応

- ・シンポジウム開催
- ・南南貿易支援
- ・市場開拓、市場情報シェアのための協力
- ・技術支援を通じて、生産・貿易を拡大

### ○LDC産品の「開発支援」ブランド化

- ・NGO・民間セクターとの連携によるLDC産品の差別化(differentiation)

### ○日本における市場開拓

- ・「LDC一村一品」イニシアチブ  
(展示会出展支援等を通じたLDC産の農水産業加工品等の対日等輸出促進)

資料 7

### Dipak Patel

Speaking up for the world's poorest

WEEKEND PAGE W1



### Orhan Pamuk

The novelist and Turkey on trial

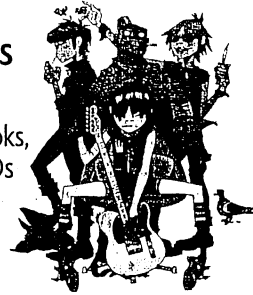
MAN IN THE NEWS PAGE 9



### Our picks

The best books, CDs and DVDs of 2005

WEEKEND PAGES W4-W7



### Jancis Robinson

What the wine critics give each other for Christmas

WEEKEND PAGE W8



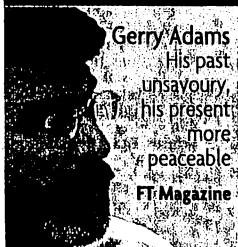
WEEKEND

# FINANCIAL TIMES

ASIA SATURDAY DECEMBER 10/SUNDAY DECEMBER 11 2005

平成2年12月13日第三種郵便物認可 日刊 (日曜、英国祝日休刊)

#### LUNCH WITH THE FT



Gerry Adams  
His past, unsavoury, his present, more peaceable  
FT Magazine

#### COMMENT

London rules  
The City's unstoppable rise

Page 9

#### BRIEFING

#### US envoy raps 'deeply oppressive' North Korea

Washington's envoy for human rights in North Korea, Jay Lefkowitz, said promoting democracy in the "deeply oppressive nation" would help

## Japan pledges aid for trade

- \$10bn package to help developing nations
- Plan to include loans, market access and help
- Programme aimed at helping Doha round

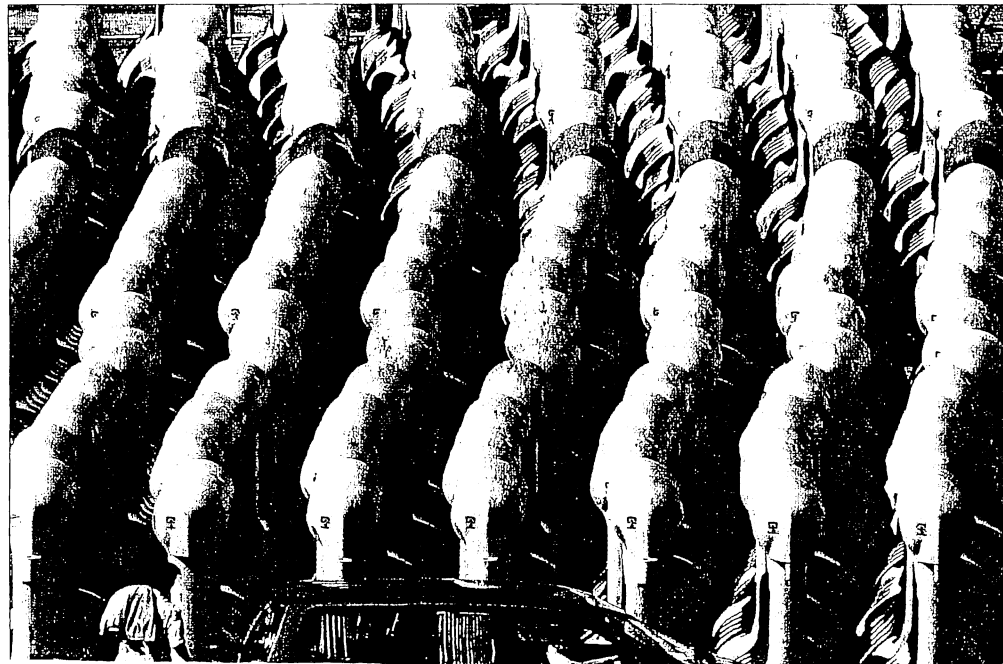
By Mariko Sanchanta in Tokyo

Japan has pledged to donate \$10bn over three years to help promote developing countries' exports in an effort to highlight its contribution to the World Trade Organisation before next week's ministerial meeting in Hong Kong.

Japan said yesterday that it would provide duty-free and quota-free market access for essentially all products originating from the world's least-developed countries, along with \$10bn in aid.

The overseas development assistance will consist of yen loans, grants and technical co-operation for projects such as improving ports, customs facilities and training. "This is just a start. This is a package aimed at the success of the Doha round," said Shoichi Nakagawa, Japan's agriculture minister.

Tokyo said the package would



## Macquarie expected to raise offer for LSE

By Norma Cohen in London

Australia's Macquarie Bank is next week expected to make a cash offer for the London Stock Exchange at a price comfortably above the 580p a share it offered on Thursday, after signalling to shareholders it believes it is the only remaining possible bidder.

LSE shares closed 7p up at 619p, suggesting the market thinks a better offer will come. Macquarie has until December 15 to either make a firm bid or withdraw its interest for six months.

Shareholders expressed strong support for the robust rejection of Macquarie's initial offer, which the exchange called "derisory" and lacking in "any strategic or commercial credibility".

Several said the pressures on securities exchanges to merge are now so strong that it is impossible to believe the LSE will not receive a better offer, allowing investors to share in the benefits of consolidation.

David Keir, a fund manager at Scottish Widows Investment Partnership, one of the LSE's two largest shareholders, said the group believes several other bid-

7-2

COMMENT

JUNICHIRO KOIZUMI

# A joint effort is needed to eradicate poverty

Ministers from nearly 150 member states of the World Trade Organisation will meet in Hong Kong over the next several days to push for the successful conclusion of the Doha Development Agenda negotiations by the end of 2006.

This round must succeed. It has the potential to be historic. Not only does it aim at more ambitious levels of trade liberalisation than previous rounds but, more importantly, it embraces enhanced integration of developing nations into the WTO system as equal beneficiaries and participants, rather than allowing them to be further marginalised or alienated by the flourishing regional trade agreements. Today, developing nations account for four-fifths of all WTO members.

Japan is deeply and actively committed to this goal, not only because it is the second largest economy in the world and the largest net importer of agricultural products; but because the country owes its present economic prosperity to the opportunities for growth provided by the post-second-world-war multilateral free-trade system and domestic structural reforms, backed by development assistance and advice from the international community. Creating an upward spiral where

trade promotes development and development in turn enhances trade is in the interests of developing countries today, just as it was in ours.

The issue is of particularly pressing importance for the least developed countries (LDCs) and other small, vulnerable economies. In the area of agriculture, where these countries generally have a comparative advantage, Japan provides no export subsidies, has already made substantial cuts in trade-distorting domestic support and will further liberalise its market in conjunction with agricultural reform. In all other negotiating areas, such as industrial goods and services, Japan is a strong supporter of special and differential treatment for developing nations based on consideration for development.

Ambitious opening of markets alone will not bring sufficient benefits to developing countries, in particular LDCs. It is necessary to consider the supply chain from production to export.

As the top donor country in total aid to developing countries over the past decade, Japan announced last week a significant new development package. The main objective of this initiative is to help developing countries expand their capacity to export, thereby obtaining a fair share of the benefit of

the free-trade system. Uniquely, it attempts to link farmers, fishermen and workers in small and medium-sized enterprises in developing countries with consumers of Japan and other countries, both developed and developing. To accomplish this a cross-sector approach is needed, encompassing production, transport and distribution, export and marketing.

Opening of markets alone will not bring sufficient benefits to developing countries. It is necessary to consider the supply chain

The initiative will significantly improve access to the Japanese market for LDCs through duty-free, quota-free measures. It will provide knowledge and technology for the production of exportable goods: for example, technical co-operation for the cultivation of soil and irrigation to enhance agricultural production; improvement of seed varieties; and the preservation and

processing of agricultural products. The initiative is based on our own experience of success in the "one-village, one-product campaign" initiated in 1979 in Oita, one of Japan's southern prefectures.

This idea has already been exported to some south-east Asian countries. In projects in some rural provinces of Thailand, products such as local textile goods and craft pottery were identified as competitive and are finding their way into the international market. We plan to help Africans share in these success stories.

Our initiative also includes assistance to build transport networks and develop workers' skills through exchange programmes - we will lend experts, invite trainees to visit Japan and encourage partnership with civil society, including senior volunteers from Japan and the expansion of export and investment insurance coverage. It is expected that the culmination of such projects will be of help in finding real markets for LDC products in Japan and elsewhere.

Each project may not look formidable on its own but the combined impact of hundreds of co-ordinated projects could far outweigh empty words and rhetoric.

What is crucial for success is for the

people of LDCs to have ownership of development, including the supply chain from production to export. The added value from that process will thus be enjoyed by the people of the LDCs. Given the enormous diversity of developing countries, this requires country-specific and product-specific approaches. Japan has long eschewed the "one size fits all" solution to trade and development challenges.

Japan is ready to allocate no less than \$10bn over the next three years for infrastructure development related to trade, production and distribution for the implementation of this initiative. Additionally, we will finance the exchange of more than 10,000 trainees and experts in the same period.

I invite other developed nations and advanced developing nations to follow this initiative, in their own way but in a co-ordinated manner, jointly to eradicate poverty through trade and development. Enhanced partnership with international organisations and the private sector within an integrated framework will be important. I call on the ministers at Hong Kong to declare such a commitment, which in turn will provide fresh momentum for the Doha negotiations.

*The writer is prime minister of Japan.*

平成17年12月12日(月) 朝刊  
Financial Times 15頁