

Topic5. Collaboration with Developing Countries

(1) The current collaboration of each chemical society with those of developing countries.

The CSJ officially joined the Federation of Asian Chemical Societies, FACS in 1981. Since then the CSJ members contributed to the activities of the FACS, for example, as the host country (1997-1999) or by organizing the 7th Asian Chemical Congress(1997).

Asian Federation for Medical Chemistry (AFMC) was inaugurated in 1992 by ten Asian organizations, with Japan as the host country. The IUPAC World Chemical Congress held in Australia in 2001 was organized by the FACS and the AFMC.

(2) The current situation about collaboration with developing countries in chemistry or chemical industry.

Collaboration of Japan with Asian countries is remarkable in industry. More than 60% of all Japanese overseas local subsidiary companies are placed in Asia. In chemistry, there are 257 companies in Asia.

A lot of contracts for promotion of science and mutual exchange of scientists and students have been signed between Japanese universities and Asian universities.

(3) Collaboration with developing countries in education

Notable contribution of Japan to Asian countries in education has been education of Asian students in Japan. For recent 10 years, the number of foreign students increased in the major 50 countries from 940,000 to 1,610,000 due to globalization. As of May 1, 2003, the number of foreign students in Japan was 99,550. More than 90% of the foreign students came from Asian countries. Among them, 58,000 students are from China. China, Korea and Taiwan are the top three-countries/ areas and the ratio of the total number of students from these three countries is more than 80% of the total foreign students in Japan.

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