



JAPAN INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION AGENCY

Organization & Functions
1978

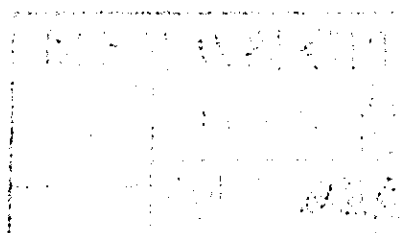


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SECTION 1. HISTORICAL BACKGROUND OF JICA

1. Past Developments in International Cooperation

The Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA) was established by merging the Overseas Technical Cooperation Agency, which had been engaged in technical cooperation on a governmental basis, and the Japan Emigration Service, which had performed emigration services. It has incorporated also part of the function of the Japan Overseas Development Corporation and new functions. The history of Japan's international cooperation before the establishment of the JICA is outlined below.

(1) History of Technical Cooperation

Japan's technical cooperation on a governmental basis started in 1954 when it participated in the Colombo Plan, and the Asia Kyokai (Society for Economic Cooperation in Asia) was commissioned by the Government to take charge of the cooperation. Later, with the expansion of the geographical coverage of Japan's technical cooperation and a diversification of its fields of cooperation, the Sociedad Latino-America, the Committee for the Development of the Lower Mekong Basin in Japan and the Mekong Committee in Japan later joined, sharing in Japan's technical cooperation in their respective fields. However, as a result of increasing demands for Japan's assistance as well as of the recognition in Japan of the importance of technical cooperation in its diplomacy the need for setting up a system to extend technical cooperation could be rendered in a more comprehensive and efficient manner has come to be voiced strongly in Government and private circles.

In response to these domestic and international calls, the Overseas Technical Cooperation Agency was established on June 30, 1962 under the jurisdiction of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. With the establishment of this organization, the Asia Kyokai and the Mekong Committee in Japan were dissolved, transferring their functions to the Overseas Technical Cooperation Agency. With regard to the Sociedad Latino-America and the Committee for the Development of the Lower Mekong Basin in Japan, only their commissioned functions were taken over by the Overseas Technical Cooperation Agency.

With the high growth of the Japanese economy and an upgrading of Japan's international position, the Overseas Technical Cooperation Agency later strived to expand and diversify its work as well as improve its quality and carried out technical cooperation efficiently. The initial work of the Overseas Technical Cooperation Agency included four sectors -- that is, receiving of trainees, dispatch of experts, running of overseas technical cooperation center and conduct of development surveys. Later, supply of machinery and equipment, dispatch of Japan Overseas Cooperation Volunteers, medical cooperation, cooperation in agricultural development, and technical cooperation in the development of primary products were added. In addition, a variety of additional measures were implemented for qualitative upgrading of the work, such as the establishment of international training centers, establishment of overseas offices, improvement of a system for the dispatch of experts, and diversification of development survey. With the advent of the 1970's, a major turning point emerged for Japan's technical cooperation to developing countries, and the recommendation made to the Government by the technical cooperation panel of the Council for Economic Cooperation to Foreign Countries in 1971 pointed out in part: "Technical cooperation should be stepped up in the form of fund cooperation as a mainstay for cooperation in development to foreign countries -- particularly in the form of economic cooperation, integrating the offer of grant, super-soft loans. For the accomplishment of this purpose, it is essential that all existing organizations for development cooperation to foreign countries be re-examined to meet new requirements of the times."

(2) History of Emigration Services

Emigration services were resumed in 1952 for the first time in the postwar years. To step up the resumed emigration services, the Government established the Federation of Japan Overseas Associations as the central organ of the Overseas Associations then existing in Prefectures. On the other hands, under a law, the Japan Emigration Promotion Co., Ltd. was established in order to carry out work comprising the extension of loans business to the emigrants. However, duplication in work of the two organizations and the multiplicity of administrative organs gave rise to a variety of troubles in the work related to the emigration. In 1961, the Council for Overseas Emigration submitted a recommendation: "organizations reliant on Government subsidies or funds should be amalgamated into a new public administrative to rationalize the emigration work." In line with this recommendation, the Japan Emigration Service was established under the jurisdiction of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs on July 15, 1963. The Federation of Japan Overseas Associations and the Japan Emigration Promotion

Co., Ltd. were dissolved, and their foreign chapters and branches were taken over by the Japan Emigration Service. In Japan, it incorporated the Overseas Emigrants Training Center as its subsidiary organization.

The Japan Emigration Service established a local branch office in each Prefecture in 1964. It took over the Emigration Service Offices in Kobe and Yokohama from the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and redesignated them as Emigration Centers. Thus, the Japan Emigration Service developed into an integrated administrative organization for emigration both in name and reality both at home and abroad. Later, it took charge of emigration services in Okinawa and other places and established a new office for the resumption of emigration to Canada. In 1971, the Kobe and Yokohama Emigration Service Offices were amalgamated into one organization and redesignated as an Overseas Emigration Center, and its 47 local offices were consolidated into 12 branches in 1973 in line with a policy of organizational rationalization.

In the meantime, the Japan Emigration Service earnestly strived for improvement of its services and took measures, such as strengthening of pre-emigration training, increased aid to settlers, improvement of the environment for settlements, improvement of conditions for land sales and improvement of loan conditions.

As regards overseas emigration, however, in response to major changes in and out of the country, a need for new concept, new targets and measures were keenly felt. Particularly in respect to the relation between emigration and economic and technical cooperation, it was felt that an enlargement of economic cooperation to the countries which are friendly for Japanese immigrants, have little racial prejudice and have rich resources would have very favorable effect on Japanese emigrants to those countries. It was also felt that overseas emigration would develop into development cooperation to the receiving countries and have the same effects as economic cooperation.

(3) History of Foreign Trade Development

The Japan Overseas Development Corporation was established in February 1960 to promote industrial development in developing countries and Japan's trade with them.

Its work comprised (1) extension of funds (rationalization funds) necessary for the construction by developers of roads, public piers, joint facilities and others in connection with the production of primary commodities in developing countries, (2) extension to Japanese enterprises of funds necessary for pilot projects to be undertaken prior to full-scale projects in developing areas, (3) extension to smaller Japanese businesses of funds for overseas investment, and

(4) advance of funds for the import of primary products. Of these categories, it was decided that the business associated with rationalization facilities and pilot projects would be taken over by the Japan International Cooperation Agency as it was thought that it would be more effective to integrate them with technical cooperation to be extended on a governmental basis.

2. Establishment and Objective of JICA

Against the background elucidated in the foregoing, the Japan International Cooperation Agency Law which was designed to contribute to promote international cooperation and the socioeconomic development of developing countries was enacted and promulgated as Law No. 62 at the 72nd National Diet on May 31, 1974, and the Japan International Cooperation Agency was established on August 1, 1974. As elucidated earlier, JICA took over the work of the Overseas Technical Cooperation Agency, Japan Emigration Service and part of the work of the Japan Overseas Development Corporation and also incorporated the work which had not been carried out by the then existing agencies. In broad terms, the work of JICA might be described as comprising the following pillars.

The first is to extend technical cooperation to developing areas on a governmental basis. The second is to carry out the work necessary for the promotion of the activities of the Japan Overseas Cooperation Volunteers. The third is to supply funds necessary for the improvement of facilities related to the social development, the development of their agriculture and forestry, mining and manufacturing funds necessary for pilot projects and to offer technology. The fourth is to provide services necessary for smooth emigration to Central and South America and other areas. The fifth is to train and recruit qualified personnel for technical cooperation.

On April 28, 1978, the Law for Partial Revision of the Japan International Cooperation Agency Law (Law No. 35 of 1978) was put into effect. Under this law, it was decided to provide new services for the implementation of Capital Grant Assistance to developing areas.

As JICA carries out these mutually related lines of work in an integrated manner, the comprehensive and efficient management of international cooperation by the Government is expected to be further stepped up both at home and abroad.

JICA is an institution which carries out important work for international cooperation. In the meantime, the Japan Foundation, Overseas Economic Cooperation Fund and Export-Import Bank of Japan, as they have done in the past, continue to offer services in their respective fields for international coopera-

tion. In this context, it might be said that JICA was established to supplement the work left under by the past system of international cooperation.

SECTION 2. BUSINESS

The Agency consistently carries out the work related to international cooperation in and out the country in accordance with the Japan International Cooperation Agency Law (see Appendix 4) under the supervision mainly of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, and partly of the Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries and the Ministry of International Trade and Industry. The Agency tries to obtain extensive cooperation from governmental organs, local autonomous bodies and private enterprises in Japan, and to keep in close contact with the governments of developing countries and international organizations, to maintain smooth and efficient operation.

The following describes the details of operation carried out by the Agency.

1. Government-sponsored Technical Cooperation

(1) Training Program for Overseas Participants

This program is intended to provide training for participants from developing countries who are invited by the Japanese Government to study technology in various fields. The acquiring of new technical knowledge, or refreshers, training, will contribute to economic and social development in the developing countries, and at the same time introduce Japanese industry and culture while promoting friendly relationships. The expenses for training of these participants are borne, as a rule, by the Japanese Government. The training system is divided into group training, for which the participants are invited from various countries to study according to pre-arranged programs, and individual training program designed according to the requests of the countries which dispatch the participants. Though the qualifications required of participants differ according to training course, most of the participants selected are middle-level management personnel from developing countries who will assume key roles in future economic and social development of their respective countries.

The participants are classified as participants in seminars, observers, researchers, and engineers, and they study at the training institute of the Agency, government research organizations, universities and training centers operated by private enterprises.

The Agency is engaged in planning and general management of the training programs and at the same time, establishes and operates international training centers. And, also, Japanese language courses and follow-up activities for participants who have completed the training programs are provided as a part of the training program.

(2) Expert Dispatch Program

JICA dispatches Japanese experts to developing countries, or to international organizations, to assist for example in planning, research, guidance, promotion and recommendation for development programs at the government organizations, research institutes, schools, training centers etc. The Japanese Government generally bears the expenses involved. The JICA selects experts through recommendation by the appropriate governmental organizations, or selects itself from among applicants whose names are registered with the Agency. Prior to their dispatch they are given orientation and training on the conditions of respective overseas countries, languages, and techniques.

The Agency maintains close contact with the persons who are dispatched, in order to help them devote themselves to their services.

(3) Equipment Supply Program

In order to foster development more effectively, JICA supplies the equipment necessary for the activities of ex-trainees, dispatched experts, and Japan Overseas Cooperation Volunteers, in developing countries which have insufficient supply of equipment and facilities. It is appreciated as an assistance in a combination of men and material by developing countries. The equipment supplied includes farming machinery, machine tools, fishing gears, electronic microscopes, communications equipment, broadcasting equipment.

(4) Technical Cooperation Center Program

Centers are established on the basis of agreements between the respective governments of the recipient countries and Japan. Engineers, machines, and equipment are supplied by Japan and the country receiving assistance offers sites and buildings as required for training, demonstration and study of techniques. The Technical Cooperation Center trains local engineers and skilled workers directly and uses measures and methods appropriate to the local environment and conditions. Centers can be extremely useful effect as they offer also technical demonstration.

(5) Development Survey Program

Survey teams are dispatched upon the request of developing countries for development projects such as establishment of industrial infrastructure, production increase and comprehensive regional development which play an important role in the economic growth of the developing country. The development survey programs range widely from simple surveys of present conditions, to fine feasibility survey, preparation of detailed design and specification of projects. The subject to be surveyed also ranges from a development project in a specified field of a country, to a comprehensive regional development project covering several fields and many countries; such as the Lower Mekong Basin Development Program, the Asian Highway plan and the wide area communication network construction plan. Recent surveys have become large-scale and long-term and high precision surveys backed up by financial cooperation are being requested. JICA obtains extensive cooperations from governmental organizations and private consultation firms for the dispatch of survey teams. The results of surveys are reported to the recipient governments.

Development surveys often require financial cooperation, therefore, closer relations with financial cooperation organizations, including the investment and financing by JICA should be emphasized.

(6) Agriculture and Forestry Cooperation Program

Previously stress had been placed on rice cultivation projects, including survey, designing and farm-managing systems for model development projects and guidance for agricultural extension. Since 1967, the cooperation in this field has been expanded to include rural development projects designed to raise and stabilize large scale agricultural production, agricultural cooperation aimed at agricultural research and education, and agriculture training center projects.

With the start of JICA, the survey, designing and technical guidance related to forestry development of developing countries has been expanded on top of the previously established forestry technical cooperation.

In the field of fishery, development technique cooperation, basic survey on development projects and survey on marine resources are being implemented in addition to the fishery education and cooperation on research and development.

Efficient promotion of the agriculture and forestry cooperation is expected through closer linkage with the investment and financing of the agriculture and forestry development cooperation which is described later.

(7) Medical Cooperation Program

This is intended to provide medical assistance to developing countries which are plagued by epidemics and diseases through the training of medical workers, prevention and study of tropical diseases, and the expansion of medical facilities.

The previous medical cooperation which was of a small scale has been expanded since 1966, to provide large-scale assistance to hospitals, medical research institutes, and medical universities, through dispatch of physicians, nurses, technicians and supply of machines and equipment.

(8) Mining and Manufacturing Cooperation Program

This is designed to perform feasibility studies, detailed designs, etc., related to mining and manufacturing development, and basic surveys related to the geological features and mineral deposits in prospective areas in view of the importance of resources development for economic development of developing countries. It is expected that the mining and manufacturing development like in the case of agriculture and forestry, will be efficiently carried out when it is combined with investment and financing.

(9) Other Technical Cooperation

In addition to the above, the Agency is providing services related to (a) procurement of ships, equipment and materials required by the Southeast Asian Fisheries Development Center, (b) technical cooperation offered by the United Nations, related organs and other international organizations and (c) recommendation of experts and survey teams for programs initiated by the governments of developing countries, (d) surveys on development projects and basic surveys on the development of resources in developing countries as commissioned by the Ministry of International Trade and Industry.

2. Promotion of Capital Grant Assistance

This is designed to step up the offer of Capital Grant Assistance to developing countries on the basis of treaties and other international commitments.

Capital Grant Assistance is an assistance which is extended to developing countries without imposing any obligations to reimburse the money on the basis of treaties and other international commitments. This type of aid includes general grant aid, grant aid for fisheries, grant aid for food, aid for the increase of food

production and others. Of these, the services which are rendered by JICA is related to general grant aid and grant aid for fisheries, and they are closely tied in with technical cooperation.

Incidentally, general grant aid is offered for improvement of facilities at technical cooperation centers, hospitals, schools, research institutes and other institutions. In the aid for fisheries, the funds necessary for the improvement of facilities, such as fishery training facilities and fishery training ships, are offered. The facilities closely related to technical cooperation are those which are requested to extend technical cooperation such as training centers, or those are improved according to a basic design drawn by a dispatched survey team, or those where the technologies which are to be turned over with a dispatch of experts or an acceptance of participants will be put to effective use.

With respect to the promotional work, the Japan International Cooperation Agency Law defined them as "surveys, good-offices, liaison and other business necessary for the conclusion of contracts, related to the Capital Grant Assistance." In concrete terms, they are (1) liaison between the recipient country and private businesses, consultations, good-offices and studies on the specifications for facilities and others to be offered, screening of the contract and other matters in respect to the conclusion of the contract between the recipient country and private businesses; and (2) liaison between the recipient country and Japanese banks, consultations, good-offices studies on arrangements with the banks in respect to the arrangements with the banks. Moreover, surveys for the speed up of disbursement of grant aid (on-the-spot surveys, surveys on work progress, etc.) are also carried out.

Viewed from the framework of Capital Grant Assistance, international commitments and payments are made by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs in the offer of grant aid. By assuring a smooth tie-in of the various lines of business ranging from international commitment to payment, however, JICA offers services for the promotion of what is known as Capital Grant Assistance in order to work for an effective implementation of grant aid and for an effective realization of the aid objectives.

3. Overseas Cooperation Activities of Japanese Volunteers

The Japan Overseas Cooperation Volunteers work for cooperation in the socioeconomic development of developing countries, in Asia, Africa, the Middle East, Central and South America and the South Pacific. The youths who voluntarily participate in the work area leading player whereas the Government is a supporter who encourages and promotes up their activities.

Volunteers are dispatched in response to the request of a developing country. Public announcement on service of Japan Overseas Cooperation Volunteers and their recruitment are placed under the jurisdiction of the Japan Overseas Cooperation Volunteers Office in cooperation with each prefectural government. Training before their dispatch abroad, support during their two-year term of service and guidance are provided by the said Office and its resident staff in the receiving countries.

The Volunteers live and work together with the local people and through their technologies and skills contribute toward nation-building of developing countries. The Volunteers are supported by the Japanese Government in respect to their living and other expenses at their place of assignment but do not receive what may be regarded as a remuneration for their services. They work as volunteers, living to life of local people as also as possible, speaking the local language, understanding their feelings, respecting their rules and help local people in their self-help endeavors.

In disseminating information about the Volunteers in Japan and promoting the Japanese people's understanding of them the cooperation and collaboration with local governments, nongovernmental youth organizations, information media, Japan Overseas Cooperation Volunteers Alumni Club, Supporting Organization for Japan Overseas Cooperation Volunteers and other organizations are amplified, and efforts are made to maintain their cooperation.

Since the experiences gained in their cooperation is of utmost importance for enhancing public opinion on international cooperation, measures are taken to help them build themselves up as human beings after their return to Japan and fulfil the aforementioned functions.

4. Cooperation in Social Development, Agricultural and Forestry Development, and Mining and Manufacturing Development

This is the cooperation in supplying funds necessary for social development, including culture, transportation, communications, health and living environment, and for the improvement of related facilities which will be required for the development of agriculture, forestry, mining and manufacturing.

The first is the work to supply funds to projects which find it difficult to obtain funds from the Overseas Economic Cooperation Fund and the Export-Import Bank of Japan.

This work comprises (a) the loaning of funds or providing surety for liabilities incurred in connection with the improvement of facilities which are related to various developmental projects and contribute to construction and improvement of related facilities which become necessary for the development of

surrounding areas for example, construction of feeder roads, improvement of green zones, installation of waterworks and sewerage which becomes necessary in connection with the construction of public buildings; (b) the loaning of funds, providing of surety for liabilities incurred in connection with borrowing of funds or makes investments to supply funds required for experimental projects among development projects, which cannot be completed or whose management stabilization is difficult unless they are carried out in combination with technical renovation or development. These funds are supplied with extremely soft terms.

The second is the work which JICA carried out to construct and improve facilities which contribute to the development of these regions at the request of the governments of developing countries based on international commitments. In concrete terms, this includes clearing and improvement of farm lands, improvement of foundation for agricultural and forestry production, afforestation, preparation of sites for mining and manufacturing facilities, improvement of infrastructure for mining and industrial production, improvement of industrial pollution control facilities and improvement of other public facilities. Such projects can be carried out with the financial cooperation from Japan. These projects are implemented with the approval of the recipient government only when there is no other organization in that country or Japan to implement them.

The third is the work which JICA undertakes in the survey and provision of technical guidance which is necessary for its project, aiming at combination of funds and techniques.

The fourth work of JICA is the providing of technical guidance necessary for the projects concerned without hindering its proper work when such technical guidance is required by private developmental projects, particularly in the field of agriculture and forestry.

5. Emigration Services

(1) Research and Dissemination of Knowledge Related to Emigration

The Agency analyzes preferences of destination of emigration candidates collect information on laws, political, economic and social situation of the countries they want to emigrate to including suitable areas for settlements, and conducts market research of agricultural produce.

To publicize information on emigration, JICA distributes the latest and most accurate information available to the general public through its headquarters and 11 branch offices in Japan.

The following services are offered:

- a. Preparation and distribution of pamphlets which introduce emigration and local conditions of host countries.
- b. Dissemination of information on emigration through mass media such as newspapers, magazines, TV and radio broadcasting.
- c. Holding of consultation meetings, lectures, movies, and exhibitions.
- d. Nurturing and guidance of the Overseas Education Research Conferences in High Schools and the Emigration Study Associations.
- e. Dispatch of high school teachers for overseas study and holding of essay contests for junior and senior high school students.

(2) Consultation and Good-offices for Emigration

JICA supplies reliable information to those who wish to emigrate, advice on emigration procedures, information on details of work and conditions at settlements in offering good-offices to the would-be agricultural and technical emigrants, facilitate agreements between would-be emigrants and employers concerned and handles emigration procedures for those emigrants who have decided their destination.

(3) Lectures and Training for Emigrants

The training courses are organized for the emigrants for training in occupational skills, foreign languages as well as for their physical and mental training to foster their adaptability to the new settlements.

The training is divided into (a) courses for emigrants before leaving Japan and (b) courses in Japan for children of emigrants already settled overseas.

The training courses for pre-departure emigrants include instruction for agricultural emigrants, emigration trainees for South America, agricultural emigration trainees for Canada, industrial emigrants, and female emigrants and curricula are determined in accordance with actual conditions of accepting countries and the prospective emigrants learn the actual conditions there, techniques and languages at various training centers for emigration.

The Agency also adopts the system to invite children of the emigrants from the local settlements to Japan to learn the latest technology and knowledge, overseas for general education, academic study, and practical technical study at the expense of the Agency. This technical training has been conducted since 1971.

(4) Payment of Travel Expenses and Provision of Accommodations, Escort and Assistance for Emigrants at Time of Departure

JICA provides accommodations (at Emigration Center and Okinawa Branch) for emigrants and assists emigrants to complete the necessary procedures before departure. To ensure safe arrival of the emigrants at airports of the accepting countries, JICA provides to escort until they reach their destination.

(5) Consultation and Guidance for Emigrants Concerning Business, Occupation and Life in General in Accepting Countries

JICA offers various services for the emigrants who will be confronted with many problems in establishing their residence in the accepting countries. For emigrants who will be engaged in farming, JICA provides services such as information on improvement of farm management, marketing of farm produce, purchase of necessary materials and equipment, good-offices. JICA also provides education and guidance concerning the construction and management of test farms, farm management, market research, conditions of employed farmers, lease of common-use equipment, organization of agricultural cooperative and self-governing associations.

(6) Arrangement of Welfare Facilities and Other Assistance for Emigrants

JICA provides welfare services for emigrants which supplement the services of the accepting countries. The services include (a) construction of clinics at major settlements, commission of physicians and traveling clinics for medical care of emigrants dispersed in remote areas, (b) construction of primary and junior high schools and dormitories (mainly for districts with insufficient education facilities), preparation of school buses, subsidy to teachers and supply of scholarship funds, and (c) distribution of books and movie films, and mobile classrooms to help emigrants improve their living conditions, and assistance in the construction of public halls for the emigrants.

(7) Acquisition, Readjustment, Custody and Transfer of Land in Settlements and Good-offices

JICA provides services on the acquisition, readjustment, custody and transfer of land in the settlements with a fund from the Japanese Government, according to the development program or the farm land reform system of the accepting countries, taking into consideration the requests, adaptability and financial situation of the emigrants in order to facilitate emigration and settlement. These services include, (a) investigation of natural, social and economic conditions of the settlements and acquisition of lands, (b) planning of settlement construction, including utilization and readjustment of land, standard farm management plans, public facilities plans and financial plans, (c) construction of settlements, custody and transfer of land to the emigrants in accordance with the enterprise program and progress of emigration into the settlements, (d) transfer of land to enterprises concerned with promotion of farming by the emigrants, and (e) acquisition of settlement lands for employed farmers to become owner farmers.

(8) Loaning of Funds for Emigrants and Emigrants' Organizations, Guarantee of Debts of Emigrants and Investments

Emigrants who want to start a project at the settlements do not have close relation with local financing organizations. For this reason, the Agency loans necessary funds to establish their businesses and this service greatly contributes to the stabilization of the emigrants. Loan funds are available from Government contribution for agriculture, smaller industry and rehabilitation. JICA will make capital investments in processing, storing and transportation of agricultural produce, forestry and marine products which will contribute to development of the settlements.

**(9) Loaning and Investment of Funds for Those
(Other than Emigrants and Emigrants' Organizations) who Contribute to
Stabilization of Emigrant Settlements**

It has been considered important to enhance on-the-spot support, such as assistance and guidance, which are necessary to help emigrants adapt themselves quickly to their new environment. The Agency provides loans and investment capital for enterprises which directly contribute to the development of the settlements, such as enterprises which are engaged in processing, storing and transportation of agricultural, forestry and marine products which are supplied by

the emigrants and for enterprises which contribute directly to the promotion of employment of the emigrants.

6. Training and Recruiting of Qualified Persons for Technical Cooperation

There are many highly talented, technically trained persons in Japan. However, suitable candidates for technical cooperation service are hard to find and cannot be smoothly recruited particularly from private firms due to the social environment and employment systems in Japan. Therefore, JICA relies mostly on public service personnel for recruitment of experts. To break this bottleneck as much as possible, JICA has a candidate registration system and experts corps system. A system to return experts to their mother organization has been adopted to facilitate smooth recruiting. For qualitative improvement of the experts, JICA presently operates preliminary seminars and language and technical training courses. JICA also operates training programs for candidate to be dispatched in the future.

SECTION 3. BUDGET

The Japan International Cooperation Agency's budget consists of a grant budget, an investment budget, a commissioned project budget and others.

The scale of the JICA's budget for Fiscal 1978 is as follows:

	(in thousand yen)
I. Japan International Cooperation	42,711,375 (40,305,729)
Project Outlays	
JICA Grants	39,855,375 (33,858,729)
JICA Investments	2,856,000 (6,447,000)
II. Outlays for Project Surveys and Planning of Overseas Development	3,547,585 (3,117,425)
Total	46,258,960 (43,423,154)

- Notes: (1) Excludes commissions from the Southeast Asian Fisheries Center and other organizations and own capital.
- (2) The figures in brackets represent the Fiscal 1977 budget.

SECTION 4. ORGANIZATIONAL STRUCTURE

1. Officers

The officers of JICA consist of a president, two vice-presidents, not more than twelve executive-directors and not more than three auditors. In addition, there are not more than six non-full time executive-directors. The president and auditors are appointed by the Foreign Minister, and the vice-presidents and executive-directors are appointed by the president with the approval of the Foreign Minister.

One of the non-full time executive-directors is appointed from among the directors of the Export-Import Bank of Japan and the other non-full time executive-director is appointed from among the directors of the Overseas Economic Cooperation Fund with the recommendations of the presidents of the Export-Import Bank of Japan and the Overseas Economic Cooperation Fund respectively.

2. Advisory Council

The Council, consisting of not more than forty members, is organized as the advisory organ for the president according to Japan International Cooperation Agency Law, to perform deliberation on important matters related to the operations of JICA in response to the request of the president.

The term of office of committee members is two years and they are appointed by the president with the approval of the Foreign Minister.

3. Staff

There are 1,031 regular staff employed by JICA in the following assignments.

Head Office	580
Affiliated Organs	128
Branch Offices	75
Representative in Brazil	10
Overseas Offices	218
Overseas Resident Offices	20

4. Organization

(1) Head Office

Office of the president

This office is in charge of secretarial services for the officers.

General Affairs Department

This Department consists of the General Affairs Division, Information & Statistics Division, Public Relations Division, Technical Personnel Division and the Special Assistant to the Director of the Department, and is in charge of organization, regular staff, general coordination, archives and documents, regulations, collection of information and data, statistics, electronic data processing system, public relations, various systems for experts including adjustment of status and remuneration, training and recruiting of experts, etc.

Personnel Department

This Department consists of the Personnel Division, Welfare and Labor Relations Division, Wage and Allowance Division and the Special Assistant to the Director of the Department, and is in charge of personnel affairs, service, training of personnel, work conditions, welfare and health, labor, wages and allowances, etc.

Finance and Accounting Department

This Department consists of the First Budget Division, Second Budget Division, Accounting Division, Accounting Settlement Division, Finance Division, Facilities and Supplies Division and the Special Assistant to the Director of the Finance and Accounting Department.

The Department is in charge of budget, financial settlements, capital program, receipt, payment and control of funds, JICA bonds, loans, control and disposition of real estates, assets and liabilities, and advance financial screenings, such as on loans and investments.

Planning Department

This Department consists of the Planning Division, Integrated Development Planning Division and the Senior Coordinator. The Department is in charge of service method documents, service programs, planning and coordination of basic and common matters, comprehensive coordination of survey programs, planning and coordination of projects for comprehensive development, comprehensive basic surveys on development projects, and assessment of services and countermeasures.

Grant Aid and Procurement Department

This Department consists of the Administration Division, First Procurement Division, Second Procurement Division and Grant Aid Division. The Department is in charge of the control and purchase of materials and equipment to be offered to developing areas, contract formalities in respect to borrowing, lending and transport, planning, coordination and surveys in regard to the implementation of grant aid fund cooperation, surveys, good-offices and liaison as regards the conclusion of contracts for grant aid cooperation, surveys on the implementation of the contracts, and matters relating to the implementation of services.

Training Affairs Department

This Department consists of the Administration Division, First Training Division, Second Training Division, Third Training Division, and the Special Assistant to the Director of the Department and is in charge of the programming and execution of training of participants from abroad, including pre-training orientation programs, Japanese language courses, health and welfare and recreation for the participants, evaluation of their training programs, and follow-up of their training after their return home. The JICA's training centers are administered by this Department.

Experts Assignment Department

This Department consists of the Administration Division, First Experts Assignment Division, Second Experts Assignment Division and Office for the South East Asian Fisheries Development Center, and is in charge of planning and dispatch of the experts, equipment supply program and procurement of equipment and materials for the South East Asian Fisheries Development Center.

Social Development Cooperation Department

This Department consists of the Planning Division, Development Survey Division and Overseas Centers Division, and is in charge of planning and coordination of technical and development cooperation; programing of surveys; execution of surveys; loans for facilities contributing towards development projects and also loans for experimental projects; consturction and improvement of facilites upon request of governments or public entities of developing countries; execution of surveys, and affairs on overseas technical cooperation centers, etc., in the field of social development.

Medical Cooperation Department

This Department consists of the First Medical Cooperation Division and Second Medical Cooperation Division, and is in charge of planning for medical cooperation, assisgnment and administration of medical experts and supply of equipment.

Agricultural and Forestry Planning and Survey Department

This Department Consists of the Development Planning Division, Technical Affairs Division and the Special Assistant to the Director of the Department, and is in charge of planning and coordination of technical and development cooperation; programing of surveys; execution of basic surveys, etc. in the field of agriculture and forestry development.

Agricultural Development Cooperation Department

This Department consists of Agricultural Development Division, Live-

stock Development Division, Financial Cooperation Division and Technical Cooperation Division, and is in charge of preparation of programs and execution of surveys; construction and improvement of facilities upon request of governments and public entities in developing countries; loans for the improvement of facilities contributing towards development projects and also loans for experimental projects in the fields of agricultural and livestock development.

Forestry Development Cooperation Department

This Department consists of the Development Division, Financial Cooperation Division and the Special Assistant to the Director of the Department, and is in charge of preparation of programs for technical cooperation and development cooperation related to forestry development; execution of surveys; construction and improvement of facilities upon request of governments and public entities in developing countries; loans for facilities contributing towards development projects and also loans for experimental projects, etc. in the field of forestry development; and matters related to fisheries technical cooperation projects.

Mining and Industrial Planning and Survey Department

This Department consists of the Development Planning Division, Industry Division and Natural Resources Division, and is in charge of planning and coordination of technical and development cooperation; programming of surveys, and execution of basic survey in the field of mining and industrial development; and also in charge of matters related to mining development projects and power development projects, etc.

Mining and Industrial Cooperation Department

This Department consists of the Technical Cooperation Division, Financial Cooperation Division and the Special Assistant to the Director of the Department, and is in charge of matters on execution of technical cooperation projects related to mining and industrial development; preparation of programs and execution of surveys; construction and improvement of facilities upon request of governments and public entities in developing countries; loans for the improvement of facilities

contributing towards development projects and also loans for experimental projects, etc. in the field of mining and industrial development.

Emigration Coordination Department

This Department consists of the Coordination Division, Emigration Planning Division and Investment Administration Division, and is in charge of planning and coordination of operations, organization, archives and documents, regulations, personnel affairs, health and welfare, basic survey administration of enterprises invested.

External Emigration Services Department

This Department consists of the Settlers Division, Agriculture & Stock-forming Division, and Loan & Investment Division, and is in charge of survey on emigrants, improvement of environment in the settlements, agricultural planning in the settlements, farming improvement of emigrants, and loaning for emigrants, etc.

Domestic Emigration Services Department

This Department consists of the Emigration Public Relations Division, Agricultural Emigrant Division and Industrial Emigrant Division, and is in charge of publicizing information on emigration, consultation, mediation, training, selection of and mediation with employers for agricultural and industrial emigrants, etc.

Japan Overseas Cooperation Volunteers (JOCV)

The JOCV consists of the General Affairs Division, Supply and Finance Division, Recruitment Division, Areas Task-force Division, Public Relations Division, and Data Processing Division, and is in charge of organization of the JOCV, general coordination, archives and documents, regulations, personnel affairs, wage and allowance, budget, financial settlement, accounting procurement of equipment and materials for the volunteers, custody of property, recruitment of volunteers, selection of volunteers, liaison with related organizations, mediation of employment for returned volunteers, planning of operation programs for the JOCV, investigation of requests of accepting countries, negotiation with relevant organizations of the accepting countries, administra-

tion of dispatched volunteers, public relations, statistics, collection of information and data, etc. The JOCV has Yoyogi, Shibuya-ku, Tokyo, where the volunteers are trained before dispatch. All the volunteers live in the centers during the training and stressed in the training are acquirement of basic knowledge as to the mission of the JOCV and development cooperation, learning of languages, understanding of other cultures, actualities of accepting countries, technical training, gymnastics and field training. All the courses are designed to help the volunteers contribute to the development of the accepting countries and fulfil their tasks while they work and live together with the people of the accepting countries.

(2) Affiliated Organs

International Training Center

There are seven training centers, including Tokyo International Center, which are in charge of accommodation, training, other administrative services, and welfare of participants.

Emigration Center

The Emigration Center is located in Yokohama and is in charge of accommodations for emigrants, short training courses, dissemination of information about emigration, and consultation.

Emigration Training Center

This Center is located at the foot of Mt. Akagi and prospective agricultural emigrants are trained through courses.

(3) Branch Offices

There are 11 branch offices of JICA in Japan. They offer various services such as surveys related to emigration, publicizing information on emigration, consultation, mediation, etc., and, at the same time, carry out assistance and guidance for emigrants through close contact with local public bodies and other related organizations. Okinawa branch office also takes charge of part of services of Emigration Training Center.

(4) Overseas Offices

Overseas offices have been established in 20 countries. These offices are in charge of all or part of the following services: orientation to participants who are sent to Japan, after-care for returned participants, liaison and communication with experts and survey teams, contact with the governments of countries receiving technical and development cooperation, exchange of information, collection of information on economic cooperation in various countries accepting of Japanese emigrants, providing various support for emigrants, acquisition, construction, and transfer of settlement lands, financing, liaison and coordination with related organizations, surveys required for the dispatch of volunteers, liaison with related organizations, guidance and administration of volunteers.

(5) Overseas Resident Offices

The resident representatives reside in 19 countries and perform part of duties of overseas offices. They are in charge of all or part of the following services: surveys related to emigration, collection of data for diffusion of information on emigration and liaison with related organizations, guidance necessary for the operation of services by volunteers, health administration of volunteers, surveys required for dispatch of volunteers and liaison with related organization.

(6) Representative in Brazil

The representative in Brazil is responsible mainly for affairs on joint committee based on emigration agreements.

(7) Others

- 1) Funds are advanced to the JAMIC Ltd., the Brazilian corporation which offers services at settlements and relief services, and the JEMIS, a Brazilian banking institution.
- 2) Funds are also advanced to the ITAPUA (Vegetable Oil Refinery Investment Co., Ltd.), the Paraguayan corporation which processes and sells oil crops produced by settlers.

Appendices 1

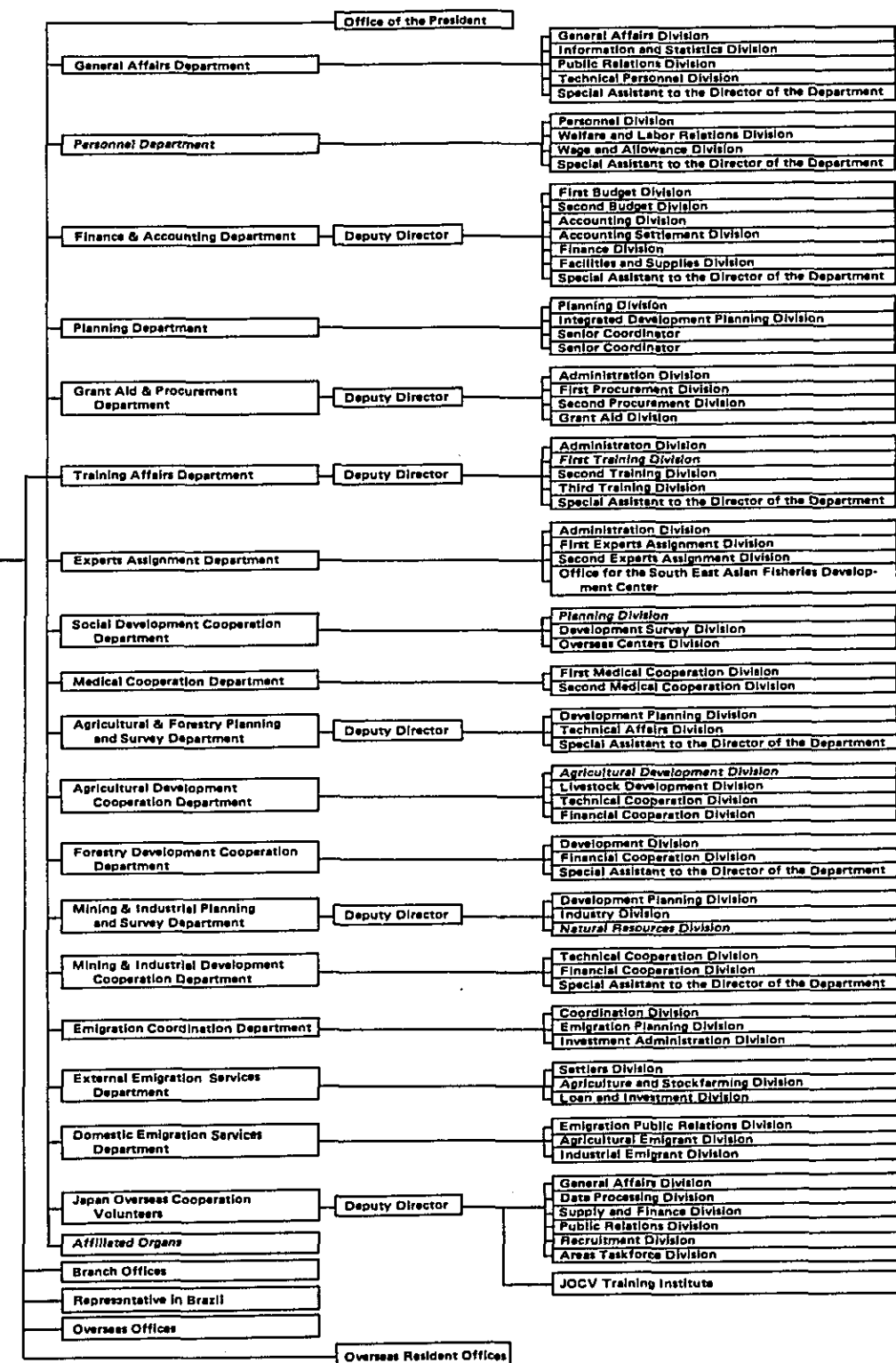
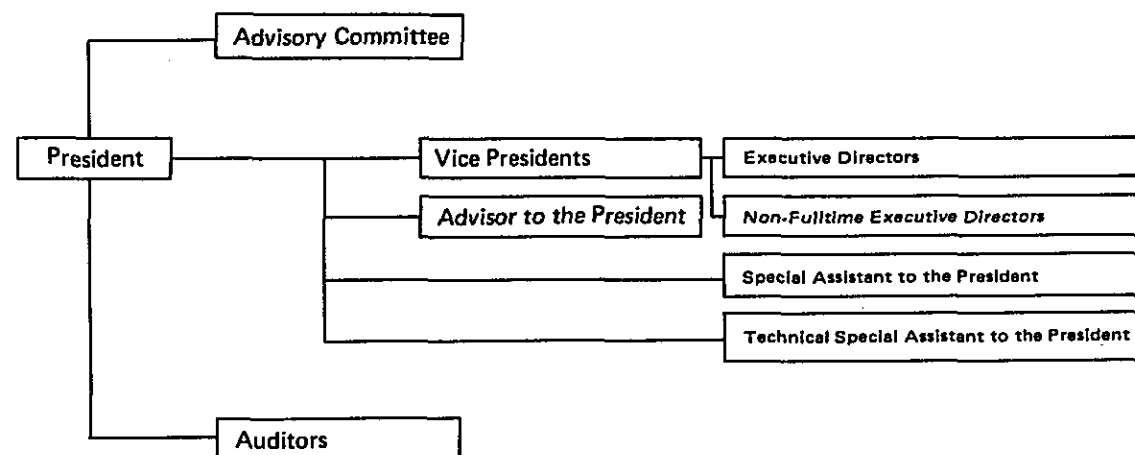
Officers and Advisors to the President

(as of October 1, 1978)

President	Shinsaku HOGEN
Vice Presidents	Takashi HISAMUNE Takeshi INOUE
Executive Directors	Yuzuru MURAKAMI Tatsuaki HIRAI Haruhisa SEGAWA Mitsuru NAGAO Masao HASEGAWA Akira ARIMATSU Kanji ENDO Shizuo KISHIDA Sakichi YOSHIKAWA Seikan SASAKI
(Non-Fulltime)	Masao FUJIOKA Shigeto YUUKI
Auditors	Saburo KIMOTO Kazuo ABE
Advisors to the President	Motojiro MORI Keiichi TATSUKE

Appendices 2

Organizational Chart (as of April 28, 1978)



Appendices 3

Addresses

1. Head Office

Japan International Cooperation Agency Shinjuku Mitsui Bldg. 2-1, Nishi-Shinjuku-ku, Tokyo	Tel.: 03 (346) 5311
Expert Training Institute c/o Economic Cooperation Centre Bldg. 42, Ichigaya Honmura-cho, Shinjuku-ku, Tokyo	Tel.: 03 (353) 2101
Automatic Data Processing Office c/o Economic Cooperation Centre Bldg. 42, Ichigaya Honmura-cho, Shinjuku-ku, Tokyo	Tel.: 03 (353) 2171
Japan Overseas Cooperation Volunteers (JOCV) 4-2-24, Hiroo, Shibuya-ku, Tokyo	Tel.: 03 (400) 7261
JOCV Training Institute	Tel.: 03 (400) 7261
JOCV General Training Institute 4-2-24, Hiroo, Shibuya-ku, Tokyo	Tel.: 03 (400) 7261
Intensive Language Training Institute, JOCV 3-1, Yoyogi, Kamizono-cho, Shibuya-ku, Tokyo Olympic Memorial Youth Centre	Tel.: 03 (468) 3388

2. Affiliated Organs

Tokyo International Centre 42-11, Ichigaya Honmura-cho, Shinjuku-ku, Tokyo	Tel.: 03 (267) 2311
Hachioji International Training Centre 2-31-2, Akatsuki-cho, Hachioji-shi, Tokyo	Tel.: 0426 (26) 5411
Osaka International Training Centre 5-1-28, Minamikasugaoka, Ibaraki-shi, Osaka	Tel.: 0726 (23) 0631
Nagoya International Training Centre 2-73, Kamenoi, Meito-ku, Nagoya-shi	Tel.: 052 (702) 1391

Kanagawa International Fisheries Training Centre 4500, Aza Banba, Nagai, Yokosuka-shi, Kanagawa-ken	Tel.: 0468 (57) 2251
Uchihara International Agricultural Training Centre 1398-1, Uchihara-machi, Higashiibaragi-gun, Ibaragi-ken	Tel.: 0292 (59) 2111
Hyogo International Centre 4-5-10, Ichinotani-cho, Suma-ku, Kobe-shi	Tel.: 078 (734) 5171
Emigration Centre 16-5 Nishi-machi, Isogo-ku, Yokohama-shi	Tel.: 045 (751) 1121
Emigrant Training Centre 4114, Mizonokuchi, Aza Kashiwakura, Oaza Miyagi-mura, Seta-gun, Gunma-ken	Tel.: 0272 (83) 3225
3. Branch Offices	
Hokkaido Branch Office c/o Kitaichijo Bldg., N.1, W.5, Chuo-ku, Sapporo-shi	Tel.: 011 (221) 6661
Sendai Branch Office c/o Miyagiken Suisan Kaikan, 3-4-10, Honcho, Sendai-shi	Tel.: 0222 (63) 0795
Tokyo Branch Office c/o Sumitomo Seimei Yotsuya Bldg., 8-2, Honshio-cho, Shinjuku-ku, Tokyo	Tel.: 03 (359) 8281
Nagoya Branch Office c/o Ken Sangyo Boekikan Nishikan, 2-4-7, Marunouchi, Naka-ku, Nagoya-shi	Tel.: 052 (221) 7103
Osaka Branch Office c/o Kyotomi Bldg., 2-38-10, Dozima Kami, Kita-ku, Osaka-shi	Tel.: 06 (345) 3621
Kobe Branch Office c/o Kokusai Kaikan, 8-1-6, Miyuki-dori, Fukiai-ku, Kobe-shi	Tel.: 078 (221) 6520
Hiroshima Branch Office c/o Ken Jichi Kaikan, 10-3, Moto-machi, Hiroshima-shi	Tel.: 0822 (21) 1588
Takamatsu Branch Office c/o Kanko Bldg., 5-1-24, Ban-cho, Takamatsu-shi	Tel.: 0878 (33) 0901
Fukuoka Branch Office c/o Shoko Kaigisho Bldg., 2-9-28, Hakata Ekimae, Hakata-ku, Fukuoka-shi	Tel.: 092 (411) 1846

- | | |
|---|------------------------|
| Kumamoto Branch Office
7th Floor Kumamoto Tokyo Seimei-kan, 1-4, Hanabata-cho,
Kumamoto-shi | Tel.: 0963 (22) 1315 |
| Okinawa Branch Office
3-10-102, Nishi, Naha-shi | Tel.: 0988 (68) 0136 |
| 4. Representative in Brazil | |
| Rua Barão do Flamengo, No. 22, Apt. 602
Flamengo, Rio de Janeiro, R. J., Brazil | Tel.: 245-9922 |
| 5. Overseas Offices | |
| Bangkok Office
c/o Embassy of Japan, 1674 New Petchburi Road, Bangkok 10,
Thailand | Tel.: 2526150 - 9 |
| Manila Office
375, Buendia Avenue Extension, Makati, Metro Manila, Philippines
(P.O. Box 1229 Makati Commercial Center) | Tel.: 85-82-91 |
| Singapore Office
c/o Embassy of Japan, 16, Nassim Road, Singapore 10, Singapore | Tel.: 2358855 |
| Jakarta Office
c/o Embassy of Japan, 24, Jalan Thamrin, Jakarta, Indonesia | Tel.: 350841 |
| New Delhi Office
c/o Embassy of Japan, 50-G, Chanakyapuri, New Delhi, India | Tel.: 694271 - 4 |
| Dacca Office
c/o Embassy of Japan, No. 1, Shantinagar, Dacca-2, Bangladesh
(P.O. Box 458) | Tel.: 402155
403156 |
| Teheran Office
c/o Embassy of Japan, Ave. Pahlavi, Nahid, Boulevard, No. 46,
Teheran, Iran, P.O. Box 348 | Tel.: 225437 - 40 |
| Nairobi Office
3rd Floor, Chal House, Koinange Street, P.O. Box 10542 Nairobi,
Kenya | Tel.: 25547
26252 |
| Kuala Lumpur Office
Room No. 409-411, 4th Floor, Wisma Central, Jalan Ampang,
Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia | Tel.: 290988 |

Mexico Office a/c Embajada del Japón, Paseo de la Reforma No. 395, Col. Cuauhtemoc, Mexico 5, D.F., Mexico	Tel.: 514-0029
Brasília Office c/o Embaixada do Japão, Avenida das Nações Lote 39, Brasília, D.F., Brasil (Caixa Postal, 07-0891)	Tel.: 242-6866
Riyadh Office Malaj Square 60th Street, Riyadh, Saudi Arabia (P.O. Box 4095 Riyadh)	Tel.: 61323
Lagos Office c/o Embassy of Japan, plot 24-25 Apese Street, Victoria Island, Lagos, Nigeria (P.M.B. 2111)	Tel.: 26268
Cairo Office No. 5, 3-A El-Nabatat Street, Garden City, Cairo (P.O. Box 2667) Arab Republic of Egypt	
Lima Office a/c Embajada del Japón, Avenida San Felipe 356, Jesús María, Lima, Perú (Apartado No. 3708)	Tel.: 61-40-41
Kathmandu Office c/o Embassy of Japan, Panipokhari, Kathmandu, Nepal (P.O. Box No. 264)	Tel.: 12730, 13264
Asuncion Office Mexico No. 449, Esquina 25 de Mayo, Asunción, Paraguay (Casilla de Correos No. 1121, Asunción, Paraguay)	Tel.: 9-2691, 9-2692
Buenos Aires Office Av. Belgrano No. 863, 10º piso, Oficina 20, 1092 Buenos Aires, Argentina	Tel.: 30-6212, 34-5835
Santa Cruz Office Av. Velarde No. 10, Santa Cruz, Bolivia (Casilla de Correos No. 555, Santa Cruz, Bolivia)	Tel.: 2-4163, 2-5339, 2-2245
Santo Domingo Office Calle Lea de Castro No. 16, Santo Domingo, República Dominicana (Apartado No. 1163 Santo Domingo, República Dominicana)	Tel.: 689-7677

6. Overseas Resident Offices

Field Office, Philippines 1342 Paz St, Paco, Manila, Philippines	Tel.: 59-11-87
Field Office, Malaysia c/o Embassy of Japan, AIA Building 6th Floor, Jalan Ampang, Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia	Tel.: 657770
Field Office, India c/o Embassy of Japan, 50-G, Chanakyapuri, New Delhi, India	Tel.: 694271
Field Office, Laos P.O. Box No. 826 Vientiane, Laos	Tel.: 2712
Field Office, Bangladesh House No. 275/G, Road No. 27, Dhanmandi, R.A. Dacca-5, Bangladesh	Tel.: 311632
Field Office, Nepal P.O. Box No. 450, Kathmandu, Nepal	Tel.: 15193
Field Office Ethiopia P.O. Box 5384 Addis Ababa, Ethiopia	Tel.: 446610, 449772
Field Office, Kenya P.O. Box No. 42039, Nairobi, Kenya	Tel.: 559443
Field Office, Zambia P.O. Box No. 27 Lusaka, Zambia	Tel.: 81962
Field Office, Tanzania P.O. Box No. 9450, Dar es Salaam, Tanzania	Tel.: 21593
Field Office, Malawi P.O. Box No. 30083, Chichiri, Blantyre, Malawi	Tel.: 34532
Field Office, Maroc No. 7 Rue D'anjou Debut Agdal, Rabat, Maroc	Tel.: 70087
Field Office, Tunisie Bureau des Volontaires Japonais de la Cooperation a L'etranger B.P. 1265 Tunis, Republique Tunisie	Tel.: 230268
Field Office, Western Samoa P.O. Box No. 1219, Apia, Western Samoa	Tel.: 875

Field Office, El Salvador Apartado Postal 1289, San Salvador, El Salvador C.A.	Tel.: 236609
Field Office, Republique Arabe Syrienne a/s Ambassade du Japon, Rue Kurd Ali Damascus, Republique Arabe Syrienne	Tel.: 339421
Field Office, Ghana c/o Embassy of Japan, P.O. Box 1637, Accra, Ghana	Tel.: 75616
Los Angeles Resident Office The Roosevelt Bldg. Room 928, 727 West 7th Street, Los Angeles, California 90017, U.S.A.	Tel.: 213-623-6026
Annex Office, Consulate General of Japan Suite 1910 P.O. Box 93, Royal Trust Tower, Toronto-Dominion Centre, Toronto, Ontario, Canada	Tel.: 364-1627

Appendices 4

(Translation)

JAPAN INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION AGENCY LAW

(Law No. 62, May 31, 1974)

(Partial Amendment Law No. 35, April 28, 1978)

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Chapter 1. General Provisions

(Purpose)

Article 1. The purpose of the Japan International Cooperation Agency is to carry out business necessary for implementing technical cooperation to overseas developing areas (hereafter referred to as "developing areas"), for promoting the implementation of cooperation extended by the Government of Japan in the form of capital grant to the Governments of developing areas and for promoting overseas cooperation activities of the youth; to facilitate, with a view to cooperating in social development as well as in the development of agriculture and forestry and of mining and manufacturing industry in developing areas and other areas, the supply of funds which are necessary for such development and difficult to be obtained from the Export-Import Bank of Japan or the Overseas Economic Cooperation Fund, conducting such other business as providing technical know-how together with the above supply of funds; further to conduct business necessary for smooth emigration to Central and South America and other areas; and thus to contribute towards social and economic development of these areas and promotion of international cooperation.

(Status of Juridical Person)

Article 2. The Japan International Cooperation Agency (hereafter referred to as "the Agency") shall be a juridical person.

(Office)

Article 3. The Agency shall have its principal Office in Tokyo.

2. The Agency may have its subordinate offices where necessary with the approval of the Minister for Foreign Affairs.

(Capital)

Article 4. The capital of the Agency shall be the amount of Four Billion Yen plus the sum contributed by the Government in accordance with the provisions of Paragraph 4 Article 6, Paragraph 4 Article 7, and Paragraph 5 Article 8 of the Bylaws. The entire amount of its capital shall be contributed by the Government.

2. The Government may, when it deems necessary, take additional contributions to the Agency within the limits of the budgetary appropriations.

3. The capital of the Agency shall be increased by the amount corresponding to the Government contributions made in accordance with the provision of the preceding paragraph.

(Registration)

Article 5. The Agency shall be registered as prescribed by Cabinet Order.

2. Matters to be registered in accordance with the preceding paragraph, can not be asserted against a third party unless registered.

(Limitation on Use of Name)

Article 6. No party other than the Agency may use the name of Japan International Cooperation Agency.

(Mutatis Mutandis Application of Civil Code)

Article 7. The provisions of Article 44 and Article 50 of the Civil Code (Law No. 89 of 1896) shall apply mutatis mutandis to the Agency.

Chapter 2. Officers and Staff

(Officers)

Article 8. The Agency shall have as its officers one President, two Vice Presidents, not more than twelve Directors, and not more than three Auditors.

2. The Agency may have not more than six non-fulltime Directors as its officers other than the Directors as provided for in the preceding paragraph.

(Function and Authority of Officers)

Article 9. The President shall represent the Agency and preside over its business.

2. The Vice President shall, as decided by the President, represent the Agency, manage the business of the Agency to assist the President, act on behalf of the President when he is unable to perform his functions, and assume the functions of the President when the presidency is vacant.

3. The Directors shall, as decided by the President, manage the business of the Agency to assist the President and the Vice Presidents act on behalf of the President and Vice Presidents when they are unable to perform their functions, and assume the functions of the President and Vice Presidents when the presidency and the vice presidency are vacant.

4. The Auditors shall inspect the business of the Agency.

5. The Auditors may submit their opinions to the President or the competent Ministers when they deem necessary on the basis of the results of inspection.

(Appointment of Officers)

Article 10. The President and the Auditors shall be appointed by the Minister for Foreign Affairs.

2. The Vice Presidents and the Directors shall be appointed by the President with the approval of the Minister for Foreign Affairs. Among those to be appointed as non-fulltime Directors, one shall be appointed from among the Directors of the Export-Import Bank of Japan and one from among the Directors of the Overseas Economic Cooperation Fund upon the recommendation of the President of the Export-Import Bank of Japan and the President of the Overseas Economic Cooperation Fund respectively.

(Terms of Officers)

Article 11. The terms of officers shall be four years. However, officers to fill vacancies shall hold office for the remainder of their predecessors' terms.

2. The officers may be reappointed.

(Disqualification of Officers)

Article 12. No one falling within the purview of any of the following items may become an officer of the Agency:

(1) Personnel of the Government or local public entities (except those in non-fulltime service);

(2) Those who have close interests in their business with the Agency, being engaged in manufacturing or sale of goods or in construction by contract, or their officers in case they are juridical persons (including those who hold, regardless of their titles, equal or higher authority or power as compared with these officers;

(3) Officers of organizations or associations composed of those specified in the preceding item (including those who hold, regardless of their titles, equal or higher authority or power as compared to those officers).

(Dismissal of Officers)

Article 13. The Minister for Foreign Affairs or the President shall dismiss any of the officers whom he has appointed in the event the officer has been within the purview of any of the items specified in the preceding Article.

2. The Minister for Foreign Affairs or the President may dismiss any of the officers whom he has appointed in the event the officer has fallen within the purview of any of the following items or has been deemed not competent as an officer.

(1) When it is recognized that mental or physical disability renders the officer incapable of performing his functions;

(2) When the officer has violated his duties.

3. The President shall obtain the approval of the Minister for Foreign Affairs when he dismisses an officer in accordance with the provisions of the preceding paragraph.

(Prohibition of Holding Concurrent Positions)

Article 14. Officer shall neither become an officer of a profit-making organization or engage in profit-making business. This provision shall not apply when the consent of the Minister for Foreign Affairs is given.

(Limitation on Right of Representation)

Article 15. The President or the Vice Presidents may not represent the Agency in matters where a conflict of interests between the Agency and these officers exists. In this case, the Agency shall be represented by an Auditor.

(Appointment of Agent)

Article 16. The President may appoint from among the officers or staff of the Agency an agent who shall be vested with the authority to conduct all the judicial and non-judicial acts in relation to the business of subordinate offices of the Agency.

(Appointment of Staff)

Article 17. The President shall appoint the staff of the Agency.

(Status of Officers and Staff as Public Service Personnel)

Article 18. In the application of the Criminal Code of Japan (Law No. 45 of 1907) and other penal provisions, the officers and staff of the Agency shall be regarded as personnel engaged in public service provided for by law.

Chapter 3. Management Advisory Council

(Management Advisory Council)

Article 19. The Agency shall have Management Advisory Council.

2. The Management Advisory Council shall deliberate on matters of importance with regard to the management of the business of the Agency at the request of the President.
3. The Management Advisory Council may state its opinions to the President with regard to the management of the business of the Agency.
4. The Management Advisory Council shall be composed of no more than forty members.

(Council Members)

Article 20. Council members shall be appointed by the President with the approval of the Minister for Foreign Affairs from among those who possess knowledge and experience necessary for proper management of the business of the Agency.

2. The term of council members shall be two years.
3. Council members may be reappointed.
4. The provisions of Paragraphs 2 and 3 of Article 13 shall apply mutatis mutandis to the council members.

Chapter 4. Business

(Scope of Business)

Article 21. The Agency shall carry out the following business in order to achieve the purposes stated in Article 1:

(1) To carry out the following business necessary for implementing technical cooperation based upon treaties or other international agreements (except those which fall within the purview of business specified in d., Item 3 below):

- a. To provide trainees from developing areas with technical training, and to establish and manage training facilities and housing facilities for the trainees;
- b. To dispatch personnel to developing areas for technical cooperation;
- c. To grant equipment machinery and materials for technical cooperation related to the business specified in b. above or for other technical cooperation to developing areas;
- d. To carry out business necessary for the establishment and management of technical cooperation centers such as to dispatch personnel or provide machineries and equipments needed for such centers to be established in developing areas;
- e. To conduct basic surveys in relation to development programmes for public interests in developing areas;

(1)-2 To carry out the following business necessary for promoting the implementation of cooperation extended in the form of capital grant (cooperation rendered by a grant of capital; hereinafter referred to as "the Capital Grant Assistance") to the governments of developing areas under treaties or other international agreements:

- a. To carry out surveys, good-offices, liaisons and other business necessary for the conclusion of contracts related to the Capital Grant Assistance to be extended for the purpose of improving facilities (including the procurement of facilities as well as equipments and materials necessary for the maintenance and operation of the facilities; including ships hereafter

in this Item) which are for technical cooperation under treaties or other international agreements or projects closely related thereto.

b. To conduct necessary surveys on the situation of the implementation of the contracts referred to in a. above.

(2) To carry out the following business in order to promote and assist the overseas activities of the youth whose purpose is to cooperate, in unity with the people of developing areas, in the economic and social development of those areas (referred to as "overseas cooperation activities" hereafter in this Item):

a. To recruit, select and train the youth aspiring to overseas cooperation activities, as well as to establish and manage the facilities for their training;

b. To despatch the youth selected and trained as provided for in a. above to developing areas on the basis of treaties or other international agreements;

c. To disseminate knowledge and promote the people's understanding regarding overseas cooperation activities;

(3) To carry out the following business in order to cooperate in social development as well as in the development of agriculture and forestry and of mining and manufacturing industry in developing areas and other areas:

a. To provide loans of funds or to provide surety for liabilities in connection with borrowing of funds, required for construction and improvement of related facilities (referred to as "construction of related facilities" in the next Article) which, while contributing toward the development of the surrounding areas, become necessary concomitant to development projects of construction and improvement of such facilities as those in culture, transportation, communication, health, living environments, useful for promotion of the welfare of the inhabitants in developing areas, as well as development projects in agriculture and forestry or mining and manufacturing industry in developing areas and other areas (referred to as "development projects" in this and the next Articles);

b. To provide loans of funds, to provide surety for liabilities incurred in connection with borrowing of funds or to invest to supply funds, required for experimental projects in development projects (excluding mining in petroleum [inclusive of oil-sand and oil-shale], combustible natural gas and metallic minerals, and manufacturing industry), accomplishment of which is deemed difficult unless carried out in combination with a technical renovation or development or such other project as prescribed as equivalent thereto by Cabinet Order (referred to as "experimental and other projects" in the next Article);

c. To carry out projects, on the basis of treaties or other international agreements, to construct and improve facilities and others contributing toward social development as well as the development of agriculture and forestry and of mining and manufacturing industry in developing areas (limited to the projects as prescribed by Cabinet Order, and referred to as "projects to construct and improve facilities, etc." in the next Article), which are entrusted by governments, local public entities or other public entities in the developing areas on the basis of treaties or other international agreements;

d. To conduct survey and provide technical guidance necessary for projects for which loans or surety are provided, or investments are made in accordance with the provision of a. or b. above;

e. To provide technical guidance necessary for the development projects at the request of

Japanese corporations (including foreign corporations in which Japanese corporations invest) or Japanese nationals engaged in such development projects, if deemed appropriate without hindering execution of the business as provided for in Item 1 and d. above;

(4) To carry out the following business in order to provide emigrants with assistance, guidance and others in a coordinated manner within and outside the country;

a. To conduct survey, disseminate knowledge, give counsel, and exercise good offices with regard to emigration;

b. To conduct training and courses for emigrants, to provide them with passage-money, outfitting expense and other expenses, and to render such assistance and guidance as providing housing facilities for passage and escort service;

c. To give counsel and guidance to emigrants abroad with regard to emigrants' projects, occupation, and other matters related to emigrants' living in general;

d. To provide emigrants abroad with welfare facilities and other assistance necessary for the settlement of emigrants;

e. To acquire, prepare, maintain and transfer land for the settlement of emigrants, and to help emigrants in the acquisition of such land;

f. To provide emigrants or their organizations engaged abroad in agricultural, fishery, manufacturing or other projects with loans of funds or with surety for the liabilities incurred in connection with the borrowing of funds necessary for such projects, or to invest to supply funds necessary for the projects as prescribed by Cabinet Order from among such projects;

g. To provide those (except emigrants and their organizations) engaged abroad in agricultural, fishery, manufacturing or other projects which are recognized to contribute toward the settlement and stability of emigrants with loans necessary for such projects, or to invest to supply funds necessary for the projects as prescribed by Cabinet Order from among such projects;

(5) To cultivate and secure personnel necessary for execution of the business as provided for in Item 1 and d. and e., Item 3;

(6) To carry out the business incidental to those specified in the preceding items;

(7) To carry out the business necessary to achieve the purposes stated in Article 1 other than those specified in the preceding items.

2. The Agency shall obtain the approval of the competent Minister, when it carries out the business specified in Item 7 of the preceding paragraph.

Article 22. With regard to the business specified in the following items, the Agency may carry out such business only when the conditions as specified in such items are satisfied:

(1) The business specified in a., Item 3, Paragraph 1 of the preceding Article; when it fall within the purview of the following a. and b.

a. That, with regard to the said development projects, the Export-Import Bank of Japan, the Overseas Economic Cooperation Fund, the Agency, or other organizations as prescribed by Cabinet Order makes loans, surety or investments (hereafter referred to as "loans, etc.") for them.

b. That, with regard to the said construction of related facilities, it is deemed difficult that the Export-Import Bank of Japan or the Overseas Economic Cooperation Fund makes loans, etc. for them.

(2) The business specified in b., Item 3, Paragraph 1 of the preceding Article; when, with regard to the said experimental and other projects, it is deemed difficult that the Export-Import

Bank of Japan and the Overseas Economic Cooperation Fund makes loans, etc. for them.

(3) The business specified in c., Item 3, Paragraph 1 of the preceding Article; when, with regard to the said projects to construct and improve facilities, etc., it is recognized that no appropriate entity for their implementation exists either in Japan or in the said developing area other than the Agency.

(Policy for Execution of Business)

Article 23. The competent Minister shall prescribe every business year the policy for execution of business specified in the items in Paragraph 1 of Article 21 and direct it to the Agency prior to the beginning of the said business year.

2. In the event the competent Minister makes any change in the contents of the policy for execution of business directed under the provision of the preceding Paragraph, he shall issue his direction regarding such change at each time it occurs.

(Commissioning the Business)

Article 24. With regard to the business specified in the following items, the Agency may commission a part of the said business to the parties as specified in the said items only when it obtains the approval of the competent Minister.

(1) The business specified in a. and b., Item 3, Paragraph 1 of Article 21 and other business of loans, etc.; financial institutions.

(2) The business specified in Items 1, 2 and 4, Paragraph 1 of Article 21 (except those which fall within the purview of the business specified in the preceding item); local public entities and other parties.

2. In the event the approval of the competent Minister has been obtained with regard to the business specified in Item 1 of the preceding paragraph in accordance with the provisions of the said paragraph, the financial institutions as provided for in the said Item may be commissioned to carry out the business so approved, notwithstanding the provisions of any other laws.

3. The officers or staff of the financial institutions commissioned to carry out the business in accordance with the provisions of Item 1, Paragraph 1 above (hereafter referred to as "commissioned financial institutions") who are engaged in the said business on commission shall be regarded as personnel engaged in public service provided for by law in the application of the Criminal Code of Japan and other penal provisions.

(Statement on Business Procedure)

Article 25. The Agency shall prepare its statement on business procedure at the commencement of the business and obtain the approval of the competent Minister. The same provision shall apply to any change thereof.

2. The matters to be included in the statement on business procedure as provided for in the preceding paragraph shall be prescribed by ordinance of the competent Ministry.

Chapter 5. Finance and Accounting

(Business Year)

Article 26. The business year of the Agency shall commence on April 1 of every year and end on March 31 of the following year.

(Approval of Business Plan, etc.)

Article 27. The Agency shall prepare its business plan, budget, and funding plan for every business year and obtain the approval of the Minister for Foreign Affairs prior to the beginning of the said business year. The same provision shall apply to any change thereof.

(Financial Statements)

Article 28. The Agency shall prepare to inventory, balance sheet and statement of profit and loss (hereafter referred to as "financial statements" in this Article) for every business year and submit them to obtain the approval of the Minister for Foreign Affairs within four months after the end of the said business year.

2. The Minister for Foreign Affairs may, at the request of the Agency, extend the period as provided for in the preceding paragraph by not more than two months when he recognizes that unavoidable circumstances exist.

3. In submitting financial statements in accordance with the provisions of Paragraph 1 above to the Minister for Foreign Affairs, the Agency shall attach thereto the report on its business for the said business year and the report on settlement of accounts for the same year prepared according to the budgetary divisions, together with the opinions of the auditors on the financial statements and the report on settlement of accounts.

(Divisions of Accounts)

Article 29. The Agency shall make the following accounts separate from others, maintaining special accounts for each, as prescribed by Cabinet Order:

(1) An account concerning the business specified in a. and b., Item 3, Paragraph 1 of Article 21 and the business incidental thereto.

(2) An account concerning the business specified in c., Item 3, Paragraph 1 of Article 21 and the business incidental thereto.

(3) An account concerning the business specified in e., Item 4, Paragraph 1 of Article 21 and the business incidental thereto.

(4) An account concerning the business specified in f. and g., Item 4, Paragraph 1 of Article 21 and the business incidental thereto.

(Disposal of Profit and Loss and Payment into the Treasury)

Article 30. When profits have accrued in the accounts of profit and loss for every business year, the Agency shall cover therewith the losses carried over from the preceding business year, and, if there still remains a surplus, shall set aside as a reserve out of the said surplus the amount calculated according to the criteria as prescribed by Cabinet Order.

2. When the losses have been caused in the accounts of profit and loss for every business year, the Agency shall cover them by reducing the reserve as provided for in the preceding Paragraph, and, if there still remains a deficit, shall record the amount of deficit as a loss to be carried over.

3. When there remains a surplus after the reduction of the amount set aside as a reserve in accordance with the provisions of Paragraph 1 above from the amount of surplus as provided for in the same paragraph, the Agency shall pay the surplus into the Treasury.

4. The method of calculating the profits as provided for in Paragraph 1 above, the procedures for making payment into the Treasury as provided for in the preceding paragraph and other necessary matters related to the said payment as provided for in the said paragraph shall be prescribed by Cabinet Order.

(Loans and Japan International Cooperation Agency Bonds)

Article 31. The Agency may, with the approval of the Minister for Foreign Affairs, obtain short-term of long-term loans, or issue Japan International Cooperation Agency Bonds (hereinafter referred to as "Bonds").

2. The short-term loans as provided for in the preceding paragraph shall be repaid within the same business year. However, the loan may be converted into a new loan with the approval of the Minister for Foreign Affairs only up to the limit of the amount that cannot be repayed due to lack of funds.

3. The short-term loans converted in accordance with the proviso of the preceding paragraph shall be repaid within one year.

4. Any bond holder as provided for in Paragraph 1 above shall have the right to have his claim satisfied in preference to other creditors with regard to the property of the Agency.

5. With regard to the order of preferential rights the right as provided for in the preceding paragraph shall be next to the general preferential rights as provided for in the Civil Code.

6. The Agency may commission the whole or a part of the business related to the issuance of bonds to a bank or a trust company with the approval of the Minister for Foreign Affairs.

7. The provisions of Articles 309 to 311 inclusive of the Commercial Code (Law No. 48 of 1899) shall apply mutatis mutandis to the bank or the trust company commissioned in accordance with the provisions of the preceding paragraph.

8. Necessary matters related to Bonds other than those prescribed by the Paragraph 1 and Paragraphs 4 to 7 inclusive shall be prescribed by Cabinet Order.

(Surety of Liability)

Article 32. Notwithstanding the provisions of Article 3 of the Law for the Restriction of the Financial Aid of the Government to Corporation (Law No. 24 of 1946), the Government may provide surety for the liabilities incurred by the Agency in connection with long-term loans or Bonds (except the liabilities for which the Cabinet may enter into surety contract in accordance with the provisions of Article 2 of the Law for Special Measures of Inducing Foreign Investment from International Bank for Reconstruction and Development, etc. (Law No. 51 of 1953)) up to the limit of the amount approved by the Diet.

(Repayment Plan)

Article 33. The Agency shall make repayment plans for long-term loans and Bonds and obtain the approval of the Minister for Foreign Affairs every business year.

(Use of Surplus Funds)

Article 34. The Agency shall not use any surplus funds of business except by the following means.

(1) Acquisition of national bonds and other securities designated by the Minister for Foreign Affairs.

(2) Deposit with the Trust Fund Bureau.

(3) Deposit with banks or other financial institutions designated by the Minister for Foreign Affairs, or deposit as postal savings.

(4) Monetary trust with a bank engaging in trust business or with a trust company.

(Limitation on Disposal of Property, etc.)

Article 35. When the Agency transfers, exchanges, or mortgages important properties designated by ordinance of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, it shall obtain the approval of the Minister for Foreign Affairs.

(Criterion for Payment of Salary and Retirement Allowance)

Article 36. When the Agency sets up criterion for payment of salaries and retirement allowances for its officers and staff, it shall obtain the approval of the Minister for Foreign Affairs. The same provision shall apply to any change thereof.

(Delegation to Ordinance of Ministry of Foreign Affairs)

Article 37. Necessary matters related to finance and accounting of the Agency other than those prescribed by the provisions of this law and ordinances based thereon shall be prescribed by ordinance of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

Chapter 6. Supervision

(Supervision)

Article 38. The competent Ministers shall supervise the Agency.

2. The competent Ministers may give to the Agency orders necessary for supervision with regard to its business, when they deem necessary for execution of this law.

(Report and Inspection)

Article 39. The competent Ministers may, when they deem necessary for execution of this law, cause the Agency or its commissioned financial institutions to report on its business and on the state of its assets, or have their officials enter into the offices or other places of business of the Agency or its commissioned financial institutions to inspect the state of business, or books, documents or any other necessary materials, provided, however, in case of the commissioned financial institutions these powers shall be limited to the scope of the said commissioned business.

2. In the event the officials make spot inspection in accordance with the provisions of the preceding paragraph, they shall carry with them certificates identifying their status and show them to the persons concerned.

3. The power of spot inspection as provided for in Paragraph 1 above shall not be construed as recognized for criminal investigation.

Chapter 7. Miscellaneous Provisions

(Liaison, etc.)

Article 40. The Agency shall maintain close liaison with local public entities with regard to its business specified in Items 1, 2 and 4, Paragraph 1 of Article 21.

2. Local public entities shall endeavor to cooperate with the Agency with regard to the management of the business as provided for in the preceding paragraph.

(Dissolution)

Article 41. The dissolution of the Agency shall be prescribed by law.

(Consultation)

Article 42. The Minister for Foreign Affairs shall consult with the Minister of Finance in the following cases:

(1) When he is to give his approval as provided for in Article 27, Paragraph 1, the proviso of Paragraph 2 or Paragraph 6 of Article 31, Article 33 or Article 35.

(2) When he is to give his consent as provided for in Paragraph 1 of Article 28 or Article 36.

(3) When he is to make the designation as provided for in Item 1 of 3 of Article 34.

(4) When he is to prescribe ordinance of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs in accordance with the provisions of Article 35 or Article 37.

2. The competent Ministers shall consult with the Minister of Finance in the following cases:

(1) When they are to give their approval as provided for in Paragraph 2 of Article 21, Paragraph 1 of Article 24, or Paragraph 1 of Article 25.

(2) When they are to prescribe the policy for execution of business in accordance with the provisions of Article 23 or make a change thereof.

(3) When they are to prescribe ordinance of the competent Ministries in accordance with the provisions of Paragraph 2 of Article 25.

3. The competent Minister (limited to the cases in which the Minister for Foreign Affairs is to function as the competent Minister in accordance with the provisions of Item 2, Paragraph 1 of the following Article) shall consult with the heads of the administrative organizations concerned (except the Minister of Finance) in the following cases, provided, however, in case of Item 1 below, such consultation shall be limited to the matters related to the business specified in Items 1, 3 or 5, Paragraph 1 of Article 21, or the business specified in Item 4 of the same paragraph (including the business related thereto specified in Item 7 of the same paragraph):

(1) When he is to prescribe the policy for execution of business in accordance with the provisions of Article 23 or make a change thereof.

(2) When he is to give his approval as provided for in Paragraph 2 of Article 21 (limited to the business specified in Item 4, Paragraph 1 of the same article).

4. The competent Ministers (limited to the cases in which the Minister for Foreign Affairs and the Minister of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries are to function as the competent Ministers in accordance with the provisions of Item 3, Paragraph 1 of the following Article) shall consult with the Minister of International Trade and Industry in the following cases, provided, however, such consultation shall be limited to the matters related to the business specified in a., Item 3, Paragraph 1 of Article 21:

(1) When they are to prescribe the policy for execution of business in accordance with the provisions of Article 23 or make a change thereof.

(2) When they are to give their approval as provided for in Paragraph 1 of Article 25.

(Competent Ministers, etc.)

Article 43. The competent Ministers as provided for in this law shall be defined as follows:

(1) For the matters related to the officers and staff, finance and accounting, and other administrative business: the Minister for Foreign Affairs.

(2) For the matters related to the business specified in Items 1, 2 and 4, Paragraph 1 of

Article 21 and the matters related to the business specified in Item 3 and Items 5 to 7 inclusive of the same paragraph (except the matters specified in the next Item and Item 4 below): the Minister for Foreign Affairs.

(3) For the matters related to the business, regarding the development of agriculture and forestry, specified in Item 3, Paragraph 1 of Article 21 and the business related thereto specified in Item 5 of the same paragraph and further the business related thereto specified in Items 6 and 7 of the same paragraph: the Minister for Foreign Affairs and the Minister of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries.

(4) For the matters related to the business, regarding the development of mining and manufacturing industry, specified in Item 3, Paragraph 1 of Article 21 and the business related thereto specified in Item 5 of the same paragraph and further the business related thereto specified in Items 6 and 7 of the same paragraph: the Minister for Foreign Affairs and the Minister of International Trade and Industry.

2. The ordinances of the competent Ministries as provided for in this Law shall be the ordinances issued by the competent Ministers specified in each Item of the preceding paragraph with regard to the matters specified in each corresponding Item of the same paragraph.

Chapter 8. Penal Provisions

(Penal Provisions)

Article 44. In case the Agency or the commissioned financial institutions has failed to make a report or made a false report as provided for in Paragraph 1 of Article 39, or has refused, prevented, or evaded the inspection as provided for in the same paragraph, any of their officers or staff who has committed such a violation shall be punished by a fine of not more than 50,000 yen.

Article 45. In such cases falling within the purview of any of the following Items, any officer of the Agency who has committed such a violation shall be punished by a non-penal fine of not more than 30,000 yen:

(1) When the Agency has failed to obtain the approval or consent which must be obtained from the Minister for Foreign Affairs or the competent Ministers in accordance with this Law.

(2) When it has neglected to register in violation of the provisions of Cabinet Order as provided for in Paragraph 1 of Article 5.

(3) When it has engaged in any other business than those as provided for in Paragraph 1 of Article 21.

(4) When it has used surplus funds in violation of the provisions of Article 34.

(5) When it has violated the orders of the competent Ministers as provided for in Paragraph 2 of Article 38.

Article 46. Any one who has violated the provisions of Article 6 shall be punished by a non-penal fine of not more than 10,000 yen.

Bylaws

(Date of Enforcement)

Article 1. This Law shall come into force as from the date of its promulgation. However, the provisions of Articles 14 to 25 inclusive of the Bylaws shall come into force as from the date to be prescribed by Cabinet Order within the period not exceeding 6 months counting from the date of the promulgation of this Law.

(Establishment of the Agency)

Article 2. The Minister for Foreign Affairs shall designate the persons to be President or Auditors of the Agency.

2. The persons designated to be President or Auditors in accordance with the provisions of the preceding paragraph shall be deemed to have been appointed President or Auditors respectively at the time of the establishment of the Agency in accordance with the provisions of this Law.

Article 3. The Minister for Foreign Affairs shall appoint organizing members to carry out business concerning the establishment of the Agency.

2. The organizing members shall request the Government to make payment of its contribution without delay upon the completion of preparation for establishment of the Agency.

3. The organizing member shall, as of the date when the contribution has been paid in, transfer its business to the person designated to be President in accordance with the provisions of Paragraph 1 of the preceding Article.

Article 4. The person designated to be President in accordance with the provisions of Paragraph 1 of the preceding Article shall register without delay the establishment as prescribed by Cabinet Order when he has taken over the business in accordance with the provision of Paragraph 3 of the preceding Article.

Article 5. The Agency shall come into existence upon the registration of its establishment.

(Dissolution of Overseas Technical Cooperation Agency, etc.)

Article 6. The Overseas Technical Cooperation Agency shall be dissolved at the time of the establishment of the Agency and all the rights and obligations shall be at this time inherited by the Agency.

2. The business year of the Overseas Technical Cooperation Agency which begins on April 1, 1974 shall end as of the date immediately preceding the day of the dissolution of the Overseas Technical Cooperation Agency.

3. The Overseas Technical Cooperation Agency's settlement of accounts, inventory, balance sheet, and statement of profit and loss for the business year which begins on April 1, 1974 shall be made in accordance with the precedents.

4. When the Agency has assumed all the rights and duties of the Overseas Technical Cooperation Agency in accordance with the provisions of Paragraph 1, above, the amount corresponding to the Government contribution to the Overseas Technical Cooperation Agency at the time of the succession shall be deemed to have been subscribed to the Agency by the Government upon its establishment.

5. When the Overseas Technical Cooperation Agency is to be dissolved in accordance with the provisions of Paragraph 1 above, matters with regard to registration of its dissolution shall be prescribed by Cabinet Order.

(Dissolution of Japan Emigration Service, etc.)

Article 7. The Japan Emigration Service shall be dissolved at the time of the establishment of the Agency and all the rights and obligations shall be at this time inherited by the Agency.

2. The business year of the Japan Emigration Service which began on April 1, 1974 shall end as of the date immediately preceding the day of the dissolution of the Japan Emigration Service.

3. The Japan Emigration Service's settlement of accounts, inventory, balance sheet, and statement of profit and loss for the business year which begins on April 1, 1974 shall be made in accordance with the precedents.

4. When the Agency has assumed all the rights and obligations of the Japan Emigration Service in accordance with the provisions of the Paragraph 1 above, the amount corresponding to the Government contribution to the Japan Emigration Service at the time of the succession shall be deemed to have been subscribed to the Agency by the Government upon its establishment.

5. When the Japan Emigration Service is to be dissolved in accordance with the provisions of Paragraph 1 above, matters with regard to registration of its dissolution shall be prescribed by Cabinet Order.

(Inheritance from Japan Overseas Development Corporation, etc.)

Article 8. The Japan Overseas Development Corporation; a foundation established on February 1, 1970 (referred to as the "Corporation" hereafter in this Article) may propose, in accordance with the provisions of the Corporation's Statute, to the organizing members, to the effect that the Agency shall inherit, among the rights and obligations of the Corporation at the time of the establishment of the Agency, such rights and obligations which have come to belong to the Corporation as a result of the execution of such business concerning agriculture, forestry, mining and manufacturing industry among those specified in Items 1 and 2 of Article 4 of the Corporation's Statute as of February 1, 1974 and other business related thereto (referred to as "inherited business" hereafter in this Article).

2. The organizing members shall apply for the approval of the Minister for Foreign Affairs and the Minister of International Trade and Industry without delay upon receipt of the proposal as provided for in the preceding paragraph.

3. When the approval under the preceding paragraph has been granted, all the rights and obligations which have come to belong to the Corporation as a result of the execution of inherited business shall be deemed to have been inherited by the Agency at the time of the establishment of the Agency.

4. Upon inheritance of the rights and obligations as provided for in the preceding paragraph, the cash loan to the amount of 7,450 million yen which have been made available to the Corporation by the Japan External Trade Organization, to be used for as necessary funds to execute the inherited business prior to the establishment of the Agency (hereafter referred to as the "cash loan from the Japan External Trade Organization") shall be deemed to have been repaid as of the date of the succession.

5. Upon repayment of the cash loan from the Japan External Trade Organization in accordance with the provisions of the preceding paragraph, the amount corresponding to the amount

to have been repaid shall be deemed to have been contributed to the Agency by the Government at the time of the establishment of the Agency.

6. Upon repayment of the cash loan from the Japan External Trade Organization in accordance with the provisions of Paragraph 4 above, the capital of the Japan External Trade Organization and the Government contributions to the Japan External Trade Organization shall be reduced respectively at that time by the amount corresponding to the amount of the cash loan from the Japan External Trade Organization which is deemed to have been repaid.

(Tax Exemption)

Article 9. When the Agency inherits the rights in accordance with the provisions of Paragraph 1, Article 6 and Paragraph 1 of Article 7 of the Bylaws, real estate acquisition tax, special land holding tax, or motor vehicle acquisition tax shall not be imposed on the real estate or motor vehicles which are to be acquired through the above inheritance.

2. When the Agency inherited the rights in accordance with the provisions of Paragraph 1 of Article 6 and Paragraph 1 of Article 7 of the Bylaws special land holding tax shall not be imposed on the land which was acquired by the Overseas Technical Cooperation Agency or by the Japan Emigration Service prior to January 1, 1969 and which is to be inherited through the above inheritance.

(Transitional Measures Resulting from the Dissolution of the Overseas Technical Cooperation Agency, etc.)

Article 10. With regard to the individuals who are actually employed as staff of the Overseas Technical Cooperation Agency or the Japan Emigration Service at the time of their dissolution or the individuals who are actually employed as staff of the Japan External Trade Organization at the time of the Agency's establishment, and have become staff of the Agency without interruption, only when the Agency falls within the purview of a financial corporation and others in accordance with the provisions of Paragraph 1 of Article 7 - 2 of the Government Service Personnel Retirement Allowance Law (Law No. 182 of 1953), the provisions of Paragraph 9 and Paragraph 12 of the Bylaws to the Partial Amendment Law of the Government Service Personnel Retirement Allowance Law (Law No. 30 of 1973) will apply to these individuals by interpreting "after serving" in Paragraph 9 to mean "after having served and without interruption serving as an employee of the Japan International Cooperation Agency", and by interpreting "the individual provided for in Paragraph 9" of the Bylaws to mean "the individual provided for in Paragraph 9 of the Bylaws, which is to apply by being interpreted in accordance with the provisions of Article 10 of the Bylaws to the Japan International Cooperation Agency Law (Law No. 62 of 1974)."

(Transitional Measures Concerning Restriction to Use of the Name, etc.)

Article 11. To any party actually using the name of the Japan International Cooperation Agency at the time of the enforcement of this Law, the provision of Article 6 of this Law shall not apply for the period of six months after the enforcement of this Law.

Article 12. The initial business year of the Agency shall, notwithstanding the provision of Article 26 of Law, begin on the day of its establishment and end on March 31, 1975.

Article 13. With regard to the business plans, budget and funding plan for the initial business year

of the Agency, "prior to the commencement of each business year" in Article 27 of the Law shall read "without delay after the Agency's establishment."

(Abolishment of the Overseas Technical Cooperation Agency Law, etc.)

Article 14. The laws listed below shall be abolished:

- (1) The Overseas Technical Cooperation Agency Law (Law No. 120 of 1962)
- (2) The Japan Emigration Service Law (Law No. 124 of 1963)

(Transitory Measure Resulting from the Abolition of the Overseas Technical Cooperation Agency Law, etc.)

Article 15. Application of penal provisions against acts of violation of the provisions of the Overseas Technical Cooperation Agency Law or the Japan Emigration Service Law prior to the abolition thereof, which have been committed before the enforcement of the provisions of the preceding Article, shall be made in accordance with the precedents.

(Partial Amendment of the Law Concerning Special Measures for Promotion of Local Finance Reconstruction)

Article 16. The Law Concerning Special Measures for Promotion of Local Finance Reconstruction (Law No. 195 of 1955) shall be partially amended as follows:

"Japan Emigration Service" shall be deleted and "or Livestock Industry Promotion Corporation" shall be amended to read "Livestock Industry Promotion Corporation or the Japan International Cooperation Agency" in Paragraph 2 of Article 24.

(Partial Amendment of the Income Tax Law)

Article 17. The Income Tax Law (Law No. 33 of 1965) shall be partially amended as follows:
The entry on the Japan Emigration Service and the entry on the Overseas Technical Cooperation Agency shall be deleted and the following entry shall be added next to the entry on the Japan National Tourist Organization in Table 1., (1).

Japan International Cooperation Agency

The Japan International Cooperation Agency Law
(Law No. 62 of 1974)

(Partial Amendment of the Corporation Tax Law)

Article 18. The Corporation Tax Law (Law No. 34 of 1965) shall be partially amended as follows:
The entry on the Japan Emigration Service and the entry on the Overseas Technical Cooperation Agency shall be deleted and the following entry shall be added next to the entry on the Japan National Tourist Organization in Table 1., (1).

Japan International Cooperation Agency

The Japan International Cooperation Agency Law
(Law No. 62 of 1974)

(Partial Amendment of the Stamp Tax Law)

Article 19. The Stamp Tax Law (Law No. 23 of 1967) shall be partially amended as follows:
The entry on the Japan Emigration Service and the entry on the Overseas Technical Cooperation Agency shall be deleted and the following entry shall be added next to the entry on the Japan National Tourist Organization in Table 2.

Japan International Cooperation Agency

The Japan International Cooperation Agency Law
(Law No. 62 of 1974)

(Partial Amendment of the Recording and Licence Tax Law)

Article 20. The Recording and Licence Tax Law (Law No. 35 of 1967) shall be partially amended as follows:

The entry on the Japan Emigration Service and the entry on the Overseas Technical Cooperation Agency in Table 2 shall be deleted. The following entry shall be added next to Paragraph 7 of Table 3:

7-2 Japan International Cooperation Agency

The Japan International Cooperation Agency Law
(Law No. 62 of 1974)

Registration or recording listed under Items 1 through 18 in Table 1 (except registration or recording for preserving, establishing or transferring priority rights, rights of pledges, or mortgages for the purpose of carrying out the business provided for under a. or b. (Scope of Business), Item 3, Paragraph 1 of Article 21 of the Japan International Cooperation Agency Law (except such business to be prescribed by Cabinet Order among the business provided for under a. of the same Item))

With regard to registration or recording for preserving, establishing, or transferring priority rights, rights of pledges, or mortgages, limited to cases where such documents are attached as prescribed by the Ministry of Finance Ordinance in order to prove to be the registration or recording in the above column.

(Partial Amendment of the Local Tax Law)

Article 21. The Local Tax Law (Law No. 226 of 1950) shall be partially amended as follows:

The entry on "the Overseas Technical Cooperation Agency and the Japan Emigration Service" shall be deleted and "and the Japan Craft Inspection Organization" shall be amended to read "the Japan Craft Inspection Organization and the Japan International Cooperation Agency" in Item 3, Paragraph 1 of Article 72-4.

The following Item shall be added next to Item 20, Paragraph 1 of Article 73-4:

"20-2 Such real estate as prescribed by Cabinet Order to be used by the Agency in the business provided for in Items 1, 2 or 4, Paragraph 1 of Article 21 of the Japan International Cooperation Agency Law (Law No. 62 of 1974)".

(Partial Amendment of the Administrative Management Agency Establishment Law)

Article 22. The Administrative Management Agency Establishment Law (Law No. 77 of 1948) shall be partially amended as follows:

The entry on the "Overseas Technical Cooperation Agency, Japan Emigration Service" shall be amended to read "Japan International Cooperation Agency" in Item 12 of Article 2.

(Partial Amendment of the Law Concerning Establishment of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs)

Article 23. The Ministry of Foreign Affairs Establishment Law (Law No. 283 of 1951) shall be

partially amended as follows:

Item 25, Paragraph 1 of Article 7 shall be amended to read:

"25 Matters concerning supervision of the Japan International Cooperation Agency (limited to matters concerning emigration)"

Item 6 of Article 10-2 shall be amended to read as follows:

"6 Matters concerning supervision of the Japan International Cooperation Agency (except matters concerning emigration)"

(Partial Amendment of the Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries Establishment Law)

Article 24. The Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries Establishment Law (Law No. 53 of 1949) shall be partially amended as follows:

The following Item shall be added next to Item 14, Paragraph 1 of Article 8:

"14-2 To conduct guidance and supervision of the Japan International Cooperation Agency"

(Partial Amendment of the Ministry of International Trade and Industry Establishment Law)

Article 25. The Ministry of International Trade and Industry Establishment Law (Law No. 275 of 1952) shall be partially amended as follows:

The following Item shall be added next to Item 6, Paragraph 1 of Article 8:

"6-2 Matters concerning the Japan International Cooperation Agency"

"Item 6-2" shall be added under "Item 6" in Paragraph 3 of Article 8.

Bylaws

(Law No. 35, April 28, 1978)

(Date of Enforcement)

Article 1. This Law shall come into force as from the date of its promulgation.

(Transitional Measures)

Article 2. With regard to the initial policy for execution of business prescribed in Item (1)-2, Paragraph 1, Article 21 of the Japan International Cooperation Agency Law revised by the present amendment (hereafter referred to as the New Law), the provision "prior to the beginning of the said business year" in Paragraph 1, Article 23 of the New Law, shall read "without delay after the enactment of the law for partial revision of the Japan International Cooperation Agency Law (Law No. 53, 1978)."



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