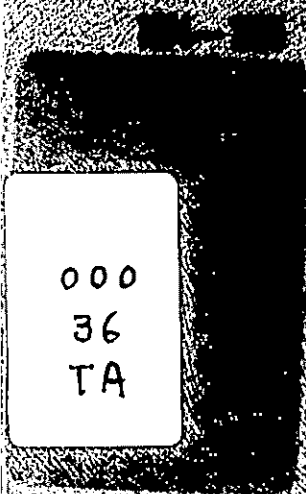
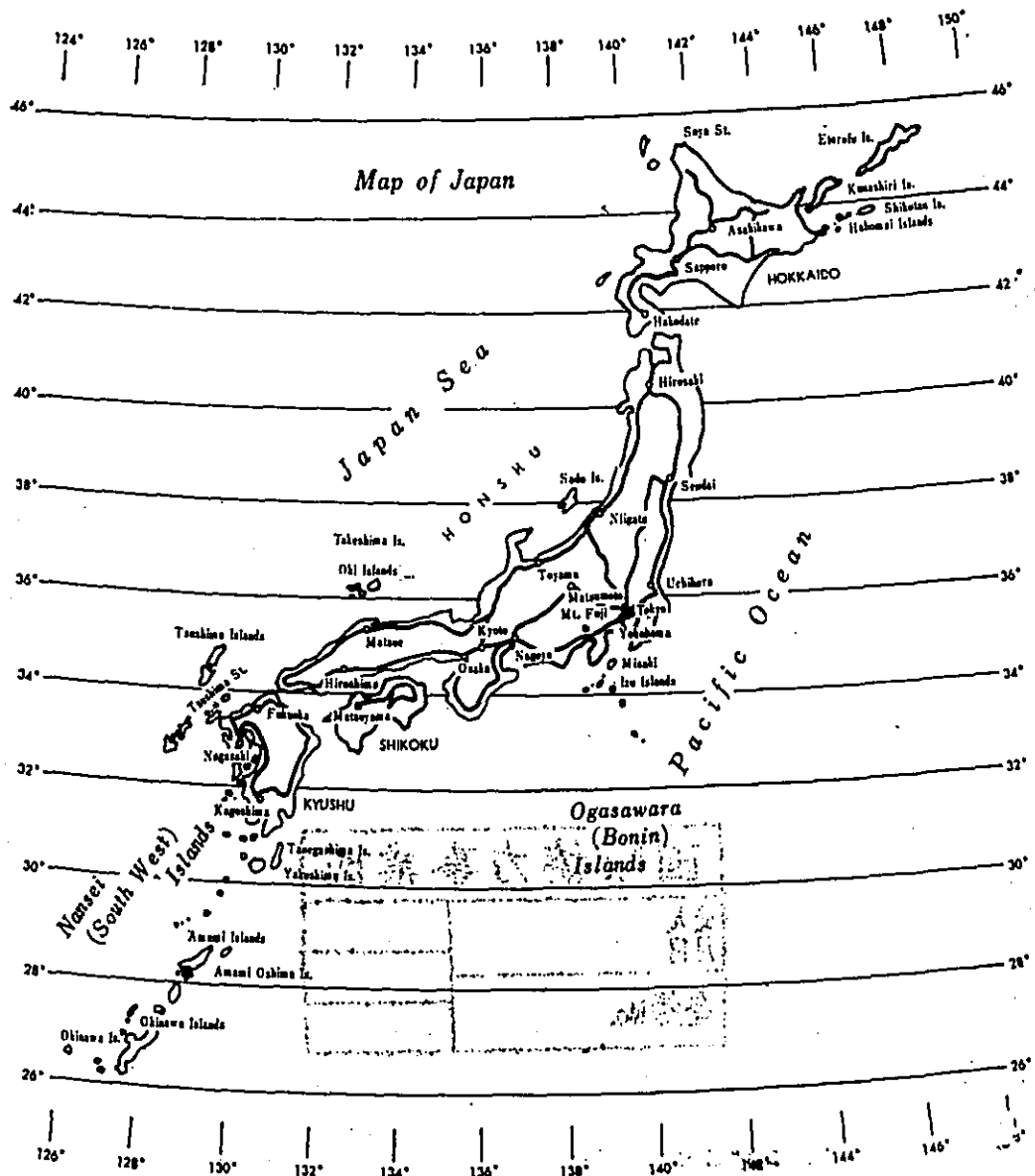


# TECHNICAL TRAINING IN JAPAN



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INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION AGENCY  
1977, 1978



# TECHNICAL TRAINING IN JAPAN

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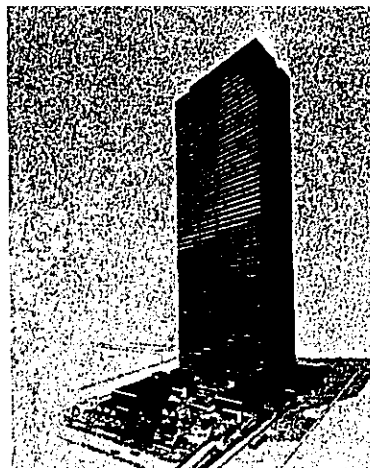
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国際協力事業団	
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JAPAN INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION AGENCY  
TOKYO, JAPAN

国際協力事業団	
受入 月日 '84. 5. 22	000
登録No. 06597	36
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Shinjuku Mitsui Building in which  
JICA Head Office is located.



## FOREWORD

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This booklet is designed to give a brief and comprehensive information for those who are interested in technical training in Japan on a government basis. The prime objective of this training is to contribute to the improvement, of such knowledge and techniques as are required for upgrading the economic and social affairs of developing countries, and thus to envisage the promotion of friendly relations between these countries and Japan.

The system of the above training is of a different nature from the scholarship awarded to foreign students who study at Japanese universities and colleges.

If you are seeking a place of training in Japan, you will find this material useful as a guide for a fellowship awarded under the sponsorship of the government of Japan.

Japan International Cooperation Agency  
Tokyo, Japan

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Tokyo International Centre



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## **I. TECHNICAL TRAINING IN JAPAN**

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### **1. Japan's Technical Cooperation**

In 1954 Japan became a member of the Colombo Plan, the Technical Cooperation Scheme in South and South-East Asia, as a nation outside the region to provide aid for the countries in Asia. Under this Plan, the Government of Japan in 1955 granted a few training awards and recruited some Japanese technical experts to be sent to the countries in the South-East Asian region. Ever since, however, the expansion of Japan's technical cooperation has been remarkable, cumulatively and extensively in terms of participants and experts.

In the meantime, the Japanese Government initiated its own technical cooperation schemes for the countries in the Near and Middle East, Africa, Latin America and North-East Asia. Japan's technical cooperation on a government basis has thus been greatly expanded.

### **2. Japan International Cooperation Agency**

One of the more difficult problems the world is confronted with today is an ever-widening gap in the levels of socio-economic advancement between the developed and the developing countries.

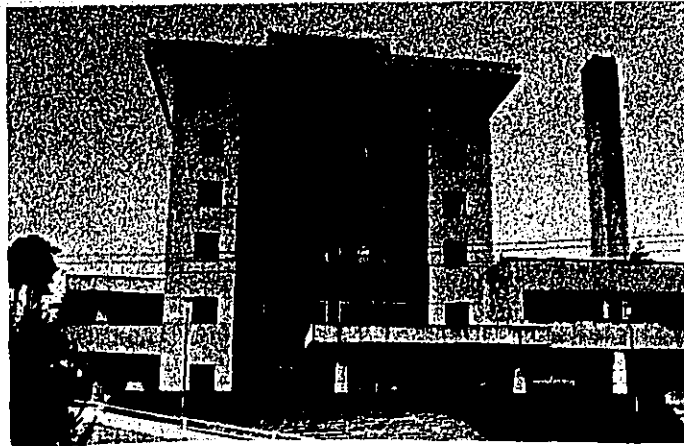
To improve this condition and to help the developing countries further develop their potentialities, thereby bringing about a more peaceful and prosperous international community, is the responsibility imposed upon all peoples of the world.

It is with this awareness in mind that Japan has made it repeatedly clear to participate in the effort of international cooperation for social and economic advancement of the developing areas in the world.

Under the circumstances, a law was recently enacted by Japanese



Osaka International  
Training Centre



Government to create a new governmental agency, integrating some of the organizations that had been already in existence, for the purpose of further enlargement of international cooperation as well as assuming a new role by promoting coordination between the governmental and private efforts in international cooperation and by ensuring a closer tie between technical and financial cooperation extended towards the developing areas.

Meanwhile, the new agency named "JAPAN INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION AGENCY" was established on the first of August, 1974 integrating the Overseas Technical Cooperation Agency, the implementing organization of governmental technical cooperation, and the Japan Emigration Service assisting the emigration and smooth settlement of Japanese abroad. While assuming these activities, the agency will further play the new role of providing certain financing operations combined with technical cooperation for social development, agricultural and forestry development as well as for the development of mining and manufacturing industries in the areas in need of such cooperation for their development.

All this should enable the Japanese Government to promote international cooperation more effectively by responding more adequately to the conditions and needs of the countries concerned than in the past as well as, to insure an over-all and efficient management of her cooperative activities.

To elaborate on the activities of the agency, it will, in the first place, extend various types of technical cooperation and promote peace-corp type activities in the developing areas by the young volunteers who are dispatched, inheriting the role which the Overseas Technical Cooperation Agency has so far successfully carried out. In the second place, assuming the activities hitherto effectively performed by the Japan Emigration Service, it will provide assistance and guidance to those Japanese

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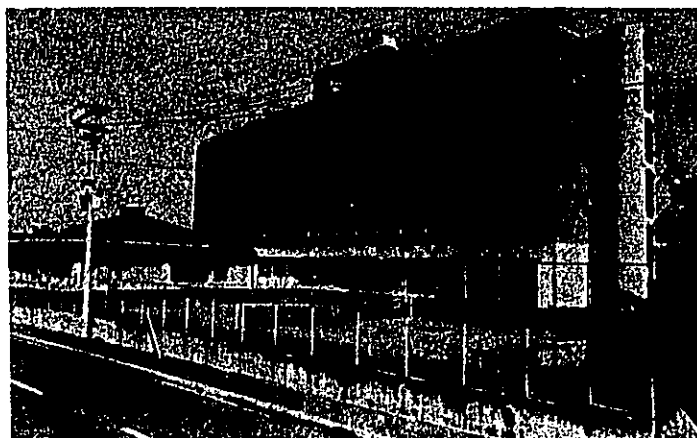
emigrating to Central and South America and elsewhere, expecting that their settlement will contribute towards the development of those areas well.

Thirdly, it will undertake a new role, as has been already indicated, providing funds and technical know-how, to the extent possible, to certain sectors of Japan's cooperative efforts abroad. To be more precise, the agency will facilitate financing the construction of facilities mainly in the developing areas, related to and necessitated by a project carried out by the Japanese for social development, agricultural and forestry development as well as for the development of mining and manufacturing industries, which will contribute towards the development of the area adjacent to such projects. It will also finance experimental projects which could be accomplished only in combination with the improvement and development of technical know-how. In addition, on the basis of international agreement, the agency will be able to accept a commission from the government or other public organs of the developing areas to construct facilities contributing towards their development.

The agency will also be able to provide technical know-how to the new activities it assumes. It will furthermore be able to train and secure technical experts to be engaged in its activities.

It is hoped that the new agency will perform an even more effective role in the field of international cooperation which Japan has so far assumed as its mission to be shouldered in close cooperation with other nations of the world.

Nagoya International  
Training Centre



### 3. Technical Training in Japan

As one of the various means of technical cooperation, the Government of Japan offers every year a considerable number of fellowships to the governments of developing nations in Asia, Near and Middle East, Africa and Latin America. These fellowships are granted for the recipient governments to send to Japan their personnel, who are serving either in the public sector or private sector, in order to undertake training in such technical subjects as are needed for the development of the countries. Japanese fellowships are offered under the following technical cooperation schemes:

- 1) The Technical Cooperation Scheme in South and South-East Asia (The Colombo Plan): participation in 1954.
- 2) The Technical Cooperation Scheme for the Near & Middle East and Africa (The Near & Middle East and Africa Plan): initiation in 1958.
- 3) The Technical Cooperation Scheme for Latin America (The Latin America Plan): initiation in 1958.
- 4) The Technical Cooperation Scheme for International Organizations (The International Atomic Energy Agency and other Organizations): initiation in 1959.

In addition to its own technical cooperation activities, the Government of Japan cooperates with the United Nations and its specialized agencies for their technical assistance programmes. Further, the Government of Japan also trains in Japan technical participants recruited by the developing countries, with the governments concerned paying part of the necessary expenses.

Regarding the technical training programmes organized in Japan and

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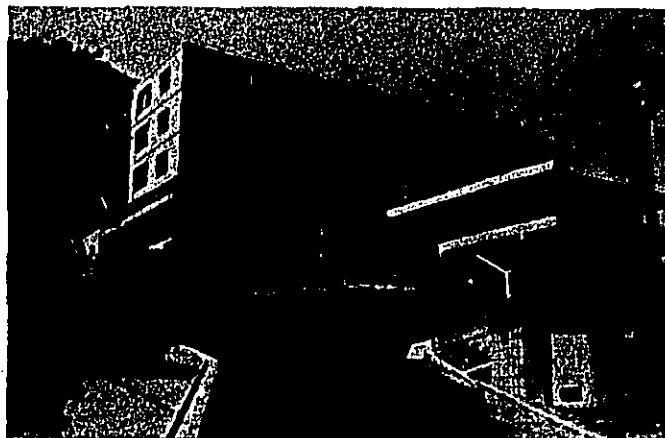
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sponsored by JICA, there are two types: (a) Group Training and Individual Training.

(a) Group Training

On behalf of the Government of Japan, JICA organizes every year a number of group training courses and seminars covering a wide range of technical subjects in which many developing countries may be interested. Those training courses and seminars which are to be held in the fiscal year 1974 are shown in Appendix 1. The programme of study will be drawn in advance by JICA and the relevant ministries or agencies of the Japanese Government. Concerning each of these training courses and seminars, the Japanese Government circulates at first a list of courses and seminars to the governments in Asia, the Middle East, Africa and Latin America. At the same time, a fellowships allotment list is distributed to the Japanese diplomatic missions overseas. After checking the list, the diplomatic missions inform the respective recipient countries of the number of fellowships allotted and its subjects. Then, the Japanese Government circulates "General Information" to the fellowships -- allotted countries to make them know about the details of training courses and seminars. This information contains terms of reference, duration and programme of training as well as the qualifications required of the candidates. The governments that wish to have their candidates participate in the courses are requested to inform the Japanese Government, through its diplomatic mission in their country, by forwarding a Nomination Form (A3 Form). The Japanese Government studies the nomination carefully and decides whether the nominee is acceptable or not. The decision is then notified to the recipient government, and when the candidate is accepted, the

Hyōgo International  
Centre



fellowship will be granted.

The nomination should be so made as to comply with the requirements of the above-mentioned Information. Both the recipient government and nominee himself should read carefully the programme of training before the nominee comes to Japan.

In principle, alteration and diversification of training programmes cannot be conceded at the individual request of a participant.

#### **(b) Individual Training**

Besides group training courses as explained above, a substantial number of fellowships are made available for the governments of developing countries to send their personnel to undergo training in Japan on an individual basis. The subject of training for each applicant should be decided by the applying government, and the Application Form (A2 Form) and Nomination Form (A3 Form) should provide information on the candidate as precisely as possible, stating the country's need for such training as well as the qualifications of the candidate recommended. Upon receipt of these two forms the Japanese Government studies the possibilities of providing a place of training for the candidate, in consultation with JICA and other authorities concerned. When the application is accepted, the applying government is notified of the proposed period and facilities for the training.

Details of training will be decided upon participant's arrival in Japan. For this purpose, JICA usually holds a "programme meeting" where the responsible personnel of the authorities and the participant will attend. At the meeting the participant may make his requests concerning his training programme which will be adjusted by the training authorities in

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consideration of the participant's requirement if and when it is found reasonable and acceptable. However, the purpose of training cannot deviate from what is stated in the application and nomination forms. When the programme is set up, it must be strictly followed by the participant.

In principle, both in the case of group training and individual training, the original training period offered by the Japanese Government cannot be extended.

#### **4. Terms of Training Award**

Every participant coming to Japan is requested to sign in the Nomination Form to abide by the following instructions, to

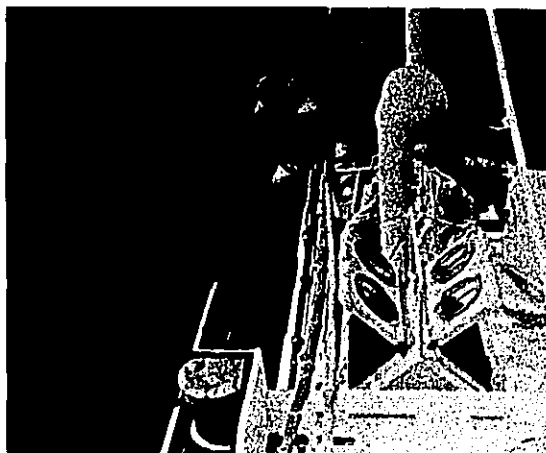
- 1) carry out such instructions and abide by such conditions as may be stipulated by both the nominating government and the Japanese Government in respect of his course of training;
- 2) follow the course of study or training, and abide by the rules and instructions in which he undertakes to study or train;
- 3) refrain from engaging in political activities, or any form of employment for profit or gain.
- 4) submit any progress reports which may be prescribed.
- 5) return to his country at the end of his course of study or training.

Failure to honour these undertakings may lead to his award being terminated.

The Japanese Government will also consider termination of an award in the following cases:

- a) repeated failure in studies;
- b) illness or incapacity that cannot be remedied in due time;
- c) serious misconduct;

Coastal Fisheries Extension  
Course at Kanagawa International  
Fisheries Training Course



- 
- d) request of participant's government;
  - e) grave illness or death of near relatives;
  - f) inability to comprehend the language of instruction (English or Japanese) which is beyond any remedy.

## II. FELLOWSHIP REGULATIONS AND FACILITIES

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### 5. Travel to Japan

The fare for your travel to and from Japan as a participant under the fellowship of the Japanese Government will be paid by JICA. As a general rule, your travel will be by economy class expenses and by the shortest direct route between the normal point of departure in your country – which is most likely the capital – and Tokyo. Travel fare from your home to the point of departure in your country should be paid by your government or yourself. Any deviation from the route, or breaking your journey en route, will be at your expense. As an economy class passenger you are entitled to 20 kilogrammes of baggage to carry with you free of charge.

### 6. Outfit Allowance

To cover the higher costs involved at the beginning of your stay in Japan, JICA will pay you an allowance on your arrival in Japan. The amount of the allowance varies according to the recognized length of your stay:

Duration	Amount in Yen
Less than one calendar month .....	10,000
One calendar month or more but less than three calendar months .....	20,000
Three calendar months or more .....	30,000
*Winter Allowance .....	10,000

\*(more than one calendar month during the period from the 1st of December to the end of February.)



Rice Production Mechanization  
Course at Uchiyama International  
Agricultural Training Centre.



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#### 7. Living Allowance

During the recognized period of your stay in Japan as a participant, JICA will pay a living allowance — ¥2,200 — per day. The living allowance is to cover your daily expenses for meals, local transportation, books, postage and other personal needs.

#### 8. Accommodation

As a participant you are required to stay at the accommodation, arranged by JICA. To make your stay as comfortable and convenient as possible, JICA operates five international centres of its own at various places in Japan, viz., Tokyo, Osaka, Nagoya, Uchiyama (Ibaraki Pref.), and Kanagawa and Hyogo. Each centre is used as a training place and a hostel for those participants who study in its locality. Room charges of the centers will be covered on JICA account.

When your programme of study requires you to stay away from an international training centre, JICA will arrange alternative accommodation for you.

#### 9. Travel Expenses in Japan

Cost of transportation incurred on study trips in Japan will be paid by JICA as long as they are recognized as part of your programme of study, provided that the distance covered is not less than 30 kilometres one way. Payment of the cost of transportation is made according to the rules and regulations.

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#### **10. Medical Benefits**

In case you fall ill while studying in Japan, the necessary medical examination and treatment will be made available free of charge, except in the case of hospitalization when part of the expenses will be borne by you within the amount of your living allowance. No payment will be made for treatment of physical defects which existed when you arrived in Japan, such as near-sightedness and decayed tooth.

#### **11. Orientation**

Before the course of your training begins, JICA will give you an orientation for about a week. During this period, JICA endeavours to help you become briefly intimate with your programme of study as well as rules and regulations and other relevant matters which are of concern to you. During this period a series of lectures to introduce general aspects of Japan will also be arranged.

#### **12. Japanese Language Course**

If you are coming to Japan on a training course to which knowledge of the Japanese language is essential, an intensive Japanese language course will be organized. In such a case, you are requested to take the Japanese lessons as part of your training.

#### **13. Reports**

As a participant you will be requested to submit to JICA a progress report every other month and a final report at the end of your programme.

Carrier Telephony  
Engineering



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#### **14. Evaluation**

Evaluation of your study in Japan will be made upon its completion, referring to your reports and to the matters discussed at the evaluation meeting which you and officers of JICA and the training institutions will attend. The evaluation is intended to find out any points of further improvements in the training programmes of JICA.

#### **15. Certificate of Training**

Upon completion of your study in Japan, a certificate verifying your training will be awarded by JICA.

#### **16. Inconvenience of Bringing Your Family to Japan**

Since you will be required to concentrate your mind on training or study during your stay in Japan. It is our sincere wishes from every aspect on our side that you should not take your family with you to Japan. Moreover, the allowance you will receive from JICA is based upon the living expenses for one person. It will not be sufficient to allow you to support your family. You should also consider that, in the course of your training, you may be required to travel in Japan under circumstances that would make it very difficult or almost impossible for your family to accompany you. Therefore, you are urged not to bring your family with you to Japan.

### **III. BEFORE DEPARTURE FROM YOUR COUNTRY**

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#### **17. Visa**

To enter Japan as a foreigner you must have your passport with an entry visa which will be issued by the Japanese diplomatic mission in your country. In case there is no such mission in your country, the visa will be issued by the nearest Japanese mission which usually covers your country. A list of Japanese diplomatic missions is shown in Appendix 2.

#### **18. International Health Certificate**

You will need a certificate stating that you have been vaccinated against small-pox within three years before your entry to Japan. In addition to this, you may be required to have inoculations against cholera and yellow fever, depending on where you are coming from or stopping over on your way to Japan. Your Health Department or the airline company in charge of your travelling will advise you on this matter.

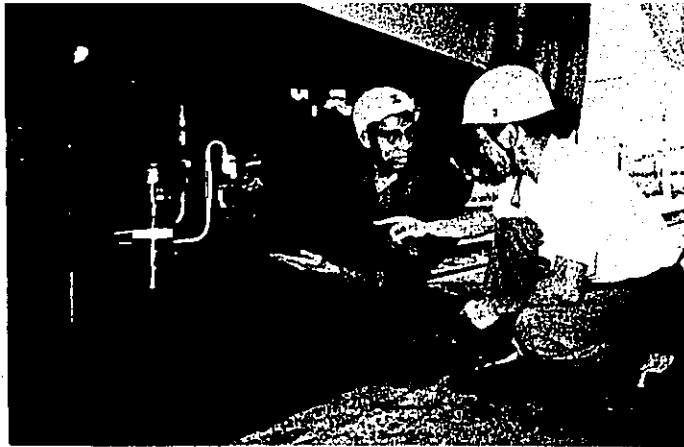
#### **19. Photographs**

To cover various purposes, extra copies of your photograph are needed immediately after your arrival in Japan. Therefore, it is advisable for you to bring several copies of your photograph with you. If you are to stay for less than 60 days in Japan, you will need at least two copies. If your stay in this country is 60 days or more, additional three copies will be necessary, since they are required for the Alien Registration to which you are subject.

#### **20. Knowledge of English**

Generally speaking, English is used in your training in Japan. If you

Railway Rolling  
Stock Engineering



are coming from a country where English is not used, it may be advisable for you to improve your knowledge of English as much as possible before coming.

#### **21. Japanese Language**

Since most Japanese are awkward in English or other foreign conversation, some knowledge of spoken Japanese will definitely help you to feel easy in Japan. You are therefore encouraged to learn a little of the Japanese language before coming to Japan.

In certain countries Japanese language instructors are available. You can contact your government or Japanese diplomatic mission for such information.

#### **22. Air Ticket and Itinerary**

When your fellowship is granted by the Government of Japan, you will be notified, through your government, of the date on which you should arrive in Japan. In the meantime, you will receive, through the Japanese diplomatic mission in your country, an air ticket with which you will find your flight schedule and travel route already booked by JICA. If you follow the flight schedule as it is, the Japanese diplomatic mission will confirm it to JICA by cable. Upon your arrival in Japan, a travel agent will meet and receive you at the Tokyo International Airport for JICA. In case you have to change the flight schedule, for any reason, the change should be arranged in consultation with the Japanese diplomatic mission which will notify JICA in advance of your flight schedule and the exact date of your arrival. Failure on your part to consult our diplomatic mission in your country will cause inconvenience for JICA and yourself.

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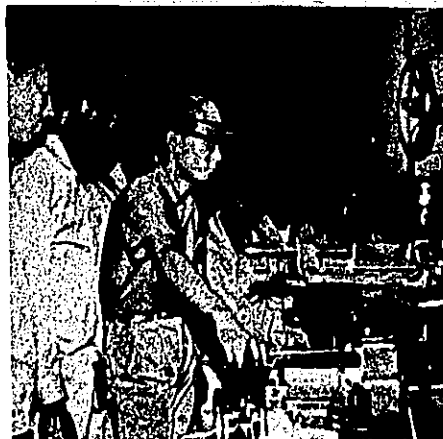
### **23. Customs Regulations**

As a foreign participant coming to Japan, you may bring only such personal effects as are considered necessary for your study in Japan, which are not subject to customs restriction at all. In addition to these, a limited amount of personal gifts is free from customs duties. Also exempt from the duties are a small amount of alcoholic beverage (up to three bottles) and of cigarettes (up to 400 pcs.) or cigars (up to 100 pcs.). You are advised not to bring a large amount of gifts, since such articles may be suspected by the customs officer as being the property of a third person. Any fresh fruits or vegetables or plants are subject to strict examination under the Japanese Plant Quarantine Law.

### **24. Contact with JICA (formerly, OTCA) Ex-Participants**

It is natural for anyone who is to visit a foreign country for training or study to seek to know not only the country but also the way in which his training is to be undertaken. Perhaps the best means for this would be for you to see those who participated in training programmes in Japan, preferably on the same technical subject as yours, and had already returned to your country. JICA will highly appreciate this; JICA is always very keen to know what those ex-participants are doing in their respective countries.

Vocational Training  
(Machinery Course)



#### **IV. UPON ARRIVAL IN JAPAN**

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##### **25. At the Airport**

From the moment you have cleared customs procedures and entry formalities at the Tokyo International Airport; you will be placed under JICA's care. If you come to Japan following the flight schedule which you have notified to the Japanese diplomatic mission, you will be met at the Airport by a travel agent working for JICA. The travel agent will take you to the Tokyo International Centre (TIC) or another accommodations arranged by JICA.

In case you find no one waiting for you at the Airport, you are advised to inform TIC by telephone (Telephone No. 267-2311) of your arrival, and to get in touch with "Japan Airport Limousine Co., Ltd." in the arriving lobby of the Airport Limousine Co., Ltd." in the arriving lobby of the Airport. The company will send you to TIC on JICA's account.

##### **26. At TIC**

Most likely there will be no official activities for you on the day of arrival, and it is suggested that you have a good rest until next morning. If you have no cash in yen with you, you can eat at TIC by signing a chit. On the following morning an JICA officer will meet you at TIC and take you to JICA headquarters to report yourself. Your living allowance for the month of your arrival and your outfit allowance will be paid in cash at the office of TIC in the afternoon.

##### **27. KENSU-IN HANDBOOK**

This booklet will give you the general information on your training in

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Japan before you leave your country. More detailed information necessary for you will be given in another booklet "KENSU-IN HANDBOOK" which you will receive upon arrival in Japan



Seismology and Earthquake Engineering



## V. AFTER RETURN TO YOUR COUNTRY

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### 28. Follow-up Services to Ex-participants

In order to maintain a good relationship with ex-participants and to extend aftercare to them, JICA are presently performing the following activities:

- a. Supply of periodicals such as KENSU-IN, FARMING JAPAN, LOOK JAPAN, TECHNOCRAT, JAPAN ECONOMIC REVIEW, etc.
- b. Supply of equipments or instruments to institutions where ex-participants are belonged to. By doing so, they will be able to further apply knowledge and techniques obtained in Japan.
- c. Dispatching of technical advisory teams to ex-participants' countries for undertaking any consultations.
- d. Remittance of supporting fund to JICA Alumni Associations.

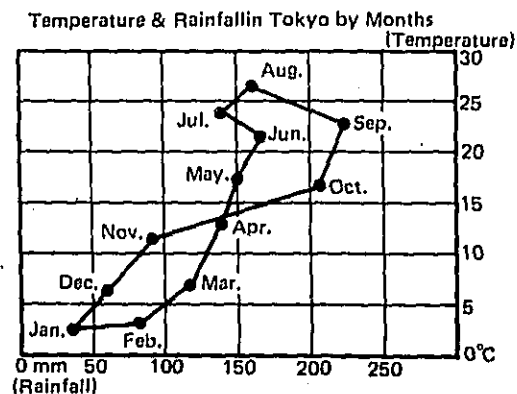
## VI. SOME INFORMATION ON JAPAN

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### 29. Climate and Weather

Japan is an archipelago situated in the temperate zone and lying between the Sea of Japan and the Pacific Ocean. (See the map inside the cover.) The climate of the country naturally differs from one part to another. Generally speaking, it is very pleasant in spring and autumn but apt to quick changes. As far as the Pacific coast is concerned, where most of the training courses take place, the summer season is characterized by high temperatures with high humidity, while winter is rather cold, sometimes with a dry north-west wind. Precipitation is relatively high except the Tokyo area in mid-winter. (See the chart below.)

Raincoats and umbrellas are easily available at reasonable prices in Japan. You are advised to bring warm winter clothes which you already have, should your training period extend into the cold season.



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### **30. Health and Sanitation**

Japanese people are proud of the fact that the standard of hygiene is very high throughout Japan. This is true even in the villages. Tap water in Japan is absolutely safe to drink, and all restaurants are under the strict supervision of public health centres. Japan has been free from serious epidemic diseases for many years. Medical facilities, hospitals, clinics and pharmacies are available at every corner throughout the country.

### **31. People and Language**

The Japanese are a homogeneous people both ethnically and culturally. They speak one common language. School education in Japan has long been diffused at large among Japanese people and Japanese has been the only language of instruction from the elementary school up to the university level. Generally speaking, many Japanese are not very good at speaking foreign languages. However, there is little problem for simple communications in foreign language, especially in English, owing to recent rapid improvement of foreign language practice as far as you stay in big cities.

### **32. Japanese Names**

In Japan every person's full name consists of his family and personal names only. It is a custom in Japan to call one by one's family name, except when one is still a child.

### **33. Transportation and Traffic**

Public transportation is highly developed in Japan. The network of

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the National Railways serves as the main arteries and enjoys a world wide reputation of being extremely punctual. The national railways system supplemented by extensive bus services throughout the country. In addition to these, citizens in all large cities are served by networks of privately-owned electric railways. Fares for public transportation are reasonable compared with those of other countries. Taxis are available everywhere in the country. All vehicles in Japan should abide by the rule of "Keep to the-Left."

#### **34. Currency and Foreign Exchange**

The unit of Japanese currency is Yen. According to the present floating exchange rate, approximately 280 yen is equivalent to the U.S. dollar, or 725 yen to one pound sterling as of July 1974. A foreigner can bring into the country any amount of money, in cash, traveller's cheque or a bank draft, but he must declare it at the customs when he arrives. When he leaves within six months, he can re-convert up to \$1,000 of unspent money.

#### **35. Food**

Staple food of Japanese people is rice, although bread is also popular. The country is famous for many varieties of food, both indigenous and foreign. Fish and meat are especially abundant, while various fresh fruits and vegetables are available throughout the year. However, the prices of food may be higher than those in your country. All JICA international centres serve more or less western type dishes at reasonable prices. The Japanese do not use spice so much as some other peoples do, and if you are accustomed to a particular spice, it is advisable that you bring a good

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supply of it with you.

### **36. Sight-Seeing and Indigenous Culture**

Japan is a beautiful country. There are many places of scenic beauty throughout the country offering a wide variety of landscapes. Although the country has been rapidly modernized, the Japanese are keen to preserve their indigenous traditional culture, including temples, shrines and other ancient architectures, as well as the modern arts of painting, music, dance, drama and handicrafts. You will have opportunity to appreciate these during your stay in Japan.

### **37. National Holidays**

January 1	New Year's Day
January 15	Adult's Day
February 11	Commemoration Day of the Founding of the Nation
March 21	Vernal Equinox Day
April 29	Emperor's Birthday
May 3	Constitution Day
May 5	Children's Day
September 15	Respect-for-the-Aged Day
September 23	Autumnal Equinox Day
October 10	Health-Sports Day
November 3	Culture Day
November 23	Labour Thanksgiving Day

Appendix 1

GROUP TRAINING COURSES AND SEMINARS FOR 1974 BY GOVERNMENT OF JAPAN  
OVERSEAS TECHNICAL COOPERATION AGENCY

No.	Subjects of Courses	Duration (Month)	Institutions and Facilities
1	Administration of Criminal Justice	3	Asia and Far East Institute for Prevention of Crime and Treatment of Offenders, UN
2	Automobile Service Engineering	6	Nissan Technical Training Center, Toyota Automobile Service Engineering School
3	Rice Cultivation and its Extension	9	Uchiyama International Agricultural Training Center, OICA
4	Rice Production Mechanization	9	ditto
5	Vegetable Production and its Extension	9	ditto
6	Irrigation and Drainage	4	ditto
7	Foundry Engineering	6	NIRI, Nagoya, MITI
8	Rice Cultivation Research	9	Tropical Agricultural Research Center, MAF
9	Agricultural Extension Service	3	Japan Agricultural Extension Association
10	Coins, Decoration Mfg., Metal Analysis and Precious Metal Refining	10	Mint Bureau, Ministry of Finance
11	Coastal Fisheries	10	Kanagawa International Fisheries Training Center, OICA
12	Water Works Engineering	3	Japan Water Works Association
13	Supervisory Training (Seminar)	2	Vocational Training Bureau, Ministry of Labour
14	Early Gastric Cancer Detection	2	Association for Early Gastric Cancer Detection
15	Animal Health	6	National Institute of Animal Health, MAF
16	Artificial Insemination for Cattle (Liquid and Frozen Semen)	6	Fukushima National Livestock Breeding Station, MAF
17	Marine Fisheries Research (1)	6	Tokai Regional Fisheries Research Laboratory, Fishery Agency
18	Freshwater Fish-Culture and Propagation Research	6	Freshwater Fisheries Research Laboratory, Fishery Agency
19	Waste Disposal Facilities	2	Japan Environmental Sanitation Center
20	Offshore Prospecting	2	

No.	Subjects of Courses	Duration (Month)	Institutions and Facilities
21	Thermal-Electric Power Engineering	3	MITI
22	Hydro-Electric Power Engineering	3	ditto
23	Television Broadcasting Management	2	Radio Regulatory Bureau, MPT
24	Hydrographic Service	6	Maritime Safety Agency
25	Construction Machinery Engineering	3	Japan Construction Machinery Industry Association
26	Economic Development (Seminar)	1.5	Economic Planning Agency
27	Carrier Telephony Engineering	3	Nippon Telegraph and Telephone Public Corporation
28	High Skilled Machinist	10	Higashi Yodogawa General Vocational Training Center, Osaka, Prefectural Government
29	High Frequency Radio Engineering for Fixed Telegraph and Telephone Service	3	Kokusai Denshin Denwa Co., Ltd. (KDD)
30	Seminar on Ports and Harbour	2	Bureau for Port and Harbour, Ministry of Transport
31	Family Planning Leaders in Asia (Seminar)	0.5	Japanese Organization for International Cooperation in Family Planning, Inc.
32	Forestry and Forest Products Research	5.5	Forest Experiment Station, Forestry Agency
33	Poultry Breeding	4.5	Okazaki National Livestock Breeding Station, MAF
34	Agricultural Machinery Repair and Maintenance	6	Agricultural Machinery Industry Association
35	Control of Rice Diseases and Insects	6	Hyogo Pref. Agricultural Experiment Station
36	Fisheries Cooperatives	5	Kanagawa International Fisheries Training Center, OTCA
37	Tuberculosis Control	4	Research Institute of Tuberculosis
38	Mining Engineering	6	Japan Mining Association
39	Vocational Training Instructors (Machinery, Electric, Electronics and Wookworking)	10	Institute of Vocational Training
40	Radio Monitoring	2	Radio Regulatory Bureau, MPT
41	Microbial Diseases	10	Osaka University, Research Institute for Microbial Diseases

No.	Subjects of Courses	Duration (Month)	Institutions and Facilities
42	Ceramic Glaze and Decoration	9	National Industrial Research Institute, Nagoya, MITI
43	Business Feasibility Study & Management Practice	5	Central Japan Industries Association (CJIA)
44	Tourism (A)	1.5	Turism Department, Ministry of Transport
45	Geodesy	6	Geographical Surveying Institute, Ministry of Construction
46	Diesel Railway Rolling Stock Engineering	3.5	Japanese National Railways
47	Telephone Outside Plant Engineering	3	Nippon Telegraph and Telephone Public Corp.
48	Educational Television Programme	3	NHK Central Training Institute
49	Television Engineering	4	ditto
50	Maintenance and Improvement Engineering of Permanent Ways	3	Japanese National Railways
51	Prevention and Treatment of Crime and Delinquency (Retraining)	1	Asia and Far East Institute for Prevention of Crime and Treatment of Offenders, UN
52	Agricultural Land and Water Resources Development	2	Agricultural Structure Improvement Bureau, MAF
53	Marine Environment	1.5	Hokkaido University
54	Shipping Business	1.5	Ministry of Transport
55	River Engineering	4	Rivers Bureau, Ministry of Construction
56	Refractory Engineering	8	National Industrial Research Institute, Nagoya, MITI
57	Offset Printing	4	Japan Printing Association
58	Groundwater Resources Development	4.5	Geological Survey of Japan, MITI
59	Microwave Communication Engineering (1)	3	Nippon Telegraph and Telephone Public Corp.
60	Radio Broadcasting Techniques	2	NHK Central Training Institute, Radio Regulatory Bureau, MPT
61	Electric Power Business Management	2	MITI
62	Electric Power Distribution Engineering	2.5	ditto
63	Port and Harbour Engineering	4	Bureau for Port and Harbour, Ministry of Transport
64	Seminar on Prevention of Narcotic Offenses	1	National Police Agency



No.	Subjects of Courses	Duration (Month)	Institutions and Facilities
65	Rice Processing	3	Japan Rice Processing Industry Association
66	Industrial Design Irrigation and Drainage	3 4	Japan Industrial Design Promotion Organization Uchiyama International Agricultural Training Center, OTCA
67	Navigation Aids	2	Maritime Safety Agency
68	Seismology and Earthquake Engineering	12	Building Research Institute, Ministry of Construction
69	Water Pollution Control and Sewerage Works Engineering	3	City Planning Bureau, Ministry of Construction
70	Fire Service Administration	2	Fire Defense Agency
71	Geothermal Energy	2.5	Japan Geothermal Energy Association
72	Seminar on Information, Education & Communication in Family Planning	1	JOICFP
73	Telex Communication Engineering	3	KDD
74	Ceramic Engineering	12	National Industrial Research Institute, Nagoya, MITI
75	Statistics (General Course)	10	Asian Statistical Institute
76	Electronics	4	Industrial Research Institute, Osaka Prefectural Government
77	Glass Technology	5.5	National Industrial Research Institute, Osaka, MITI
78	Microwave Communication Engineering (2)	3	Nippon Telegraph and Telephone Public Corp.
79	Direct Taxation	1.5	National Tax Administration Agency
80	Indirect Taxation	1.5	ditto
81	Agricultural Statistics	2.5	Statistics and Information Department, MAF
82	Agricultural Cooperative	3	Institute for Development of Agricultural Cooperation in Asia
83	Marine Fisheries Research (2)	6	Tokai Regional Fisheries Research Laboratory, Fishery Agency
84	Satellite Communication Engineering (1)	3	KDD
85	Prevention and Treatment of Crime and Delinquency	2.5	Asia and Far East Institute for Prevention of Crime and Treatment of Offenders, UN
86	Local Government	3	Local Autonomy College

No.	Subjects of Courses	Duration (Month)	Institutions and Facilities
87	Development Economists	6	International Development Center
88	Meteorology	4	Meteorological Agency
89	Customs Technics	2	Ministry of Finance
90	Vocational Training (Seminar)	2	Ministry of Labour
91	Computer Technology	2.5	Asia Electronics Union
92	Serodiagnosis of Syphilis	1.5	The National Institute of Health
93	Smaller Enterprise Development (Seminar)	3	Nagoya International Training Center, OTCA
94	Tropical Disease Control	6	Kobe University
95	Tax Seminar for Asian Countries (Senior Class Tax Officials)	1	National Tax Administration Agency
96	Plastic Technics	6	Osaka Municipal Technical Research Institute
97	Railway Electrification and High Speed Operation	2	Japanese National Railways
98	Aerodrome (Seminar)	1	Civil Aviation Bureau, Ministry of Transport
99	Road Construction (Seminar)	1	Ministry of Construction
100	Seminar on Logistic Aspects for Family Planning	0.5	JOICFP
101	Trade Promotion	2	World Trade Center of Japan
102	Tourism (B)	1.5	Tourism Department, Ministry of Transport
103	Shipbuilding and Repair (A)	22	Ship Bureau, Ministry of Transport
104	City Planning	2	City Planning Bureau, Ministry of Construction
105	Traffic Police Administration	1.5	Traffic Bureau, National Police Agency
106	Seminar on Industrial Safety and Health	1	Industrial Safety Institute
107	Welding Engineering	5	Japan Welding Society, Tokai Branch
108	Textile Engineering (Weaving)	7	National Industrial Research Institute, Nagoya, MITI
109	Clinical Oncology	6	National Cancer Center
110	Chest Surgery	5	Research Institute of Tuberculosis
111	Tool Telephone Networks Planning & Designing	3	Nippon Telegraph and Telephone Public Cooperation
112	Administration for Seamen's Education	1.5	Ministry of Transport
113	Physical Oceanographic Survey	4	Maritime Safety Agency

No.	Subjects of Courses	Duration (Month)	Institutions and Facilities
114	Telecommunications (Seminar)	0.5	Office of Telecommunication Administration, MPT
115	Broadcasting Management (Seminar)	0.5	Radio Regulatory Bureau, MPT
116	Seminar on Health & Biological Aspect in Family Planning	1	JOICFP
117	Smaller Enterprise Management	3	Osaka Bureau, MITI
118	Wood Industry Machinery Engineering	3	Industrial Research Institute, Aichi Prefectural Government
119	Metal Processing	12	National Industrial Research Institute, Nagoya, MITI
120	Satellite Communication Engineering (2)	3	KDD
121	International Telegraph and Telephone Traffic	3	ditto
122	Industrial Standardization and Quality Control	3	Agency of Industrial Science and Technology Japanese Standard Association
123	X-ray Techniques	5	Osaka University
124	National Government Administration	4	National Personnel Authority
125	Leather Tanning Techniques	7	Hyogo Pref. Leather Tanner Institute
126	Metrology & Measurement Standards	2	National Research Laboratory of Metrology
127	Telephone Exchange Engineering	3	Nippon Telegraph and Telephone Public Corp.
128	Prevention and Treatment of Crime and Delinquency (Seminar)	1.5	Asia and Far East Institute for Prevention of Crime and Treatment of Offenders, UN
129	Bridge Engineering	2.5	Ministry of Construction
130	Public Administration Officers on Women's Problems (Seminar)	1	Ministry of Labour
131	Environmental Executives Seminar	1	Pollution Research Institute
132	Special Seminar in Family Planning	1	JOICFP
133	Postal Executives (Seminar)	1	Postal Bureau, MPT
134	Railway Signal and Communication	4	JNR, Association for Japanese Railway Signal Industry
135	Telecommunications (Seminar)	0.5	Office of Telecommunication Administration, MPT

Appendix 2

**JAPANESE DIPLOMATIC MISSIONS**

(As of March 31, 1974)

Region	Country	Name & Address	Telephone
Asia	Bangladesh	Embassy of Japan, No. 1, Shantinagar, Dacca 2	242660 242663
	Burma	Embassy of Japan, No. 39, Golden Valley, Rangoon	30595 30688 31040
	India	Embassy of Japan, Plot, No. 4 and 5 6C--G, Chanakyapuri, New Delhi	74271
		Consulate-General of Japan, No. 1 Babasaheb Dahanukar marg Cumballa Hill Bombay-26, W. B.	363853~4
		Consulate-General of Japan, 12, Pretoria Street, Calcutta 16, West Bengal	44-2241~5
		Consulate-General of Japan, No. 20 Nungambakkam, High Road, Madras 34	8867~8 83473
	Indonesia	Embassy of Japan, 24, Djalan Thamrin, Djakarta	50061~5
		Consulate of Japan No. 449, Djalan Suryo Medan, Sumatra	21503 20951
		Consulate of Japan, Djalan Sumatra 93, Surabaya	DARMO 8036 SELATAN 4108, 4935
	Khmer	Ambassade du Japon, No. 4, Vithei Oknha Chhun, Phnom-Penh	23400 23410
	Korea	Embassy of Japn, 18-11, Chugak-dong Chongro-ku, Chunghak Seoul	73-5626~5629 74-5378~5379
		Consulate-General of Japan, c/o Taehan Sengmyong Building 41, 1 ka, kwangbok-dong, Chung-ku Pusan.	(22) 0135, 0267, 8672~3

Region	Country	Name & Address	Telephone
The Near & Middle East	Laos	Ambassade du Japon, Route de That Luang, Sisangvone Vientiane	2584
	Malaysia	Embassy of Japan, AIA Building (6th Floor) Jalan Ampang, Kuala Lumpur	KL 22400 21531~3
		Consulate of Japan Great Eastern Life Building, 2nd Floor, Kota Kinabalu Sabah	54695 54698
	Nepal	Embassy of Japan, Kanti Path, Lazimpat Kathmandu	12730 13264
	Pakistan	Embassy of Japan, Plot No. 53-70 Ramma 5/4 Diplomatic Enclave 1, Islamabad-6	20192~3 21652
		Consulate-General of Japan, Fatima Jinnah Rd Civil Lines Karachi-4	410855 412369 414459
	Philippines	Embassy of Japan, 3rd Floor, Sikatuna Building, 6762 Ayala Av., Makati Rizal	891836~39, 891830, 882391 893441~2
	Singapore	Embassy of Japan, 16, Nassim Road, Singapore 10, Singapore	630022
	Sri Lanka	Embassy of Japan, No. 10, Ward Place, Colombo 7	93831~3
	Thailand	Embassy of Japan, 1674, New Petchburi Road, Bangkok 10	53301~9
	Viêt-Nam	Ambassade du Japon, 13-17 Nguyen-Huê, Saigon	21341, 92739 22033 23545
	Hong Kong	Consulate-General of Japan, International Building 19th Floor 141, Des Voeux Road, Hong Kong	450153~7
	Afghanistan	Embassy of Japan, No. 240-241, Wazir akbar Khan Maina, Kabul	26844~6
	Iran	Embassy of Japan, Avenue Saba Shomali No. 53, Tehran (P.O. Box No. 348)	26844~6 40909

Region	Country	Name & Address	Telephone
	Iraq	Embassy of Japan, 41/7/35 Masbah Baghdad	95156~95159
	Israel	Embassy of Japan No. 10, Huberman Street, Tel Aviv	249216~8
	Kuwait	Embassy of Japan, 3rd Floor, Badr Al-Salim Bldg., Salihyah, Sour Street, Kuwait	424051, 424052
	Lebanon	Ambassade du Japon, Corniché Chouran Immeuble Olfot Shalha Beyrouth	301301 301326 300974
	Saudi Arabia	Embassy of Japan, Palestine road, Jeddah	52402
	Syria	Ambassade du Japon, 62, Rue Kiud Ali Damas	333754 338273
	Turkey	Ambassade du Japon, Resit Galip Caddesi, No. 81, Gazi Osman Pasa Mah., Ankara	123160~1
		Consulat du Japon, Gümüssuya Caddesi No. 24, Ayazpasa, Taksim Istanbul	452533 452595
Africa	Algérie	Ambassade du Japon, 3, Rue du Docteur Lucien Raynaud,, Alger	604645 605571
	Zaire	Ambassade du Japon, Bldg. Cooreman Av. Wagenia Kinshasa	Kinshasa 23913
	Ethiopia	Embassy of Japan, Maskal Square Finfinne Building, 2nd Floor, Addis Ababa	448215
	Ghana	Embassy of Japan, 21, Switchback Road, Accra	75615, 75616
	Gabon	Ambassade du Japon, Appartement 123, Immeuble Résidence Berardi Boulevara de Nice, Libreville Gabon	
	Ivory Coast (Cote d'Ivoire)	Ambassa de du Japon, Immeuble Nour-Al-Hayat, 9 éme étage. Avenue Chardy, (B.P. 1329 Abidjan)	222863~64

Region	Country	Name & Address	Telephone
	Kenya	Embassy of Japan, Wabera Street Nairobi	32955~32959
	Madagascar	Ambassade du Japon, Cité Planton Tananarive	261-02
	Morocco	Ambassade du Japon, Angle de l'Avenue de Meknès et Boulevard Tarik Ibn Ziad, Rabat	Rabbat 221-59 301-46
	Nigeria	Embassy of Japan, Plot 24-25 Apese Street, Victoria Island, Lagos	23707 26268
	Senegal	Ambassade du Japon, 1er étage Immeuble Electra II rue malan Dakar	201-01
	Sudan	Embassy of Japan, House No. 14-16, Block 5 H-E East Khartoum	72669 71946 71334
	Tanzania	Embassy of Japan, P.O. Box 2577, Plot no 28 Kingsway Estate Dar es Salaam	68644 68645
	Tunisia	Ambassade du Japon, 16 Rue du Jugurta Notre Dame, Tunis	285937 285960 285974
	United Arab Republic	Ambassade du Japon, 10, Sharia Ibrahim Naguib, Garden City, Le Caire	33962~4
Central & South Americas	Argentina	Embajada del Japon, Calle Azcuenaga 1035 Buenos Aires	80-2021 85-5333
	Bolivia	Embajada del Japon Avenida 6 de Agosto No. 2296, La Paz	27025~6
		La Oficina del Consul del Japon, Calle Sucre No. 155, Santa-Cruz	2516
	Brazil	Embaixada do Japão, Avenida das Nações, Lote 39, Brasília, DF Brasil	42-6475 42-6454 42-6866
		Consulado Geral do Japão, Rua das Laranjeiras, 192, Rio de Janeiro, GB, Brasil	225-7312 225-7313

Region	Country	Name & Address	Telephone
	Brazil	Consulado Geral do Japão, Travessa Frutuoso Guimarães, No. 289 Belém, Estado do Pará	22-5047
		Consulado Geral do Japão, Rua Coronel Vicente, 281-8º andar, Edifício Mesbla, Porto Alegre, Estado do Rio Grande do Sul	24-90-77
		Consulado Geral do Japão, Avenida Dantas Barreto 191 Edifício Santo Antônio 3º andar, Recife, Pernambuco	4-1930 4-2059
		Consulado Geral do Japão, Avenida Brigadeiro Luiz Antônio, 277, 9º-10º-11º andar São Paulo	37-7167~9 32-0141 35-3560
		Consulado do Japão, Rua Lima Bacury 255 Manaus, Amazonas	2-2000
	Chile	Embajada del Japón, Huérfanos 757, 8º Piso Casilla 2877, Santiago	31164~4
	Colombia	Embajada del Japón, Carrera 7 No. 26-16 Piso 10, Ed. Sequros Teq. Bogotá	32-6918 32-6938 32-6998
	Costa Rica	Embajada del Japón, Calle 42-Avenida 4, Casa No. 274, San José	21-34-81 21-11-55
	Cuba	Embajada del Japón, Calle 17 No. 552, Esquina D, Vedado, La Habana	23-55-54~5 55-98
	Dominica	Embajada del Japón, Avenida Bolívar No. 202-A Santo Domingo	689-9181~2
	Ecuador	Embajada del Japón, Checoslovaquia 136y Eloy Alfaro, Quito	241566 245886
	El Salvador	Embajada del Japón, Edificio La Centroamericana Alameda Roosevelt 3107 San Salvador	23-4626 23-4665 23-4689
	Guatemala	Embajada del Japón, 12 Calle No. 6-41, Zona 9, Guatemala	61813 67883
	Honduras	Embajada del Japón, Primera Avenida B. No. 316, Colonia Palmira, Tegucigalpa D.C	2-6828~9



Region	Country	Name & Address	Telephone
	México	Embajada del Japón, Córdoba 127, Colonia Roma Mexico 7, D. F.	574-72-66
	Nicaragua	Embajada del Japón, Media cuadra arriba del Porton del Hospital El Retiro Managua	61165 61167
	Panamá	Embajada del Japón, Calle 46 No. 10, Apartado: 1411, Zona 1, Panama	23-1681 23-4695
	Paraguay	Embajada del Japón, Av. mariscal López, No. 1099, Asuncion	20141~3
		La Oficina del Cónsul del Japón, Posadas esq. caballero (Casilla de Correo No. 55) Encarnacion	287~8
	Perú	Embajada del Japón, Avenida San Felipe No. 356, Jesús Maria Lima	614041
	Uruguay	Embajada del Japón, Rincón 487, Piso, 5° Montevideo	913936 913938
	Venezuela	Embajada del Japón, Edificio "Centro Capriles" Piso 9° Oficinas 902 y 903 Plaza Venezuela Caracas	55-21-35 55-19-72 55-36-74 55-37-03

### Appendix 3

#### **JICA OVERSEAS OFFICES**

1. JICA Bangkok (Thailand) Office  
c/o Embassy of Japan 1674, New Petchburi Road, Bangkok,  
Thailand
2. JICA New Delhi (India) Office  
c/o Embassy of Japan 50-G, Chanakyapuri, New Delhi, India
3. JICA Manila (Philippines) Office  
c/o Embassy of Japan, 3rd Floor, Sikatuna Building,  
No. 6762, Ayala Avenue, Makati, Rizal, Philippines
4. JICA Djakarta (Indonesia) Office  
c/o Embassy of Japan, 24, Djalan Thamrin, Djakarta, Indonesia
5. JICA Singapore (Singapore) Office  
c/o Embassy of Japan "Show House" (5th Floor)  
16 Nassim Road Singapore 10, Singapore
6. JICA Saigon (Viêt-Nam) Office  
c/o Ambassade du Japon, No. 13 Boulevard Nguyễn-Huê, Saigon  
Viêt-Nam
7. JICA Nairobi (Kenya) Office  
c/o Embassy of Japan, Bank of India Building, Kenyatta Avenue,  
Nairobi, Kenya P.O. Box 20202
8. JICA Teheran (Iran) Office  
c/o Embassy of Japan, Ave., Saba Shomali  
No. 53, Teheran, Iran
9. JICA Dacca (Bangladesh) Office  
c/o Embassy of Japan, No. 1, Shantinagar, Dacca, 2, Bangladesh  
(temporarily closed)
10. JICA Mexico (Mexico) Office  
c/o Embajada del Japón, Cordoba 127, Colonia Roma, Mexico  
city, Mexico
11. JICA Malaysia Office

Appendix 4

**NAME AND LOCATION OF JICA TRAINING CENTRES**

Name	Address	Telephone
1. Tokyo International Centre	No. 11-42, Honmura-cho, Ichigaya, Shinjuku-ku, Tokyo, Japan	(03) 267-2311
2. Osaka International Training Centre	No. 1-28, 5-chome, Minami- Kasugaoka, Ibaraki-shi, Osaka-fu, Japan 2-73, Kamenoi,	(0726) 23-0631
3. Nagoya International Training Centre	Chikusa-ku, Nagoya-shi, Aichi-ken, Japan	(052) 702-1391
4. Uchihara International Agricultural Training Centre	No. 1397, Uchihara, Uchihara-cho, Higashi- Ibaraki-gun, Ibaraki-ken, Japan	(0292) 59-2111
5. Kanagawa International Fisheries Training Centre	4500-5, Aza-Bamba, Nagai-cho, Yokosuka-shi, Kanagawa-ken, Japan	(0468) 57-2251
6. Hyogo International Centre	4-8-61, Ichinotani-cho, Suma-ku, Kobe-shi, Hyogo-ken, Japan	(078) 734-5171

国際協力事業団

JAPAN INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION AGENCY

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SHINJUKU MITSUI BLDG.

2-1, NISHI-SHINJUKU, SHINJUKU-KU,  
TOKYO, JAPAN

