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JAPAN INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION AGENCY



國際協力事業団

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Section 1 The Need for International Cooperation Efforts

Japan is taking positive steps towards fostering international cooperation by contributing to the improvement of economic and social situations in developing areas and to the welfare of inhabitants in these areas. Japan recognizes that its own peace and prosperity depends heavily on the peace and prosperity of the world. Therefore, the development and stability of the developing areas are indispensable for the establishment of world peace and prosperity. At the same time, as a member of the international society, Japan regards such international cooperation as a vital responsibility.

On the basis of these fundamental concepts, the Japanese Government has exerted efforts to expand and enrich all phases of its economic cooperation for developing areas; that is quantitative expansion of economic assistance, for example, effort to have the Official Development Assistance (ODA) reach the target of 0.7% of the GNP, qualitative improvement of economic cooperation, for example, softening of terms and conditions of loans, expansion of untied aids, increase of grant assistance, especially of technical cooperation, etc., diversification of fields for cooperation (expansion of cooperation for development in agriculture and industrial basic structure, and also in socially fundamental fields, such as education and health and welfare), expansion of geographical areas and regions for assistance and improvement of cooperation with international organizations. For example, according to the paper on "Flow of Financial Resources for Developing Countries in 1973", recently made public by the Japanese Government, the Official Development Assistance (ODA) of the Japanese Government, which is considered to be the core of economic cooperation, was increased by 65.4% (from 611.1 million dollars in 1972 to 1,011.0 million dollars in 1973, and the ratio of ODA to the GNP was increased from 0.21% in the preceding year to 0.25%. However, since the average ratio of assistance to GNP of the member countries of the Development Assistance Committee (DAC, organization of major aid-giving countries) was 0.34% in 1972, Japan's ratio of

ODA to the GNP was considerably lower than the international average level. Furthermore, the average terms and conditions of direct loans, which form the principal part of the Official Development Assistance, were greatly softened. The annual interest rate was reduced to 3.70% and the repayment period was prolonged to 24.6 years as compared with 4.04% and 21.2 years respectively in the preceding year. The average terms and conditions of the member countries of the DAC in 1972, were an interest rate of 2.8% and a repayment period of 29.5 years. Again, those of Japanese official loans still remain below the international level.

From an international point of view, however, there has been a strong consciousness of crisis with respect to economic assistance. Three years have passed since the United Nations established a new international development strategy which stipulates targets and actions common to all countries of the world for the coming ten years in 1970's, on the basis of "recognition of a common, firm resolution to study a better and more effective institution for international cooperation in order to remove existing economic gap in the world and maintain the prosperity of all people." Reviewing the achievements of assistance over the past three years, can we say that the international cooperation has been attained its target? The "Crisis of Development" is still prominent in some parts of the world.

In other words, the assistance proffered by the affluent nations to developing countries has not shown substantial progress and has deviated from the international target for cooperation. On the other hand, the difference between the actual state of development in developing countries and that of the affluent nations has become even greater, thus intensifying the aggravation of the "development dilemma".

Under these circumstances, Japan's responsibility as the second ranking country in the free world in terms of assistance is very heavy.

The status of the technical cooperation offered by Japan among her total economic assistance has

not yet been improved and lags far behind the achievements of other major aid-giving countries. The technical cooperation is intended to effectively combine the capital and resources, thereby contributing to the improvement of productivity of developing countries, and, therefore, it is in this connection that the importance of the technical cooperation must be further emphasized.

One of the problems which has been strongly pointed out with regard to Japan's economic cooperation, is that the technical and financial cooperation offered so far might not have been sufficiently interconnected, or the government-sponsored economic cooperation might not have been sufficiently linked with private sector's economic cooperation. Various measures are required to integrate Japan's technical and financial cooperation. Continuity in carrying out technical cooperation and systematic linkage of all means of cooperation are particularly important and will result in the finding of more effective projects while promoting integration of technical cooperation with financial cooperation, and contributing to its efficient operation. Regarding organic systematic linkage of official technical cooperation and private sector's economic cooperation, it has been recognized that cooperation through the activities of private enterprises is very effective because the private enterprises usually provide all phases of assistance necessary for industrial development as a one-package project of

economic assistance, including technology and management development. This effective connection of private sector's economic cooperation activities with the government-sponsored development assistance accounts for the typical pattern of efficient economic cooperation, which should be further promoted.

Against the background of these problems, the Japanese Government has examined various measures to acquire the most desirable combination of funds and technology to further contribute to developing countries and the most desirable way to form a unified cooperative system of the government and private enterprises. The role of Overseas Technical Cooperation Agency, which had provided technical assistance, and Japan Emigration Service has also been studied. The assistance given to emigrants from Japan also shares the role of international cooperation in such a manner that the emigrants will be able to contribute directly or indirectly to the development of the economy and society of the whole area including the emigration settlements and peripheral areas.

Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA) was organized on the basis of these findings to raise the efficiency of international cooperation and at the same time, to improve the quantity and quality of the international cooperation, thus fostering dynamic attitude of Japanese international cooperation.

Section 2 Background of Establishment

1. History of Japan's International Cooperation

Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA) was established to provide new services and to consolidate and integrate the operations and services of Overseas Technical Cooperation Agency (OTCA), which has carried out government-sponsored technical cooperation and Japan Emigration Service (JEMIS), and part of the services of the Japan Overseas Development

Corporation.

The following describes the outline of the history of international cooperation practised so far until Japan International Cooperation Agency was organized.

(1) History of Technical Cooperation

Prior to the establishment of Japan International Cooperation Agency, Japan promoted international cooperation through initiation of

government-sponsored technical cooperation when Japan joined in the Colombo Plan in 1954. The Society for Economic Cooperation in Asia, was entrusted by the Japanese Government to conduct this technical cooperation. Then, along with expansion of objectives for technical cooperation and diversification of cooperation fields, various other organizations such as the Latin America Society, the International Engineering Consultants Association, and the Lower Mekong Basin Development Project, joined in to share and expand the government-sponsored technical cooperation. However, requests for Japan to enhance cooperative efforts for the developing countries have been intensified internationally. In addition, both governmental and private circles in Japan have stressed the necessity of establishing a system to carry out integrated technical cooperation more efficiently because such cooperation has been recognized as an important influence on diplomacy and international economy.

In response to these domestic and overseas requests, Overseas Technical Cooperation Agency was established on June 30, 1962 under the supervision of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. The Society for Economic Cooperation in Asia and the Lower Mekong Basin Development Project were subsequently dissolved and their operations and services, along with the services entrusted by the government to the Latin America Society and the International Engineering Consultants Association were taken over by the Agency.

After assuming these responsibilities, Overseas Technical Cooperation Agency took steps to expand and diversify its operations and services. And keeping pace with the high rate of growth and advancement of the Japanese economy and also with the international situation, the Agency has made great strides towards efficient administration of technical cooperation by providing various new services such as the equipment supply service, Japan Overseas Cooperation Volunteers service, medical cooperation service, agricultural development cooperation service and primary product development cooperation service, in addition to the services of acceptance of participants in technical training (hereinafter called participants), dispatch of experts, overseas technical cooperation

center and development surveys. Many steps were also taken to improve the operations and services through establishment of the international training centers, overseas offices, improvement of the expert dispatching system and diversification of the development survey. During the 1970's Japan's technical cooperation with developing countries has been confronted by a remarkable turning point and the Technical Cooperation Committee of the Overseas Economic Cooperation Council has indicated in a report to the government that, "technical cooperation should be promoted together with financial assistance, particularly grant assistance, as the major guideline of the overseas development assistance program, and, therefore, the entire organization of the existing overseas development cooperation system should be reviewed to meet the requirements of the new age."

Main achievements of Japan's overseas technical cooperation are as follows:

* Increases in the Budget of Overseas Technical Cooperation Agency

(Unit: million yen)

1962	1965	1968	1971	1972	1973
1,654	2,404	6,821	10,718	12,691	15,526

* Achievements of Services Extended

Services	1954-1973	1973
Participants accepted	19,815	2,078
Experts dispatched	9,057	1,361
Japan Overseas Cooperation Volunteers dispatched	1,553	159

Note: The dispatch of the Japan Overseas Cooperation Volunteers commenced in 1965.

(2) History of the Emigration Services

The emigration service was resumed in 1952, after a period of inactivity due to World War II. In 1954, the Japanese Government established a juridical foundation, the Japan Federation of Overseas Associations, as the hub of the overseas associations which had been operating in prefectures and cities, to promote emigration from Japan. On the other hand, the Japan Emigration Promotion Co., Ltd. was established by the

government in 1955 to legally carry out emigration operations such as loan service of business funds for Japanese emigrants. However, the services of these two organizations partially overlapped and various matters related to both organizations were controlled by several government offices, thus leading to some confusion. Consequently, in 1962, the Overseas Emigration Council reported that "the emigration services managed with governmental subsidies or funds should be integrated and a single, more practical new public organization should be established to rationalize the services". In reaction to this recommendation, Japan Emigration Service (JEMIS), was organized on July 15, 1963, under the supervision of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. The Japan Federation of Overseas Associations and the Japan Emigration Promotion Co., Ltd., were dissolved and their overseas offices and branches were converted to overseas branches of Japan Emigration Service. In addition, the Emigration Training Center in Japan was converted to an auxiliary JEMIS training center.

Since 1964, branch offices of the Japan Emigration Service have been established in all major cities and prefectures, and the emigration agencies in Kobe and Yokohama, previously belonging to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, were also transferred to JEMIS, and their titles were changed to emigration centers. After this reorganization, Japan Emigration Service was equipped with an integrated system capable of providing both domestic and overseas services. In addition, JEMIS has enhanced its service system by opening a new office in Okinawa and another for handling the emigration services to where Japanese emigration has been resumed. In 1971, the Kobe and Yokohama Emigration Centers were integrated into a single emigration center in response to the policy for modernization of the organizational structure, and in 1973, 47 branch offices were rationalized into 12 branches.

Japan Emigration Service has concentrated its efforts for qualitative improvement of the operations and services, on such measures as reinforcement of emigrant training before departure from Japan, enhancement of assistance for emigrants, arrangement of settlements and improvement of

conditions for sale of land and loan conditions.

However, it has been considered desirable to review emigration itself and to establish new policies in response to the greatly changing domestic and overseas situations, and to orient targets and measures to the new policies. In particular, it has been recognized that in view of the relationship between the emigration services and the economic and technical cooperation programs, expansion of economic cooperation with the countries which are amiable towards Japanese emigrants (with less racial prejudice), and have rich natural resources, would bring about extremely favorable results from the standpoint of emigration. On the other hand, the emigration would result in a form of Japanese developmental cooperation for the countries receiving emigrants and provide similar effects as conventional economic cooperation.

Main achievements of the emigration services are as follows:

* Increases in the Budget of the Japan Emigration Service

(Unit: million yen)				
1963	1966	1969	1972	1973
1,581	1,400	1,596	2,414	2,708
(800)	(0)	(0)	(300)	(350)

Note: The figures shown in parentheses are the investments for the loan service.

* Achievements of Emigration Service

Numbers of emigrants to Central and South America who were given assistance for travel expenses

Name of country	1952-1973	1973
Brazil	50,997	381
Paraguay	6,694	14
Argentine	2,238	26
Others	3,650	2
Total	63,579	423

Number of emigrants to Canada

Name of country	1966-1973	1973
Canada	4,348	701

Areas of Settlements and Numbers of Emigrant Households

Type of emigration	Area of settlement	Number of Japanese emigrant households
Settlements directly managed by JEMIS	345,247ha	1,953
Settlements managed by accepting countries	1,099,655ha	1,013

(3) History of the Japan Overseas Development Corporation

The Japan Overseas Development Corporation, which is a juridical foundation, was established in February 1970, to promote industrial development in developing countries and trade between these countries and Japan.

The operations of the Corporation are divided into (1) providing loans to Japanese enterprises which require fund (funds for rationalization) for construction of roads, public piers, public utilities, etc. in developing areas related to the development of primary products, (2) financing for Japanese enterprises which require funds for experimental projects in the developing areas, (3) providing loans for small and medium Japanese enterprises for overseas investments and (4) providing loans for importing primary products. Of these services, the loan service for rationalization and experimental projects was transferred to Japan International Cooperation Agency because it was judged to be more efficient to combine the loan service into the technical cooperation structure and to carry it out at the government level.

As of the end of December 1973, the Corporation has approved financing for modernization of facilities for 20 projects such as dry storage facilities related to the development of maize in Indonesia, and for one experimental project, that is silkworm rearing in the Ivory Coast.

2. Purpose of the Agency

Japan International Cooperation Agency Law (Law Number 62 of 1974), was enacted at the 72nd Diet session and put into effect on May 31, 1974, for the purpose of contributing to economic

and social development of developing areas and promoting international cooperation, and Japan International Cooperation Agency was established on August 1, 1974. As described previously, Japan International Cooperation Agency was formed by integrating the services of Overseas Technical Cooperation Agency, Japan Emigration Service and part of the services of Japan Overseas Development Corporation and by reorganizing these services with the addition of services which had not been previously available through the other existing organizations.

The Agency offers five main services:

(1) To provide services for government-sponsored technical cooperation.

(2) To provide services for promotion of overseas cooperation activities of Japanese youth — Japan Overseas Cooperation Volunteers.

(3) To supply funds for construction and improvement of related facilities for social development, industrial, mineral, agricultural and forestry development projects, and funds for experimental projects prior to development projects mainly in developing areas, as well as to provide technical know-how together with the above supply of funds.

(4) To provide services necessary for smooth emigration to Central and South America and other areas.

(5) To provide services for recruiting and training personnel for technical cooperation.

The Agency is expected to carry out in an integrated manner these services which are closely related each other and thus further promote efficient and comprehensive operation of government-sponsored international cooperation, both in Japan and abroad.

As can be seen from the description of its services, the Agency performs important services for international cooperation while the organizations such as the Japan Foundation, Overseas Economic Cooperation Fund and Export-Import Bank of Japan provide services contributing to international cooperation in their respective fields as before. In this sense, Japan International Cooperation Agency is also expected to supplement services lacking in the conventional international cooperation system of Japan.

Section 3 Business

Japan International Cooperation Agency is authorized by Japan International Cooperation Agency Law to carry out overseas and domestic services for international cooperation under the supervision mainly of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, but on specific matters is also given the supervision by the Ministry of Agriculture & Forestry and the Ministry of International Trade & Industry.

The Agency tries to obtain extensive cooperation from governmental organs, municipal public bodies and private enterprises in Japan, and to keep close contact with the governments of developing countries and international organizations, to maintain smooth and efficient operation.

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

1. Government-sponsored Technical Cooperation

(1) Training Program

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 are introduced Japanese industry and culture while promoting friendly relationships. The expenses of training of these participants are borne, as a rule, by 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, in which the participants study in a training program designed according to the requests of the countries which dispatch the participants. Though the qualifications required of participants differ according to the programs of training courses, most of the participants selected are middle management personnel from developing

countries who will assume key roles in future economic and social development in 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 mastered the training programs are provided as a part of operations of the training program.

(2) Expert Dispatch Program

This program is intended to dispatch Japanese experts to developing countries, or to international organizations, to assist in activities such as planning, research, guidance, promotion and recommendation for development programs at the government-related organizations, test and research institute, schools, and training centers. The Japanese Government generally bears the expenses required for the dispatch. The persons selected for the program are recommended by people of the appropriate governmental organizations, or are selected from among applicants who are registered with the Agency. Prior to their dispatch they are given training on the conditions of respective overseas countries, language, 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

This program, in order to foster development more effectively, is designed to supply the equipment necessary for the activities of ex-participants,

dispatched experts, and Japan Overseas cooperation volunteers, in developing countries which have insufficient supply of equipment and facilities. It is regarded as assistance in the form of a combination of men and material by the developing countries. The equipment supplied includes farming tools, machine tools, fishing implements, electronic microscopes, communications equipment, broadcasting equipment.

(4) Overseas Technical Cooperation Center Program

In this program, the cooperation is provided on the basis of agreements between the governments of the recipient countries and Japan. Engineers and machines and equipment are supplied by Japan and the country receiving assistance prepares sites and buildings as required for training, demonstration and study of techniques. The Overseas Technical Cooperation Center trains local engineers and skilled workers directly and uses measures and methods appropriate to the local environment and conditions. This program, therefore, can be extremely effective as technical cooperation since it provides excellent demonstration of techniques.

(5) Development Survey Program

This program is intended to dispatch a survey team upon the request of a developing country for public development projects such as establishing industrial foundations, enhancing production, and general local development which assumes an important role in the economic growth of the developing country, thus contributing to economic development through consultative cooperation. The development survey programs range widely from simple surveys of present conditions, to high accuracy feasibility surveys which include basic planning, detailed design and preparation of specifications for development projects. The subject to be surveyed also ranges from a development project in a special field of only one country, to a general development project in several fields for several countries; projects such as the Lower Mekong Basin Development, the Asia Highway

plan and the wide area communication network construction plan. In addition, recent surveys have become large-scale, long-term types and high precision surveys which are followed by financial cooperation have been requested. The Agency has obtained extensive cooperations from governmental organizations and private consultation companies for the formation of survey teams. The results of the surveys are reported to the relevant governments.

Some development surveys often require financial cooperation; therefore, closer relations with financial cooperation organizations, including the investment and financing programs carried out by Japan International Cooperation Agency, should be emphasized.

(6) Agriculture and Forestry Cooperation Program

This program has been in operation since 1967, in addition to previous agricultural technical cooperation efforts in view of the importance of agriculture for economic development in developing countries. Although previously stress had been placed on rice cultivation projects, including designing and farm-managing systems for model development projects and guidance for agricultural extension, in recent years the program has been carried out in the form of rural development projects intended to raise and stabilize large scale agricultural production. In addition, cooperation has been extended to agricultural research for agricultural education and agriculture training center projects have been established.

Other services of the program, such as survey, design and technical guidance related to forestry development, are to be expanded with initiation of Japan International Cooperation Agency, in addition to previously established forestry technical cooperation.

Efficient promotion of the agriculture and forestry cooperation programs is expected through further close connections with the investment and financing program of the agriculture and forestry development cooperation program which is described later.

(7) Medical Cooperation Program

This program provides medical assistance to developing countries and contributes to the training of medical workers, aids prevention and study of tropical diseases, and helps maintain and expand medical facilities. Although previous medical cooperation was on a small scale, it has been expanded since 1966, to provide large-scale assistance to hospitals, medical research institute, and medical universities, through dispatch of physicians, nurses, technicians and supply of machines and equipment.

(8) Mining and Industrial Cooperation Program

This program is designed to perform feasibility surveys, detailed design, etc., related to mining and industrial development, and basic surveys related to the geological features and mineral deposits in prospective areas in view of the importance of resources for economic development of developing countries. It is expected that the mining and industrial development program will be efficiently carried out in combination with the investment and financing program.

(9) Other Technical Cooperation Programs

In addition to already described programs, 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.

2. Overseas Cooperation Activities of Japanese Volunteers

Japan Overseas Cooperation Volunteers operation of the Agency dispatches young Japanese volunteers to the developing countries where they will cooperate in economic and social development and improvement of the welfare of the general

public while they live and work together with the local people. In this sense, this operation is characterized as fulfilling a role as technical cooperation and as a back-up for the sincere activities of the Japanese youth working for the developing countries.

The Japanese volunteers are dispatched on the basis of agreements between the recipient governments and the Japanese Government. Prior to dispatch, skilled young volunteers from throughout Japan, are selected and trained.

The Agency maintains close connections with local public bodies, related organizations, universities, mass communication media, etc., in order to promote national understanding about Japan Overseas Cooperation Volunteers program and to establish a support system for them. The Agency especially maintains close contact with local public bodies in order to spread information about Japan Overseas Cooperation Volunteers (JOCV). Furthermore, Japan Overseas Cooperation Volunteers Alumni Club was organized by volunteers who returned to Japan after their assignment abroad.

3. Cooperation Programs for Social Development, and Development of Agriculture, Forestry and Mining

Firstly, the Agency facilitates, with a view to cooperating in social development as well as in the development of agriculture, forestry, mining and manufacturing industry in developing areas and other areas, the supply of funds necessary for such development and difficult to be obtained from the Overseas Economic Cooperation Fund and the Export-Import Bank of Japan. For this purpose the Agency provides loans of funds or provides surety for liabilities incurred in connection with borrowing of funds, required for construction and improvement of related facilities which become necessary concomitant to various development projects and contribute to the development of surrounding areas; for example, construction of branch roads, improvement of green zones, installation of waterworks and sewerage following public construction, etc. The Agency also provides

loans of funds, provides surety for liabilities incurred in connection with borrowing of funds or makes investments to supply funds required for experimental projects among development projects, which are difficult to accomplish or to stabilize the basis of management of the development projects unless they are carried out in combination with technical renovation or development. The funds are supplied with concessional terms.

Secondly, the Agency carries out projects to construct and improve facilities contributing to such development upon request of the governments, local public entities or other public entities in the developing countries, on the basis of the international agreements. These services include clearing and improvement of farm lands, establishment of foundations for agriculture and forestry, re-forestation, construction of sites of mining and industrial facilities, establishment of foundations for mining and industrial production, installation of industrial pollution control facilities and preparation of other public facilities. These services are carried out with the approval of the recipient governments only when there is no other organization in the country or Japan which can provide the required assistance.

Thirdly, the Agency conducts survey and provides technical guidance in connection with the previously described services.

Fourthly, upon the request of private Japanese enterprises engaged in development projects, especially in the fields of agriculture and forestry, the Agency can provide technical guidance necessary for the projects as long as the Agency's main work is not hindered.

4. Emigration Service

(1) Research and Dissemination of Knowledge Related to Emigration

The Agency analyzes preferences of destinations of emigration candidates and the laws, politics, economy and social situation of the countries they want to emigrate to, including suitable areas for settlements, and market research of agricultural produce.

To publicize knowledge about emigration, the Agency distributes the latest and most correct information available to the general public through its headquarters and 12 branch offices in Japan. The following services are offered:

- a. Preparation and distribution of pamphlets which introduce emigration and local conditions of accepting countries.
- b. Dissemination of information on emigration through mass communication media such as newspapers, magazines, TV and radio broadcasting.
- c. Holding of consultation meetings, lecture meetings, movies, and exhibitions.
- d. Initiation and guidance of overseas education research conferences in high schools and emigration study associations to cultivate a proper attitude towards overseas development in the Japanese youth.
- e. Dispatch of high school teachers for overseas study and invitation to essay contests for junior and senior high school students.

(2) Consultation and Mediation for Emigration

The Agency supplies reliable information to emigration aspirants, such as advice on the emigration procedures, details of work and conditions at settlements, and employment of agricultural and technical emigrants, mediates agreements between emigration aspirants and employers concerned and handles emigration procedures for aspirants who have decided their destinations.

(3) Lectures and Training for Emigrants

The training courses are organized for the emigrants for their acquisition of occupational skills and learning of foreign languages as well as for their physical and spiritual training while cultivating emigration minds and improving adaptability to the new settlements.

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

The training courses for emigrants before departure include instructions for agricultural

emigrants, emigration trainees for South America, agricultural emigration trainees for Canada, industrial emigrants, and female emigrants and emigrants for Canada. The length of training and curricula are determined in accordance with actual conditions of accepting countries and the prospective emigrants learn the actualities of the sites, techniques and languages at various training accommodations 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.

The Agency invites to Japan the children of emigrants already settled overseas for general education, theoretical technical 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.

The Agency provides accommodations (Emigration Center and Okinawa Branch) for emigrants and gives assistance and direction for the convenience of the emigrants to complete the necessary procedures before departure. To ensure safe arrival of the emigrants at airports of the accepting countries, the Agency dispatches personnel to escort the emigrants to their destinations. Those who wish to emigrate to the South America and gained their incomes under the standard determined in the preceding year will be paid their travelling expenses required for going over to those receiving countries, 80% for the singles, 100% for the families and 100% for the owner farmers.

The Agency also employs an emigrant insurance system to insure the emigrants on the way to their destinations for unexpected disasters or diseases.

(5) Consultation and Guidance for Emigrants concerning Business, Occupations and Life in General in Accepting Countries

The Agency offers various services for the emigrants who will be confronted with many

problems in establishing their residences in the accepting countries. For example, for emigrants who will be engaged in farming, the Agency provides services such as information on improvement of farm management, marketing of farm produce, purchase and mediation of necessary materials and equipment. The Agency 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 association.

For industrial emigrants, the Agency offers services such as consultation and guidance on employers, employment conditions and business management. A training course is held at the Technical Emigration Center (in São Paulo, Brazil), and local enterprises requiring employees are contacted by the branch office of the Agency for guidance of employment, thereby hastening the stabilization of emigrants from Japan.

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

The Agency 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 reward teachers and supply 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) Mediation for Acquisition, Readjustment, Custody and Transfer of Land in Settlements

The Agency provides such services as 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, applicability and financial situation of the emigrants in order to make emigration easier and to establish a foundation for promotion of settlement. Specific services included, (a) investigation of natural, social and economic conditions of the settlements and acquisition of lands, (b) planning of settlement construction, including utilization of land, readjustment work, 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. This loan fund is available in the form of financing systems such as, for agriculture, smaller industry and rehabilitation. For the surety for liability, the Agency is now studying an effective system in relation to the financial conditions of the accepting countries but little progress has been made so far. The Agency will make capital investments for the projects of processing, storing and transporting agricultural produce, forestry products and marine products which will contribute to development of the emigration 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 and become more quickly settled in their new environment. Therefore, the Agency provides loans and investment of capital funds for enterprises which directly contribute to the development of the settlements, such as enterprises which are engaged in processing, storing and transporting operations for agricultural, forestry and marine produce which are supplied by the emigrants and for enterprises which contribute directly to promotion of employment of the emigrants.

(10) Other Services Related to Emigration

In addition to the above, the Agency manages (a) stock farms in Tieté and Barzea Alegre in São Paulo state, Brazil and (b) warehouses in Santa Cruz, Bolivia and Encarnacion, Paraguay.

The Agency established the Itapua Vegetable Oil Refinery Investment Co., Ltd. in Japan, as a joint investment project with the Overseas Economic Cooperation Fund and others and Itapua Vegetable Oil Refinery Commerce Co., Ltd. in Encarnacion, Paraguay. The company is engaged in processing and selling crops produced by the emigrants, from which vegetable oil is extracted, and thus helps in stabilizing the farming of the emigrants.

5. 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 can rarely be found and cannot be smoothly recruited particularly from private enterprises due to the social environment and employment systems in Japan. Therefore, the Agency relies mostly on public service personnel for recruitment. To widen this bottleneck as much as possible, the Agency employs a candidate registration system and experts corps system. And the reimbursement system to the mother organization of experts has been adopted to smooth recruiting. For qualitative

improvement of the experts, the Agency presently operates concentrated preliminary seminars and language and technical training courses and

expects to have large-scale training programs for candidates to be dispatched in the future.

Section 4 Budget

The budget of Japan International Cooperation Agency consists of, as a rule, an operation budget

and a capital budget.

1. Budget for 1974

	(Unit: hundred million yen)		
	Operation	Capital	Total
Transferred from Overseas Technical Cooperation Agency	165.0	4.7	169.7
Transferred from Japan Emigration Service	26.0	4.5	30.5
Transferred from Japan Overseas Development Corporation		23.5	23.5
New budget upon establishment of Japan International Cooperation Agency	10.0	40.0	50.0
Total	201.0	72.7	273.7

Note: The above amounts are the budget for the period from April 1974 to March 1975, including the amounts of the budget until initiation of Japan International Cooperation Agency (August 1, 1974).

2. Initial Capital

	(Unit: hundred million yen)
Capital upon establishment of Japan International Cooperation Agency	40
Transferred from Overseas Technical Cooperation Agency	37
Transferred from Japan Emigration Service	72
Transferred from Japan Overseas Development Corporation	75
Total	224

Section 5 Organizational Structure

1. Officers

The officers of the Agency consist of a president, two vice-presidents, not more than twelve executive-directors and not more than three auditors. In addition, there are 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 the Agency 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 1,037 regular staff employed by the Agency in the following assignments.

Head Office	578
Affiliated organs	125
Branch offices	95
Overseas offices	239

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, general coordination, archives and documents, regulations, collection of information and data, statistics, public relations, publications, and 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, regular staff, training of personnel, work conditions, welfare and health, labor, wages and allowances, etc.

* Finance and Accounting Department

This Department consists of the Budget Division, Accounting Division, Finance Division, Construction and Maintenance Division, First Contract Division, Second Contract Division, Third Contract Division and the Special Assistant to the Director of the Department, and is in charge of the budget, financial settlement, preparation of financial statements, capital program, capital control, procurement contract of materials and equipment for experts, custody of property, acquisition and management of real estate, preliminary financial examination concerning loaning and investment, etc.

* Planning, Survey and Coordination Department

This Department Consists of the Planning Division, Survey Coordination Division and the Senior Coordinators, and is in charge of the preparation of statement on business procedure, planning and coordination of basic matter of operations, general coordination of investigation and planning of technical and development co-operation and comprehensive basic survey.

* Training Affairs Department

This Department consists of the Administration Division, First Training Division, Second Training Division, Third Training Division, and a Counselor, and is in charge of the programing 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; construction and improvement of facilities 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, assignment 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, Livestock 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; programing 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 Development 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, Planning Division and Development Division, and is in charge of coordination of

operations, organization, archives and documents, regulations, personnel affairs, health and welfare, survey and statistics, acceptance of emigrants, survey of suitable settlements, research and development for new projects, etc.

* **Emigration Finance Department**

This Department consists of the Emigration Budget Division, Emigration Accounting Division and Investment Administration Division, and is in charge of the budget, financial settlement, accounting, contracts, custody of property and real estate and invested enterprises, etc.

* **First Emigration Operations Department**

This Department consists of the Settlers Division, Agriculture & Stockfarming Division and Loan & Investment Division, and is in charge of the public facilities, medical care and sanitation, education, culture, test farm fields and other various support services in settlements, and acquisition, construction, custody and transfer of settlements which are directly managed, and loans.

* **Second Emigration Operations 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 technical emigrants, etc.

* **Japan Overseas Cooperation Volunteers (JOCV)**

The JOCV consists of the General Affairs Division, Supply and Finance Division, Contract Office, 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, administration of dispatched volunteers, public relations, statistics, collection of information and data, etc.

(2) Affiliated Organs

* **International Training Center**

There are six training centers, including Tokyo International Center, which are in charge of accommodation, training, other administrative services, and health 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.

* **Training Center for Japan Overseas Cooperation Volunteers**

This Training Center is located at Hiroo in Shibuya-ku, Tokyo (the second training center is at Yoyogi) where the volunteers are trained before dispatch. All the volunteers live in the centers during the training and stressed in the training is 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.

(3) Branch Offices

There are twelve branch offices and nine resident offices of the Agency 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 (including new establishments), have been established in 14 countries. These overseas offices are in charge of orientation of 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, and collection of information on economic cooperation in various countries, etc.

* Representative Office for Central and South America

The representative office is located in Rio de Janeiro, Brazil and the representative is selected from among the directors of the Agency. This office is responsible for guidance and supervision of operations of the overseas branch offices in Central and South American areas, liaison with the organizations related to emigration, and affairs on joint committee based on emigration agreements, etc.

* Overseas Branch Offices

Overseas branch offices have been established at nine locations in five countries including Brazil. They are mainly in charge of accepting Japanese emigrants, providing various support for emigrants,

acquisition, construction, and transfer of settlement lands, financing, liaison and coordination with related organizations; etc.

Since a foreign public organization cannot possess land and engage in banking operations simultaneously, or emigration operation in Brazil because of legal restrictions, the Agency established THE JEMIS FINANCING CO., LTD. which provides financing as a local private company, and THE JEMIC EMIGRANT LIMITED SHARE CO., LTD. which provides services for assistance and settlements. The head offices of these companies are located in Rio de Janeiro and they have branches in four other cities. These head offices and branches are regarded as overseas branch offices. Each overseas branch has minor branch offices, establishments, test farms, technical emigration centers, etc.

* Overseas Resident Offices

The overseas resident offices are located in Los Angeles in the United States and Toronto in Canada and are in charge of surveys related to emigration, collection of data for diffusion of information on emigration and liaison with related organizations.

* Resident Representatives of JOCV

Personnel of JOCV reside in 11 countries such as Malaysia (Kuala Lumpur) as resident representatives and are in charge of guidance necessary for the operation of services by volunteers, health administration of the volunteers, guidance for living, surveys required for dispatch of the volunteers and liaison with related organizations, etc.

Appendices 1

Officers and Advisors to the President (as of Aug. 1, 1974)

President	Shinsaku HOGEN
Vice President	Takashi HISAMUNE Takeshi INOUE
Executive Director	Kiyohisa MIKANAGI Yoshio HITOMI Michio KONDO Motohiko TOYAMA Mitsuru NAGAO Hejjiro YOSHIHARA Kanji ENDO Shin-ichi NAKANISHI Takuya ITO Minoru SAITO Masao SHINSHI (Office of R.R. for Latin America)
(Non-Fulltime)	Takao OHSHIMA Taizo HAYASHI
Auditor	Toshinaga YAMAMOTO Katsuji OKADA Eitaro MORIYA
Advisor to the President	Motojiro MORI Keiichi TATSUKE

Appendices 2

Addresses of Offices and Institute of the Agency

1. Head Office

(c/o Shinjuku Mitsui Bldg.)
2-1, Nishi-Shinjuku, Shinjuku-ku, Tokyo
Tel.: 03 (346) 5311-5314 (Switch Board)

General Affairs Department Technical Personnel Division Expert Training Section
(c/o Economic Cooperation Centre Bldg.)
42, Ichigaya Honmura-cho, Shinjuku-ku, Tokyo
Tel.: 03 (353) 2101

Japan Overseas Cooperation Volunteers
4-2-24, Hiroo, Shibuya-ku, Tokyo
Tel.: 03 (400) 7261

2. Training Institute & Facilities

International Training Centres

Tokyo International Centre
42-11, Ichigaya Honmura-cho, Shinjuku-ku, Tokyo
Tel.: 03 (267) 2311

Osaka International Training Centre
5-1-28, Minamikasugaoka, Ibaraki-shi, Osaka
Tel.: 0726 (23) 0631

Nagoya International Training Centre
2-73, Kamenoi, Chigusa-ku, Nagoya-shi
Tel.: 052 (702) 1391

Kanagawa International Fisheries Training Centre
4500, Azabanba, Nagai, Yokosuka-shi, Kanagawa-ken
Tel.: 0468 (57) 2251

Uchihara International Agricultural Training Centre
1397-1, 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
No. 16-5 Nishi-machi, Isogo-ku, Yokohama-shi
Tel.: 045 (751) 1121

Emigrant Training Centre
No. 4114, Mizonokuchi, Aza, Kashiwakura, Oaza, Miyagi-mura, Seta-gun, Gunma-ken
Tel.: 0272 (83) 3225

<u>J.O.C.V. Training Institute</u>	Tel.: 03 (400) 7261
J.O.C.V. General Training Institute	
4-2-24, Hiroo, Shibuya-ku, Tokyo	
Intensive Language Training Institute, J.O.C.V.	Tel.: 03 (468) 3388
3-1, Yoyogi, Kamizono-cho, Shibuya-ku, Tokyo	
Olympic Memorial Youth Centre	

3. Branch Offices

Hokkaido Branch Office	Tel.: 011 (221) 6661
(c/o Kitaichijo Bldg.) N.1, W.5, Chuo-ku, Sapporo-shi	
Sendai Branch Office	Tel.: 0222 (63) 0795
(c/o Kenbunchosha) No. 1-4-28, Kamisugi, Sendai-shi	
Akita Resident Office	Tel.: 0188 (23) 7368
(c/o Akitachiho Sogochosha) No. 4-1-2, Sanno Akita-shi	
Aomori Resident Office	Tel.: 0177 (22) 1111
(c/o Ken Nochikaitakuka) No. 1-1-1, Nagashima, Aomori-shi	
Tokyo Branch Office	Tel.: 03 (359) 8281
(c/o Sumitomo Seimei Yotsuya Bldg.) No. 8-2, Honshio-cho, Shinjuku-ku, Tokyo	
Niigata Resident Office	Tel.: 0252 (47) 1918
(c/o Teiseki Bldg. No. 211) No. 1-3-1, Higashi O-dori, Niigata-shi	
Yokohama Branch Office	Tel.: 045 (312) 4961
(c/o Shougai Roumu Kanri Jimusho) No. 2-12-20, Okano-cho, Nishi-ku, Yokohama-shi	
Shizuoka Resident Office	Tel.: 0542 (54) 2056
(c/o Ken Kokeisha Yoseika) No. 9-6, Oite-cho, Shizuoka-shi	
Nagoya Branch Office	Tel.: 052 (221) 7103
(c/o Ken Sangyo Boekikan Nishikan) No. 3-4-7, Marunouchi, Naka-ku, Nagoya-shi	
Toyama Resident Office	Tel.: 0764 (41) 6992
(c/o Ken Shokokaikan) No. 2-4-22, Shintomi-cho, Toyama-shi	
Osaka Branch Office	Tel.: 06 (345) 3621
(c/o Kyotomi Bldg.) No. 2-38-10, Dozima kami, Kita-ku, Osaka-shi	
Kobe Branch Office	Tel.: 078 (221) 6520
(c/o Kokusai Kaikan) No. 8-1-6, Miyuki-dori, Fukiai-ku, Kobe-shi	

Okayama Resident Office (c/o Ken Nogyokaikan Bettsukan) No. 8-17, Togiya-cho, Okayama-shi	Tel.: 0862 (22) 0882
Hiroshima Branch Office (c/o Ken Jiji Kaikan) No. 10-3, Moto-machi, Hiroshima-shi	Tel.: 0822 (21) 7411
Yamaguchi Resident Office (c/o Kencho 8-go chosha) No. 6-5, Ote-machi, Yamaguchi-shi	Tel.: 08392 (3) 2548
Takamatsu Branch Office (c/o Kanko Bldg.) No. 5-1-24, Ban-cho, Takamatsu-shi	Tel.: 0878 (33) 0901
Fukuoka Branch Office (c/o Shoko Kaigisho Bldg.) No. 2-9-28, Hakata Ekimae, Hakata-ku, Fukuoka-shi	Tel.: 092 (411) 1846
Nagasaki Resident Office (c/o Ohato Terminal Bldg.) No. 17-1, Motofune-cho, Nagasaki-shi	Tel.: 0958 (26) 4263
Kumamoto Branch Office No. 2-21, Kamitori-cho, Kumamoto-shi	Tel.: 0963 (53) 4227
Miyazaki Resident Office (c/o Kencho Ichino Torii Bettsukan) No. 2-6-33, Ehira Higashi, Miyazaki-shi	Tel.: 0925 (25) 2691
Okinawa Branch Office No. 3-10-102, Nishi, Naha-shi	Tel.: 0988 (68) 0136

4. Overseas Offices

Overseas Offices

Bangkok Office c/o Embassy of Japan, 1674, New Petchburi Road, Bangkok 10, Thailand	Tel.: 526150-9
New Delhi Office c/o Embassy of Japan, 50-G, Chanakyapuri, New Delhi, India	Tel.: 74271
Manila Office c/o Embassy of Japan, 3rd Floor, Sikatuna Building, 6762 Ayala Avenue, Makati, Rizal, the Philippines	Tel.: 89-18-36
Jakarta Office c/o Embassy of Japan, 24, Jalan Thamrin, Jakarta, Indonesia	Tel.: 50061-5
Singapore Office c/o Embassy of Japan, 16, Nassim Road, Singapore 10, Singapore	Tel.: 630022

Nairobi Office Tel.: 32955-9
 c/o Embassy of Japan, Wabera Street, Nairobi, Kenya

Saigon Office Tel.: 21341
 a/s Ambassade du Japon, No. 13-17, Nguyễn-Huê, Saigon, Vietnam

Phnom-Penh Office
 a/s Ambassade du Japon, No. 48 Vithei Oknha Chhun, Phnom-Penh, Cambodge
 (Temporarily closed)

Dacca Office Tel.: 242660
 c/o Embassy of Japan, Shantinagar, Dacca-2, Bangladesh

Tehran Office Tel.: 42848
 c/o Embassy of Japan, 53, Avenue Saba Shomali, Tehran, Iran (P.O. Box No. 2165)

Mexico Office Tel.: 564-21-49
 a/c Embajada del Japón, Córdoba No. 127, Colonia Roma, México 7, D.F., México

Office of Resident Representative for Latin America

Sede de Representante de JICA para America Latina
 Rua Barão do Flamengo, Nº 32, 3º andar, Flamengo, Rio de Janeiro, G.B., Brasil Tel.: 225-9014

Overseas Branch Offices

Rio de Janeiro Branch Office Tel.: 245-2711
 JAMIC-Imigração e Colonização Ltda., 225-1473
 JEMIS-Assistência Financiera S.A.,
 Rua Barão do Flamengo Nº 22, Apt. 602, Flamengo,
 Rio de Janeiro, G.B., Brasil

San Paulo Branch Office Tel.: 34-5581
 JAMIC-Imigração e Colonização Ltda.,
 JEMIS-Assistência Financiera S.A.,
 Rua Senador Feijó Nº 143, 8º, 9º andar, Sao Paulo, Brasil
 (Caixa Postal Nº 1699, São Paulo, Brasil)

Belém Branch Office Tel.: 22-0056
 JAMIC-Imigração e Colonização Ltda., 22-0118
 JEMIS-Assistência Financiera S.A., 22-0244
 Rua 15 de Novembro Nº 226, Edifício Chamié Apt. 701-705,
 Belém, Pará, Brasil
 (Caixa Postal Nº 421, Belém, Pará, Brasil)

Recife Branch Office

JAMIC-Imigração e Colonização Ltda.,
JEMIS-Assistência Financiera S.A.,
Rua Gervásio Pires 790, Recife, Brasil.
(Caixa Postal Nº 1627, Recife, Brasil)

Tel.: 2-22859

Pôrto Alegre Branch Office

JAMIC-Imigração e Colonização Ltda.,
JEMIS-Assistência Financiera S.A.,
Rua Garibaldi Nº 960, Pôrto Alegre, Rio Grande do Sul, Brasil
(Caixa Postal Nº 2698, Pôrto Alegre, R.S., Brasil)

Tel.: 0512-245141

Asunción Branch Office

Mexico Nº 449, Esquina 25 de Mayo, Asunción, Paraguay
(Casilla de Correo No. 1121, Asunción, Paraguay)

Tel.: 4-3691, 4-5031

Buenos Aires Branch Office

Av. Belgrano Nº 863, 10 Piso, Oficina 20,
Buenos Aires, Argentina

Tel.: 30-6212
34-5835

Santa Cruz Branch Office

Av. Velarde Nº 10, Santa Cruz, Bolivia
(Casilla de Correo Nº 555, Santa Cruz, Bolivia)

Santo Domingo Branch Office

Calle Lea de Castro Nº 16, Santo Domingo,
República Dominicana.
(Apartado Nº 1163 Santo Domingo, República Dominicana)

Tel.: 689-7677

Overseas Resident Offices

Los Angeles Resident Office

The Roosevelt Bldg. Room 928, 727 West 7th Street,
Los Angeles, California 90017, U.S.A.

Tel.: 213-623-6026

Toronto Resident Office

Suite 2701, Toronto Dominion Bank Tower, Toronto,
Ontario, Canada
(P.O. Box 93, Toronto Dominion Center, Toronto 111,
Ontario, Canada)

Tel.: 364-1627

Resident Representative of J.O.C.V.

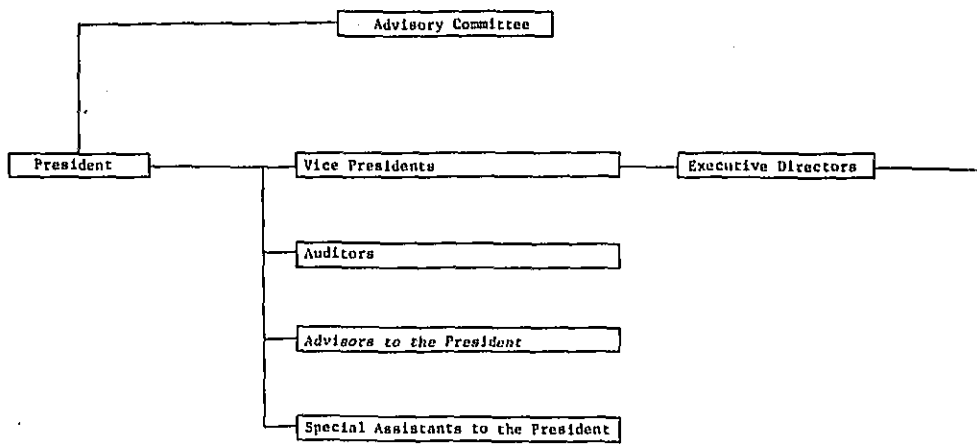
Field Office, Bangladesh

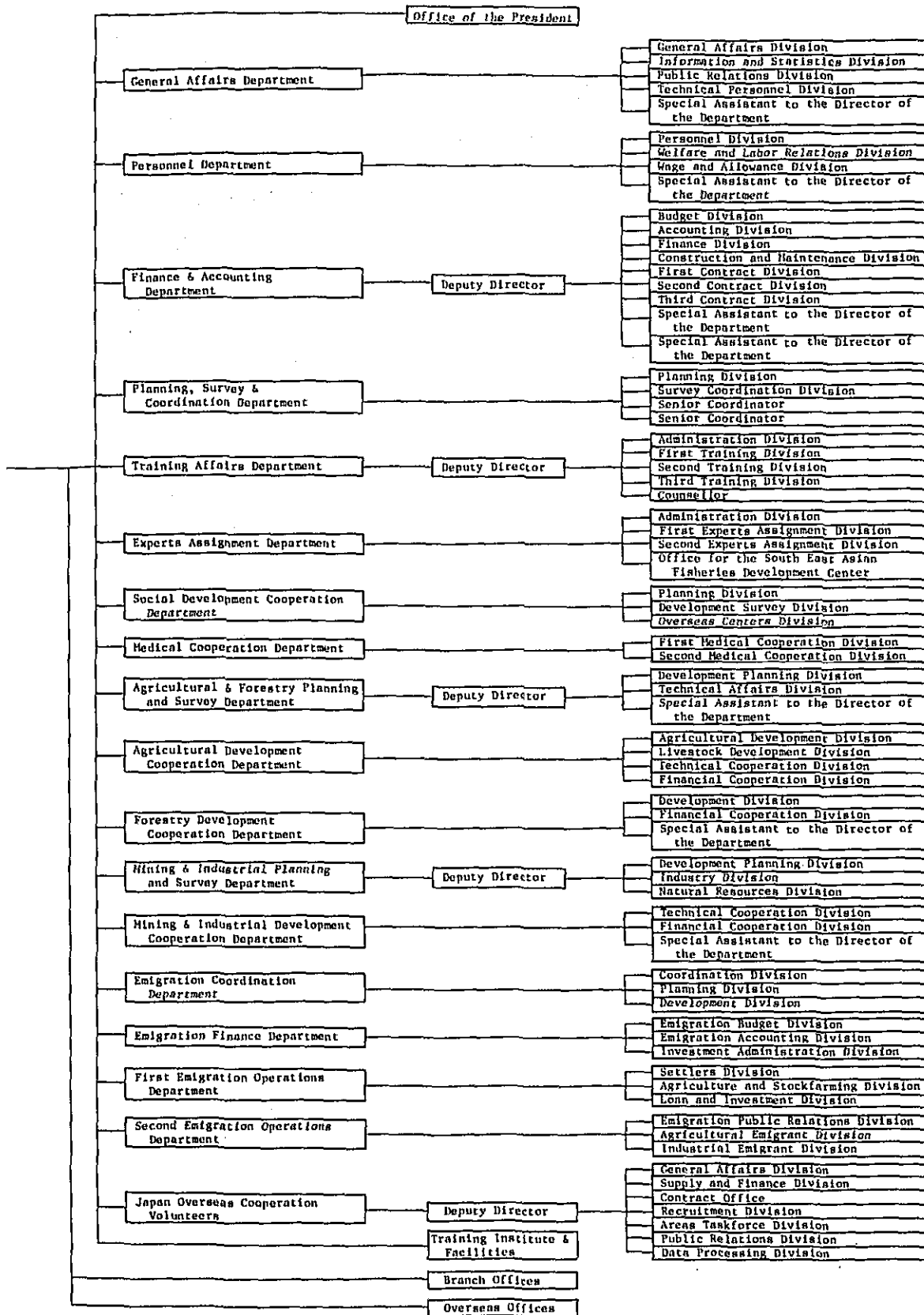
No. 671-C, Road No. 32, Dhanmandi, Residential Area,
Dacca-5 Bangladesh

Field Office, Ethiopia P.O. Box No. 5384, Addis Ababa, Ethiopia	Tel.: 114364, 119250
Field Office, India c/o Embassy of Japan, 50-G, Chanakyapuri, New Delhi, India	Tel.: 74271
Field Office, Kenya Nairobi South B, Ferozpur Road, Nairobi, Kenya	Tel.: 559443
Field Office, Laos La Villa, No. 44, Rue Hong Douang, Vientiane, Laos	Tel.: 2712
Field Office, Malawi Namiwawa South 13/11, Blantyre, Malawi	Tel.: 2887
Field Office, Malaysia No. 6, Jalan Nipah, off Jalan Ampang, Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia	Tel.: K.L. 647770
Field Office, Morocco No. 7, Rue d'Anjou Début Agdal, Rabat, Maroc.	Tel.: 700-87
Field Office, Nepal Lal Darbar, Kathmandu, Nepal	Tel.: 15193
Field Office, Philippines Suite 203, Dona Matilde Building, 876, Apaciblest., Ermita, Manila, Philippines	Tel.: 50-92-41
Field Office, Tanzania Flat No. 1, Plot 356, United Nations Road, Upanga, Dar es Salaam, Tanzania	Tel.: 21593

Appendices 3

JICA Organizational Chart (as of August 1, 1974)





Appendices 4

(Translation)

JAPAN INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION AGENCY LAW

(Law No. 62, May 31, 1974)

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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") 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 the 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;

(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 incurred 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 projects 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 provisions of a. or b. above and for projects which the Agency carries out in accordance with the provision of c. 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 or 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 Item 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 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 and Forestry.

(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 Item 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 inherits 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.

(Transitory 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)."

(Transitory 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 and Forestry Establishment Law)

Article 24. The Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry 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.

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