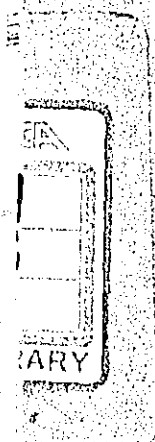




JAPAN INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION AGENCY

**Organization & Functions
1988**



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SECTION 1. HISTORICAL BACKGROUND OF JICA

1. Past Developments in International Cooperation

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

(1) History of Technical Cooperation

Japan's technical cooperation on a governmental basis started in 1954 when it participated in the Colombo Plan, and the Asia Kyokai (Society for Economic Cooperation in Asia) was commissioned by the Government to take charge of technical cooperation. With the expansion of the geographical coverage of Japan's technical cooperation and a diversification of its fields of cooperation, the Sociedad Latino-America, the Committee for Investigation of Comprehensive Development of the Lower Mekong Basin in Japan and the International Engineering Consultants Association later participated in Japan's technical cooperation in their respective fields. However, as a result of increasing demands for Japan's assistance as well as of the recognition in Japan of the importance of technical cooperation for its diplomacy and international economic policy the need for consolidating administrative machinery to extend technical cooperation in a more comprehensive and efficient manner has come to be voiced strongly in Government and private circles.

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

With the high growth of the Japanese economy and an upgrading

of Japan's international position, the Overseas Technical Cooperation Agency strived to expand and diversify its work as well as improve its quality of technical cooperation. The initial work of the Overseas Technical Cooperation Agency included four sectors – that is, receiving of trainees, dispatch of experts, running of overseas technical cooperation centers and conduct of development surveys. Later, supply of equipment, dispatch of Japan Overseas Cooperation Volunteers, medical cooperation, and cooperation in development of agriculture and primary products were added. A variety of additional measures were taken for qualitative upgrading of the work, through the establishment of international training centres and overseas offices, improvement of the system for the dispatch of experts, and the diversification of development survey. With the advent of the 1970's, a major turning point emerged for Japan's technical cooperation, and the recommendation made to the Government by the technical cooperation panel of the Council for Economic Cooperation to Foreign Countries in 1971 pointed out: "Technical cooperation should be stepped up as a major pillar of development cooperation in combination with economic cooperation comprising, in particular, grant assistance and very soft loans. For this purpose, it is essential that all existing organizations for development cooperation be re-examined to meet new requirements of the times."

(2) History of Emigration Services

Postwar emigration services were resumed in 1952. To step up the services, the Government established the Federation of Japan Overseas Associations as the central organ of the Overseas Associations then existing in Prefectures. On the other hand, the Japan Emigration Promotion Co., Ltd. was established in order to carry out work including the extension of loans to the emigrants. However, duplication in work of the two organizations and the multiplicity of administrative organs gave rise to a variety of troubles in the work related to emigration. In 1961, the Council for Overseas Emigration submitted a recommendation: "organizations reliant on Government subsidies of funds should be amalgamated into a new public administrative agency to rationalize the emigration work." In line with this recommendation, the Japan Emigration Service was established under the jurisdiction of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs on July 15, 1963. The Federation of Japan Overseas Associations and the Japan Emigration Promotion Co., Ltd. were dissolved, and their overseas chapters and branches were taken over by the Japan Emigration Service. It incorporated the Overseas Emigrants Training Center in Japan as its subsidiary organization.

The Japan Emigration Service established a local branch office in each Prefecture in 1964. It took over the Emigration Service Offices in Kobe and

Yokohama from the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and redesignated them as Emigration Centers. Thus, the Japan Emigration Service developed into an integrated administrative organization for emigration both in name and reality at home and abroad. Later, it incorporated emigration services in Okinawa and other places and established a new office for the resumed emigration to Canada. In 1971, the Kobe and Yokohama Emigration Service Offices were amalgamated as the Overseas Emigration Center, and its 47 local offices were consolidated into 12 branches in 1973.

In the meantime, the Japan Emigration Service strived for the improvement of its services through strengthening preemigration training, increasing aid to settlers, and improving the environment for settlements, the conditions for land sales and loan terms.

As regards overseas emigration, in response to major changes in and out of the country, a need for new concept, new goals and measures was keenly felt. Particularly in respect to the relation between emigration and economic and technical cooperation, it was felt that an increased economic cooperation to the countries which have friendly feelings for Japanese immigrants, little racial prejudice and rich resources would have a favorable effect on Japanese emigrants to those countries. It was also felt that overseas emigration would prove to be beneficial to the receiving countries and have the same effect as economic cooperation.

(3) History of Foreign Trade Development

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

Its work comprised (1) extension of funds (rationalization funds) necessary for the construction by developers of roads, piers, joint facilities and others in connection with the production of primary commodities in developing countries, (2) extension to Japanese enterprises of funds necessary for pilot projects to be undertaken before starting full-scale projects in developing areas, (3) extension to smaller Japanese businesses of funds for overseas investment, and (4) financing of the import of primary products. Of these categories, it was decided that the rationalization of facilities and pilot projects should be taken over by the JICA as it would be more effective to integrate them with its technical cooperation to be extended on a governmental basis.

2. Establishment and Objective of JICA

With the above background, the Japan International Cooperation Agency Law which was designed to contribute to promoting international cooperation and the socio-economic development of developing countries was enacted and promulgated as Law No. 62 at the 72nd session of the National Diet on May 31, 1974, and the Japan International Cooperation Agency was established on August 1, 1974. As elucidated earlier, JICA has taken over the work of the then existing agencies, added some new services, and is now carrying out the following work.

The first is to extend technical cooperation to developing areas on a governmental basis. The second is to carry out the work necessary for the promotion of the activities of Japanese youth (the Japan Overseas Cooperation Volunteers). The third is to provide Japanese private enterprises with funds necessary for the improvement of facilities related to social and economic development, as well as funds necessary for pilot projects. The fourth is to facilitate emigration to Latin America and other areas. The fifth is to recruit and train qualified personnel for technical cooperation.

On April 28, 1978, the Law for Partial Revision of the Japan International Cooperation Agency Law was put into effect. Under this law, it was decided to add the extension of Grant Capital Assistance.

On September 6, 1987, the Law on Dispatch of the Japan Disaster Relief Team was put into effect. Under this law, it was decided that JICA should implement dispatch of the Japan Disaster Relief Team (JDR) and perform other necessary tasks for such dispatch, when large-scale disasters break out in foreign countries, particularly in developing areas.

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

Besides JICA, the Japan Foundation, the Overseas Economic Cooperation Fund and the Export-Import Bank of Japan continue to offer services in their respective fields for international cooperation. In this sense, JICA may be said to have been established to perform the work left undone by the then existing institutions.

SECTION 2. FUNCTIONS OF JICA

JICA extends international cooperation in and out of the country in accordance with the Japan International Cooperation Agency Law under the supervision mainly of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, and partly of the Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries and the Ministry of International Trade and Industry. The Agency tries to obtain extensive cooperation from relevant governmental organs, local governments and private enterprises in Japan, and to keep in close contact with the governments of developing countries and international organizations, to maintain smooth and efficient operation.

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

1. Technical Cooperation

(1) Training Program

This program is intended to provide training for middle and high level participants from developing countries. The acquiring of new technical knowledge, or refresher training will contribute to economic and social development in the developing countries, as well as to introducing Japanese industry and culture while promoting friendly relationships. The expenses for training of these participants are borne, as a rule, by JICA. The training courses comprise the group training courses, for which the participants are accepted from various countries to study in pre-arranged courses, and the individual training courses designed according to the specific needs of the requesting countries. Though the qualifications required of participants differ according to training courses, most of the participants selected are middle-level personnel who will assume key roles in future economic and social development of their respective countries.

Besides training in Japan, JICA, organizes training courses in other countries, contributing necessary funds. These are, generally called the third country training programme, designed to provide training at the institutes abroad in collaboration with the host country for participants from neighboring countries.

The trainees are classified into participants in seminars, observers, researchers, and engineers, and they study at the training institutes of the Agency,

government research organizations, universities and training centres operated by private enterprises.

The Agency is engaged in planning and running training courses as well as operating international training centers. It also conducts Japanese language courses and renders after-care services to repatriated trainees.

JICA also administrates "the Friendship Program for 21st Century," which is proceeded at inviting young people from ASEAN countries, Burma, Fiji, Papua New Guinea, China, Korea to Japan, and facilitating and deepening friendship and mutual understanding between both young people.

(2) Expert Dispatch Program

JICA dispatches Japanese experts to developing countries, or to international organizations, to assist them in formulating development plans and projects, conducting research, and offering guidance, advice, etc. at the government organizations, research institutes, schools, training centers etc. JICA generally bears the expenses involved. JICA selects experts recommended by the appropriate governmental organizations, or selects them from among applicants whose names are registered with the Agency. Prior to their departure they are given orientation and training on the conditions of respective overseas countries, languages, and techniques.

The Agency maintains close contact with the experts abroad, in order to help them in their work.

(3) Equipment Supply Program

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

(4) Project-type Technical Cooperation

Project-type cooperation integrates into a development project acceptance of trainees, dispatch of Japanese experts, and grant of equipment and is carried out comprehensively and systematically, from planning to follow-up evaluation of a project. Where large-scale projects need long-term involvement

and concentrated efforts, JICA offers project-type cooperation. Examples are long-term research and development of technology on a large-scale and in various fields, and training of local people in technology so that it may take root in the recipient country.

Project-type cooperation falls under the following five categories.

(i) Technical Cooperation Center Program

Centers are established on the basis of agreements between the governments of recipient countries and Japan. The services of experts and equipment are supplied by Japan and the recipient country offers sites and buildings as required for training, demonstration and study of techniques in such fields as electronics, telecommunications, urban transportation, small scale industry, vocational training, etc. The Technical Cooperation Center trains local engineers and workers who play major roles in the socio-economic development of their countries, in a way suitable to the local environment.

(ii) Health and Medical Cooperation Program

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

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

(iii) Population and Family Planning Cooperation Program

The world population has reached a total of 5,000 million with developing countries accounting for about 75%. The population increase in developing countries is expected to continue in the coming future and the economy is faced with the danger of collapse in the developing countries where the population increase far exceeds the rate of economic growth.

Japan's cooperation in the field of family planning began with the First Seminar on Family Planning held in 1967, receiving six training participants from five Asian countries. In 1969 a project on the family planning education was initiated in Indonesia. From 1973 onward, project-type cooperation programs have been carried out in the Philippines, Thailand, Bangladesh, etc.

While a main emphasis is maintained on family planning education, cooperation is provided on a more comprehensive basis by setting up model or pilot areas and by combining it with the promotion of community health, such as maternal and child health and the control of parasites.

The problem of population is a common task for mankind to tackle and cooperation on an international scale is therefore needed to cope with it. At the same time, however, family planning is closely related to the domestic policy of the country concerned. When providing cooperation, therefore, due attention should be given to this aspect.

(iv) Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries Development Cooperation Program

This program is intended to offer technical guidance, extension work, and research and development in the fields of agriculture, forestry and fisheries, the development of which provides the basis of economic development in developing countries.

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

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

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

(v) Mining and Manufacturing Development Cooperation Program

The Mining and Manufacturing Development Cooperation Program is aimed at the effective utilization of locally available natural and human resources for the development, promotion and growth of various mining and manufacturing industries to expand employment opportunity.

In order to promote local industries not only the transfer of manufacturing technology but also the transfer of production-related techniques of production control, business management, distribution and marketing, developing human resources, and enhancing research and development capability are equally

important. For this reason, the program is being implemented with this point in consideration.

(5) Development Survey Program

Survey teams are dispatched at the request of developing countries for development projects in the public sector such as establishment of industrial infrastructure, production increase and comprehensive regional development which play an important role in their economic growth. The development survey programs range from simple surveys of present conditions to feasibility surveys, preparation of detailed designs and specification of projects. Surveys also range from a development project in a specific field to a comprehensive development project covering several fields and many countries; such as the Lower Mekong Basin Development Program, the Asian Highway plan and the wide area communication network construction plan. Recent surveys have become large-scale and long-term and high precision surveys backed up by financial cooperation are being requested. JICA obtains extensive cooperation from relevant governmental organizations and private consulting firms for the dispatch of survey teams.

The results of surveys are presented to the recipient governments. They can be used as a basic reference in formulating government policies and in evaluating whether or not the projects are worthy of financial assistance, bilateral or multilateral. They constitute, in effect, the first step toward the realization of development plans and provide an important link between technical and financial cooperation.

(6) Other Technical Cooperation Programs

In addition to the above, the Agency provides services related to (a) procurement of ships, equipment and materials required by the Southeast Asian Fisheries Development Center and (b) technical cooperation for the United Nations, related organs and other international organizations as well as (c) surveys on development projects and basic surveys on the development of resources as commissioned by the Ministry of International Trade and Industry.

2. Japan Overseas Cooperation Volunteers

The Japan Overseas Cooperation Volunteers (JOCV) work in cooperation with the local people, for the socio-economic development of developing countries in Asia, Africa, Middle East, Latin America and the South Pacific. The Government promotes and assists the overseas activities of JOCV who voluntarily

participate in the work.

Volunteers are dispatched in response to a request of a developing country. Their nation-wide recruitment is made by the Japan Overseas Cooperation Volunteers Office in cooperation with prefectural governments. Training before their dispatch abroad, support and guidance during their two-year term of service are provided by the said Office and its resident staff in the receiving countries.

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

For disseminating information about the Volunteers and deepening the Japanese people's understanding of them, the cooperation of local governments, nongovernmental youth organizations, information media, Japan Overseas Cooperation Volunteers Alumni Clubs, Supporting Organization for JOCV and other organizations is expanded, and efforts are being made to deepen the understanding of employers to facilitate the recruitment of volunteers.

The need of broadening what is called "development education" is being felt in Japan and the returned JOCV volunteers can serve and are actually serving as media of information concerning the people, their culture, and many more things of the countries they have lived and worked in. In this sense, JOCV volunteers play a unique role of consolidating mutual understanding between the recipient countries and Japan at grassroots.

3. Recruiting and Training of Qualified Persons for Technical Cooperation

There are many suitable candidates for technical cooperation service, but they are hard to be smoothly recruited particularly from private firms due to the social environment and employment system in Japan. Therefore, JICA has to rely mostly on public service personnel for recruitment of experts. Trying to break this bottleneck, JICA has the Experts Roster System and the Experts Pooling System. To facilitate smooth recruitment, JICA also has the Domestic Wage Supplement System for local public bodies and private enterprises which are cooperative in releasing their employees for JICA's overseas assignment. For further improvement of the experts, JICA operates pre-departure seminars and language and technical training courses. JICA also operates medium-and long-term training courses for possible experts to be dispatched in the future.

4. Grant Aid

Grant Aid is a form of fund assistance which is extended to developing countries without repaying obligation, on the basis of international agreements and order commitments. This type of assistance includes general grant aid, aid for fisheries, food aid, aid for the increase of food production and others. Of these, the aids which are extended by JICA are general grant aid, grant aid for fisheries and aid for the increase of food production, and they are closely tied in with its technical cooperation.

General grant aid is offered for improvement of facilities at technical cooperation centers, hospitals, schools, research institutes and other institutions. In the aid for fisheries, the funds necessary for the improvement of facilities, such as fishery training facilities and fishery training ships, are offered. The aid for the increase of food production is offered to support the developing countries' self-help efforts in increasing food production provided fertilizers, agricultural chemicals and equipment.

The facilities closely related to technical cooperation comprise vocational training centers, or facilities which are to be improved according to a basic design drawn by a dispatched survey team, or those where the technology transferred by experts will be put to effective use.

Major activities of JICA under this program are: (1) provide a basic design study as part of its technical cooperation for formulating a project (The objectives of the basic design study are to examine and assess the technical and economic viability of the project, to make general layout and design and to estimate cost of the project and implementing schedule required for its construction); (2) liaison between the recipient country and private businesses, consultations, good-offices and studies on the specifications of facilities and equipment to be offered from Japan, screening of contracts to be concluded between the recipient country and private businesses; and (3) liaison between the recipient country and Japanese banks in making banking arrangements, consultations, good-offices and studies on banking arrangements. Moreover, surveys for the speed up of disbursement of grant aid (field surveys, surveys on work progress, etc.) are also carried out.

Viewed from the framework of Capital Grant Assistance, international commitments on grant aid and disbursement are made by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. JICA offers services related to the promotion of Capital Grant Assistance and for an effective realization of the aid objectives, by linking smoothly various stages of business involved.

5. Development Cooperation Program
(Investment in and Financing of Development projects)

This program is intended to ensure an organic combination by the Agency of technical cooperation with smooth supply of soft loans which are difficult for Japanese private enterprises to obtain from the Export-Import Bank of Japan or the Overseas Economic Cooperation Fund for reasons of risk, profitability or technical difficulties involved in the projects in the fields of agriculture, forestry, mining, manufacturing and social development.

The Agency's development cooperation falls under the following five categories.

(1) The Agency provides loans or surety for loan liability required for the construction or improvement of facilities related to development projects in culture, transportation, communications, sanitation, living environment, etc. These facilities may be useful for promotion of welfare of the inhabitants.

Loans are provided for infrastructural improvement, such as the construction or improvement of feeder roads, ports and harbours, green zones, waterworks and sewerage systems as well as for the construction of schools, hospitals, public halls and churches for those engaged in development projects and for those in the surrounding areas.

Supply of funds for such facilities is made on condition that they are unobtainable from the Export-Import Bank of Japan or the Overseas Economic Cooperation Fund, and that the principal development projects of the facilities described above are financed by the said Bank or Fund.

(2) The supply of funds for what are termed experimental projects among development projects, excluding those related to prospecting of petroleum (inclusive of oil-sand and oil-shale), combustible natural gas and metallic minerals, and manufacturing industry. Specifically, the Agency provides loans for those development projects of experimental nature involving considerable risk. In this case, too, loans are provided on condition that it is considered difficult to obtain them from the above-mentioned Bank or Fund.

All these funds are provided on extremely soft terms and conditions.

(3) The Agency carries out various projects, entrusted by the governments, local public entities or other public organizations of developing countries on the basis of international agreements, for improving facilities.

These projects are classified as follows.

- a) Infrastructural improvement for increased agricultural and forestry production by improvement of farmlands, irrigation facilities, farm and forest road networks, and by afforestation
- b) Infrastructural improvement for mining and manufacturing by preparation of their sites and improvement of waterworks for industrial use
- c) Installation of industrial pollution control facilities
- d) Construction and improvement of other public facilities related to culture, transportation, communications, public sanitation, and living environment

The above projects are offered only when there are no other suitable financial sources in the developing countries or in Japan except the Agency.

(4) Surveys and technical guidance which are required in connection with the projects described above.

(5) Technical guidance for various development projects as JICA's auxiliary functions at the request of Japanese corporations undertaking such projects.

6. Emigration Services

(1) Survey and Dissemination of Information Related to Emigration

The Agency analyzes emigrants' preferences for destination, collects information on laws, political, economic and social situation of the countries they want to emigrate to, including suitable areas for settlement, conducts market research on agricultural produce, and surveys economic conditions of the emigrants settled. JICA disseminates the latest information available to the general public through its headquarters and 9 branch offices in Japan, by distributing pamphlets, using mass media, holding meetings, lectures, and exhibitions, and providing guidance to the organizations concerned.

(2) Consultation and Good-offices for Emigration

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

(3) Lectures and Training for Emigrants

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

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

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

JICA provides accommodations (at Emigration Center and Okinawa Branch) for emigrants and assists emigrants to complete the necessary procedures before departure.

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

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

(6) Construction and Improvement of Welfare Facilities and Other Assistance for Emigrants

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

classrooms to help emigrants improve their living conditions, and assistance in the construction of public halls for the emigrants.

The Agency also invites emigrants or their children to Japan to acquire the latest technology and knowledge.

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

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

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

Emigrants who want to start a project at the settlements usually find it difficult to obtain necessary funds from local financing organizations. For this reason, the Agency loans necessary funds to emigrants for setting up their businesses and this service greatly contributes to the stabilization of the emigrants. Loan funds are available for agriculture, smaller industry and rehabilitation. JICA will make capital investments in processing, storing and transportation of agricultural, forestry and marine products which will contribute to development of the settlements.

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

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

(10) Overseas Development Youth Program

With the purpose of promoting increase of emigrants in Latin America, JICA recruits and sends interested young people, who are offered chances to see and experience the land and its community who they engage in an assigned work for three years.

(11) Other Services

In order to contribute to the settlement and stabilization of emigrants, JICA finances the local corporations in the accepting country which have close relations with Japanese emigrants. One example is the ITAPUA Vegetable Oil Refinery Investment Co., which is engaged in processing and selling oil crops produced by Japanese emigrants in Paraguay, and thus helps in stabilizing the farming of the emigrants.

7. Disaster Relief

When large-scale disasters such as earthquakes, volcanic eruptions, tyhoons, floods, or fires break out in foreign countries, particularly in developing areas, JICA is prepared to promptly dispatch the Japan Disaster Relief Team (JDR) as well as to provide goods to such disaster-stricken countries. The principal activities of JDR are as follows:

- (1) Search and Rescue . . . Searching for, finding and rescuing the victims of disaster, administering first-aid and transferring them to safe places.
- (2) Emergency Medical Care . . . Giving medical treatment to disaster

victims and giving technical advice regarding medical treatment (including epidemic prevention)

- (3) Emergency Restoration . . . Taking emergency measures in relevant areas for the prevention of problems that are likely to break out and for the prevention of exacerbation of disasters that have already broken out, and giving technical advice on restoring social and economic infrastructural facilities.

SECTION 3. BUDGET

The Japan International Cooperation Agency's budget consists of a grants budget, an investments budget from the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, respectively and a funds in trust budget from the Ministry of International Trade and Industry.

JICA's Budget for FY 1987, FY1988

(Unit: ¥Million)

Items	FY 1987	FY 1988
I. Grants	98,833	106,207
1. Working Expenses	82,489	89,507
Expenses for:		
(1) Overseas Trainees Accepted	13,896	15,031
(2) Youth Invitation Programme	1,474	1,596
(3) Experts Dispatched	10,104	11,753
(4) Equipment Supply	2,096	2,218
(5) Technical Cooperation Centers	8,113	8,926
(6) Health & Medical Cooperation	4,331	4,546
(7) Population & Family Planning	950	967
(8) Agr. & For. Development Cooperation	7,951	8,337
(9) Industrial Development Cooperation	1,894	2,021
(10) Japan Overseas Cooperation Volunteers	9,589	10,210
(11) Experts' Welfare	489	560
(12) Recruiting & Training Qualified Persons for Technical Cooperation	1,213	1,333
(13) Development Surveys	15,533	15,904
(14) Development Cooperation	892	927
(15) Grant Aid Cooperation	2,964	3,285
(16) Disaster Relief Cooperation	1,000	1,000
2. Working Expenses for Emigration Service	2,325	2,409
3. Administrative Expenses	14,018	14,291
II. Investments	4,722	2,375
1. Funds for Investment in & Financing of Development Projects	1,000	200
2. Funds for Investment & Financing for Emigrants	900	—
3. Expenses for Facilities	2,822	2,175
III. Funds in Trust	6,972	7,180
1. Funds in Trust for Survey on Overseas Development	6,972	7,180
(1) Surveys for Overseas Development		
(2) Basic Surveys on Resources Development Cooperation		
TOTAL	110,528	115,762

SECTION 4. ORGANIZATIONAL STRUCTURE

1. Management

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

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

2. Advisory Committee

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

The term of office of committee members is two years and they are appointed by the president with the approval of the Foreign Minister from among those who possess knowledge and experience necessary for proper management of the business of the Agency.

3. Organization

(1) Head Office

Office of the president

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

Office of Auditors

This office assists auditors in conducting their work.

Office of Management Audit

This office is in charge of management audit for the President.

General Affairs Department

This Department consists of the General Affairs Division, Information and Statistics Division, System Development and Data Processing Division, Public Relations Division, and the Special Assistant to the Director of the Department, and is in charge of organization, regular staff, overall coordination, archives and documents, regulations, collection of information and data, statistics, electronic data processing system, public relations, etc.

Personnel Department

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

Finance and Accounting Department

This Department consists of the First and Second Budget Divisions, Accounting Division, Account Settlement Division, Finance Division, Facilities and Supplies Division and the Special Assistants to the Director of the Department, and is in charge of budget, settlement of accounts, capital program, receipt, payment and control of funds, JICA bonds, loans, control and disposition of real estates, assets and liabilities, and advance financial screenings, such as on loans and investments.

Planning Department

This Department consists of the Planning Division, Regional Study and Coordination Division, Technical Personnel Division, and the Senior Coordinator, and is in charge of service method documents, service programs, planning and coordination of basic and common matters

on services, comprehensive coordination of survey programs, analysis and coordination of JICA operations by region and by country, comprehensive basic surveys on development projects, evaluation of services and countermeasures, planning, coordination and implementation of programs for experts including (a) adjustment of status and treatment, (b) regulations, (c) recruiting of experts and (d) planning and coordination of experts training.

Procurement Department

The Department consists of the Administration Division, Procurement Division, Consultant Contract Division and the Senior Coordinator, and is in charge of contract formalities (a) for purchase, borrowing and transport of materials and equipment to be offered to developing countries, (b) for the implementation of surveys and (c) for the supply of services, screening of qualification of consultants, etc., and filing and custody of their records of performance.

Training Affairs Department

This Department consists of the Administration Division, First, Second, and Third Training Divisions, and the Special Assistant to the Director of the Department, and is in charge of the programming and training of participants from abroad, including pre-training orientation programs, Japanese language courses, health, welfare and recreation for the participants, evaluation of their training programs, and follow-up of their training after their repatriation.

Experts Assignment Department

This Department consists of the Administration Division, First and Second Experts Assignment Divisions and the Special Assistant to the Director of the Department, and is in charge of planning and dispatch of experts, equipment supply program and procurement of equipment and materials for the Southeast Asian Fisheries Development Center.

Social Development Cooperation Department

This Department consists of the Planning Division, First and Second Development Survey Divisions, and Overseas Centers Division, and is in

charge of planning and coordination of technical and development cooperation; programming and execution of surveys, loans for facilities contributing towards development projects and also loans for experimental projects; construction and improvement of facilities and matters related to overseas technical cooperation centers, etc., in the field of social development.

Medical Cooperation Department

This Department consists of the Administration Division, the Medical Cooperation Division and the Special Assistants to the Director of the Department, and is in charge of planning of medical cooperation, and population and family planning cooperation, assignment and administration of medical experts, supply of equipment, dispatch and administration of the Japan Disaster Relief Team, procurement and storage of materials to be used for disaster relief, and arrangement of transportation.

Agricultural, Forestry and Fisheries 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; execution of basic surveys, etc. in the fields of agriculture, forestry and fisheries development.

Agricultural Development Cooperation Department

This Department consists of the Agricultural Development Division, Livestock Development Division, Technical Cooperation Division and Financial Cooperation Division, and is in charge of preparation of programs and execution of surveys; execution of technical cooperation projects related to agricultural development; construction and improvement of facilities; loans for the improvement of facilities related to development projects and for experimental projects in the fields of agricultural and livestock development.

Forestry and Fisheries 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 and development cooperation related to forestry development; execution of surveys; construction and improvement of facilities; loans for facilities related to development projects and for experimental projects, etc. in the field of forestry development; and matters related to fisheries technical cooperation projects.

Mining and Industrial Planning and Survey Department

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

Mining and Industrial Cooperation Department

This Department consists of the Technical Cooperation Division, Financial Cooperation Division and the Special Assistant to the Director of the Department, and is in charge of matters on execution of technical cooperation projects related to mining and industrial development; preparation of programs and execution of surveys; construction and improvement of facilities; loans for the improvement of facilities related to development projects and for experimental projects, etc. in the fields of mining and manufacturing development.

Grant Aid Planning and Survey Department

This Department consists of the Planning Division First and Second Basic Design Divisions, and is in charge of planning, coordination evaluation and surveys in regard of the implementation of grant aid.

Grant Aid Project Management Department

This Department consists of the First and Second Project Management Divisions and the Special Assistant to the Director of the Department, and is in charge of surveys, good-offices and liaison for the conclusion of contracts for grant aid, and surveys on the implementation of contracts.

Emigration Department

This Department consists of the Planning and Survey Division, Domestic Services Division and External Services Division and is in charge of planning and coordination and basic surveys on operations consultation, good-offices, training, lectures, escort, mediation with employers for agricultural and industrial emigrants, improvement of environment in the settlements, improvement of farm management in the settlements, loan for emigrants, etc.

Secretariat of Japan Overseas Cooperation Volunteers (JOCV)

The Secretariat consists of the Administration Division, Supply and Accounting Division, Public Information Division, First and Second Recruitment Divisions, First and Second Overseas Assignment Divisions, Career Consultation Division and the Special Assistant to the Director of the Department, and is in charge of general coordination, archives and documents, accounting, procurements of equipment and materials for the volunteers, custody of property, recruitment and selection of volunteers, liaison with related organizations, good-offices for employment of returned volunteers, planning of JOCV operation programs, investigation of requests of the accepting countries, administration of dispatched volunteers, etc. The JOCV has the Hiroo Training Institute and the Komagane Training Institute, where the volunteers are trained. All the volunteers live in the institutes during the training and stress is placed on the acquirement of basic knowledge as to the mission of the JOCV, development cooperation, learning of languages, understanding of cultures and situations of accepting countries, technical training, gymnastics and field training. All the courses are designed to help the volunteers to contribute to the development of the accepting countries and fulfill their tasks while they live and work together with the local people.

(2) Affiliated Organs

International Training Centres

There are ten training centers, which are in charge of accommodation, training, other administrative services and welfare of trainees.

Emigration Center

This Center is in charge of accommodation for emigrants, short training courses, dissemination of information about emigration and consultation.

Emigration Training Center

This Center is in charge of accommodation and training of prospective agricultural emigrants.

Institute for International Cooperation

The Institute trains Japanese experts who will seek their career in technical cooperation. It also gathers information on the experiences and performances of Japanese experts in cooperation activities and, on the basis of it, studies effective methods of technology transfer to developing countries.

(3) Branch Offices

There are 9 branch offices in Japan.

In close contact with local governments and other related organizations, they carry out publicity campaigns through lectures, etc., and offer the following services:

(a) Acceptance of trainees

finding organizations which accept trainees, collection of information, and liaison and consultation with host organizations

(b) Dispatch of experts

liaison and consultation with the employers of the dispatched experts, looking after returned experts, finding organizations which are cooperative in assignment their employees as JICA experts, registration and training of experts.

(c) Procurement of equipment

partial participation in procurement and check-up of equipment to be supplied.

(d) JOCV

recruitment and a primary screening of volunteers, looking after turned volunteers, and cooperation with the JOCV Alumni Clubs.

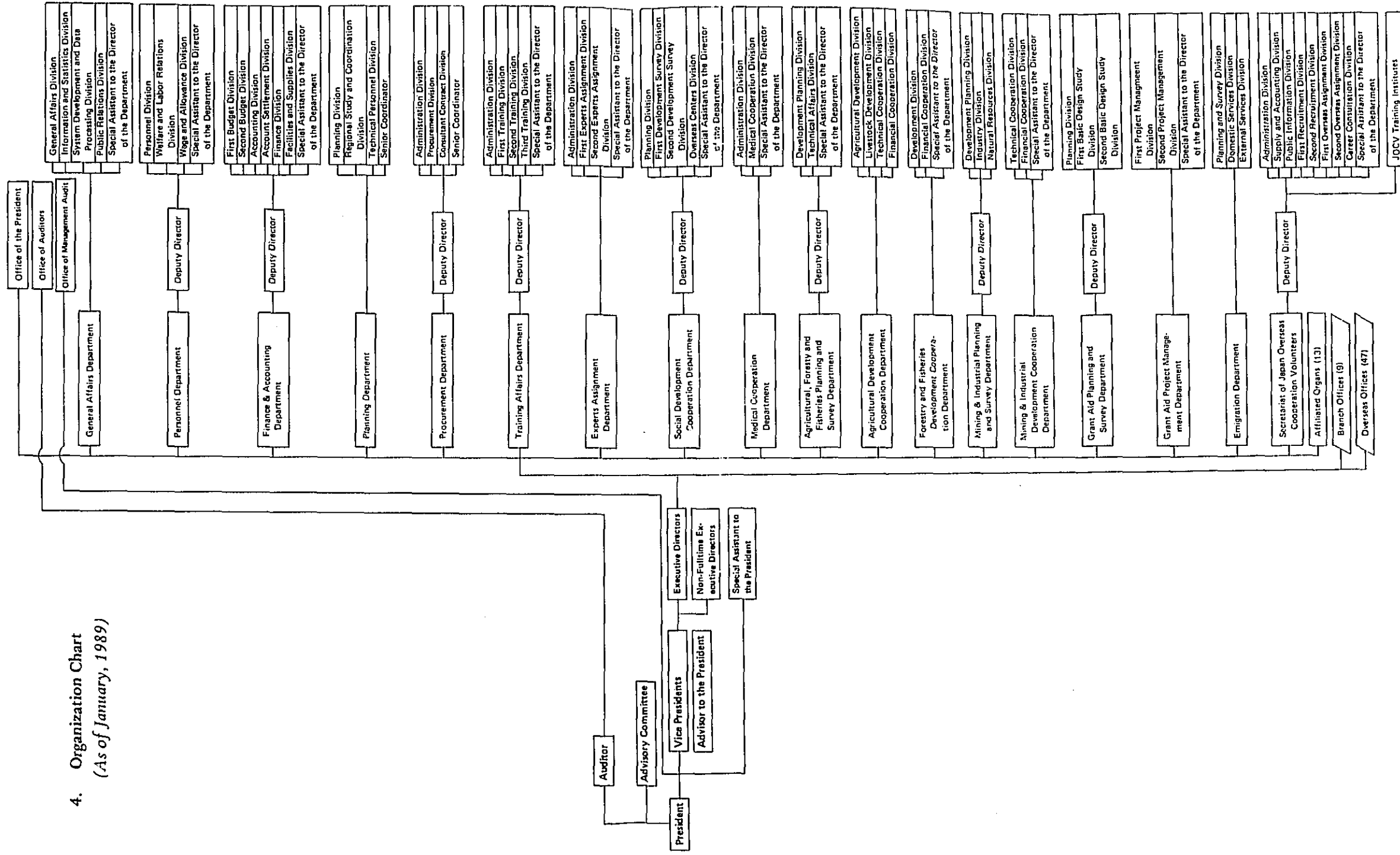
(e) Emigration services

survey, consultation and good-offices for emigration, and pre-departure assistance and guidance for emigrants.

(4) Overseas Offices

JICA has established 47 overseas offices in 44 countries. These offices are in charge of all or part of the following services: orientation for trainees who are sent to Japan; after-care for returned trainees; liaison and communication with dispatched experts and survey teams; contact with the governments of countries receiving technical and development cooperation; exchange of information; collection of information on economic cooperation by other advanced countries; acceptance of Japanese emigrants, assistance for emigrants; acquisition, construction, and transfer of settlement lands; financing; liaison and coordination with related organizations; surveys required for the dispatch of volunteers; liaison with related organizations; guidance and administration of volunteers, etc.

4. Organization Chart
(As of January, 1989)



SECTION 5. JAPAN INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION AGENCY LAW

(Translation)

JAPAN INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION AGENCY LAW

(Law No. 62, May 31, 1974)

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

(Partial Amendment Law No. 87, July 5, 1978)

(Partial Amendment Law No. 93, September 16, 1987)

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Chapter 1. General Provisions

(Purpose)

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

(Management)

Article 8. The Agency shall have as members of its management 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 members of its management other than the Directors as provided for in the preceding paragraph.

(Function and Authority of Management)

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

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

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

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

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

(Appointment of Management)

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 Management)

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 Members of the Management)

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 Members of the Management)

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 Management 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. Advisory Committee

(Advisory Committee)

Article 19. The Agency shall have Advisory Committee.

2. The Advisory Committee 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 Advisory Committee may state its opinions to the President with regard to the management of the business of the Agency.
4. The Advisory Committee shall be composed of no more than forty members.

(Committee Members)

Article 20. Committee 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 committee members shall be two years.
3. Committee members may be reappointed.
4. The provisions of Paragraphs 2 and 3 of Article 13 shall apply *mutatis mutandis* to the committee 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 machinery and equipment needed for such centers to be established in developing areas;
- e. To conduct basic surveys in relation to development programmes for public interests in developing areas;

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

- a. To carry out surveys, good-offices, liaisons and other business necessary for the conclusion of contracts related to the Capital Grant Assistance to be extended for the purpose of improving facilities (including the procurement of equipment and materials necessary for the maintenance and operation of the facilities; including ships hereafter in this Item) which are

for technical cooperation under treaties or other international agreements or projects closely related thereto.

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

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

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

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

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

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

a. To provide loans of funds or to provide surety for liabilities in connection with borrowing of funds, required for construction and improvement of such facilities as those related to culture, transportation, communication, health, living environments, etc., which are useful for promotion of the welfare of the inhabitants in developing areas, as well as 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 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 article);

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

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

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

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

a. To conduct survey, disseminate information 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 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;

(4)-2 To carry out the following tasks in order to implement prompt relief from large-scale disasters which break out in developing area and elsewhere.

a. To dispatch the Japan Disaster Relief Team under the Law on Dispatch of the Japan Disaster Relief Team.

b. To procure machinery and other materials for international disaster relief activities and to arrange transportation of the same.

c. To store and/or to provide machinery and other materials for international disaster relief activities which are mentioned in "a" above and/or others as ordered for the Minister for Foreign Affairs.

(5) To cultivate and secure personnel necessary for execution of the business as provided for in Item 1 and d. and e., Item 3 and Item 4-2;

(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 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 repaid 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 an on-the-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, 4, and 4-2, 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 designation as provided for in Item 1 of 3 of Article 34.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

(1) When they are to prescribe the policy for execution of business in accordance with the

provisions of Article 23 or make a change thereof.

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

(Competent Ministers, etc.)

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

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

(2) For the matters related to the business specified in Items 1, 2, 4 and 4-2, Paragraph 1 of Article 21 and the matters related to the business specified in Item 3 and Items 5 to 7 inclusive of the same paragraph (except the matters specified in the next Item and Item 4 below): the Minister for Foreign Affairs.

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

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

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

Chapter 8. Penal Provisions

(Penal Provisions)

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Bylaws

(Date of Enforcement)

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

(Establishment of the Agency)

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

(Dissolution of Overseas Technical Cooperation Agency, etc.)

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

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

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

4. When the Agency has assumed all the rights and duties of the Overseas Technical Cooper-

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

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

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

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

the "cash loan from the Japan External Trade Organization") shall be deemed to have been repaid as of the date of the succession.

5. Upon repayment of the cash loan from the Japan External Trade Organization in accordance with the provisions of the preceding paragraph, the amount corresponding to the amount to have been repaid shall be deemed to have been contributed to the Agency by the Government at the time of the establishment of the Agency.

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

(Tax Exemption)

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Article 13. With regard to the business plans, budget and funding plan for the initial business year of the Agency, "prior to the commencement of each business year" in Article 27 of the Law shall read "without delay after the Agency's establishment."

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

Article 14. The laws listed below shall be abolished:

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

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

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

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

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

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

(Partial Amendment of the Income Tax Law)

Article 17. The Income Tax Law (Law No. 33 of 1965) shall be partially amended as follows:

The entry on the Japan Emigration Service and the entry on the Overseas Technical Cooperation Agency shall be deleted and the following entry shall be added next to the entry on the Japan National Tourist Organization in Table 1., (1).

Japan International Cooperation Agency	The Japan International Cooperation Agency Law (Law No. 62 of 1974)
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(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)
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(Partial Amendment of the Stamp Tax Law)

Article 19. The Stamp Tax Law (Law No. 23 of 1967) shall be partially amended as follows:

The entry on the Japan Emigration Service and the entry on the Overseas Technical Cooperation Agency shall be deleted and the following entry shall be added next to the entry on the Japan National Tourist Organization in Table 2.

Japan International Cooperation Agency

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

(Partial Amendment of the Recording and Licence Tax Law)

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

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

7-2 Japan International Cooperation Agency

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

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

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

(Partial Amendment of the Local Tax Law)

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

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

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

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

(Partial Amendment of the Administrative Management Agency Establishment Law)

Article 22. The Administrative Management Agency Establishment Law (Law No. 77 of 1948)

shall be partially amended as follows:

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

(Partial Amendment of the Law Concerning Establishment of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs)
Article 23. The Ministry of Foreign Affairs Establishment Law (Law No. 283 of 1951) shall be partially amended as follows:

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Bylaws

(Law No. 35, July 5, 1978) — excerpt

(Date of Enforcement)

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

(Transitional Measures)

Article 2. With regard to the initial policy for execution of business prescribed in Item (1)-2, Paragraph 1, Article 21 of the Japan International Cooperation Agency Law revised by the present amendment (hereafter referred to as the New Law), the provision "prior to the beginning of the said business year" in Paragraph 1, Article 23 of the New Law, shall read "without delay after the enactment of the law for partial revision of the Japan International Cooperation Agency Law (Law No. 35, 1978)."

(Law No. 87, July 5, 1978) — excerpt

(Date of Enforcement)

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

Appendix

Management and Advisors to the President *(as of September 1, 1989)*

President	Kensuke YANAGIYA
Vice President	Tadao KISHI Hiroya SANO
Executive Director	Tomoya KAWAMURA Eiji YAMAGIWA Shosuke SUENAGA Toshihiko KOGA Masakazu MURAYAMA Hiroaki TAMAMITSU Hideo ENDO Junichi NAKAMURA
(Non-fulltime)	Muneco OHASHI (the Export-Import Bank of Japan) Tuneo FUJITA (Overseas Economic Cooperation Fund)
Auditor	Takashi TAKESHI
Advisors to the President	Yasushi OSHIMA
Special Assistant to the President	Katsuhiro KOTARI



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