The former Japan International Cooperation Agency

January 1954
The Federation of Japan Overseas Associations is established.

April 1954
The Japan Asian Association is established.

September 1955
Japan Emigration Promotion, Co., Ltd. is established.

June 1962
Overseas Technical Cooperation Agency (OTCA) is established.

July 1963
Japan Emigration Service (JEMIS) is established.

April 1965
Japan Overseas Cooperation Volunteers (JOCV) Office is established by OTCA.

May 1974
The Japan International Cooperation Agency Law is promulgated.

August 1974
The Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA) is established.

December 1974
The Statement of Operation Procedures is implemented.

April 1978
The JICA Law is revised (promotion of Grant Aid operations is added).

October 1983
Institute for International Cooperation is established.

April 1986
Japan Disaster Relief (JDR) Team is established.

July 1990
25th anniversary of the JOCV. The cumulative number of participants surpasses 10,000 people.

January 1991
Evaluation Guidelines are published.

September 1992
Environmental Guidelines for Infrastructure Projects are published.

December 1992
The Handbook for Women in Development (WID) Consideration is published.

May 1994
The cumulative number of participants in JICA training programs surpasses 100,000 people.

August 1995
The Evaluation Report is published.

June 2000
The cumulative number of JOCV participants surpasses 20,000 people.

December 2001
The reorganization and rationalization plan for special public institutions is announced by the Japanese government. Included in this reform plan is a measure transforming JICA into an independent administrative agency.

The former Overseas Economic Cooperation Fund and the former Japan Bank for International Cooperation

December 1960
The Overseas Economic Cooperation Fund Law is promulgated.

March 1961
Overseas Economic Cooperation Fund (OECF) is established to take over management of the Southeast Asia Development Cooperation Fund from the Export-Import Bank of Japan (JEXIM). Capital of approximately ¥5,444 million is received from the government, establishing OECF.

March 1961
The Statement of Operation Procedures is approved allowing operations to commence.

March 1966
First OECF ODA Loan (to the Republic of Korea) is provided.

May 1968
The OECF Law is revised (commodity loan facility is added).

March 1980
First government-guaranteed OECF bond is issued.

April 1987
Special Assistance for Project Sustainability (SAPS) is commenced.

April 1988
Special Assistance for Project Formulation (SAPROF) is commenced.

November 1989
OECF Guidelines for Environmental Considerations is published.

May 1991
OECF Policy for Consideration of Women in Development (WID) is published.

April 1992
Special Assistance for Project Implementation (SAPI) is commenced.

March 1995
Cabinet decides to merge JEXIM and OECF.

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April 1996
Special Assistance for Development Policy and Projects (SADEP) is commenced.

April 1999
The Japan Bank for International Cooperation Law is promulgated.

September 1999
Cabinet Order related to the execution of the Japan Bank for International Cooperation Law is promulgated. Ministerial Ordinance related to the execution of the Japan Bank for International Cooperation Law is published on the official register.

October 1999
Japan Bank for International Cooperation (JBIC) is established.

December 1999
Medium-Term Strategy for Overseas Economic Cooperation Operations (October 1, 1999–March 31, 2002) is published.

April 2001
Ex-Ante Project Evaluation for ODA Loan operations is introduced.

September 2001
Japanese GAAP-Based Financial Statements and Statement of Administrative Cost Calculation are made public.

October 2001
First Fiscal Investment and Loan Program (FILP) agency bonds are issued.
New JICA

November 2006
A partial revision of the Law concerning the Incorporated Administrative Agency Japan International Cooperation Agency is promulgated.

October 2008
Operations of ODA Loans previously managed by the former JBIC (Overseas Economic Cooperation Operations) and a portion of the Grant Aid provided by Japan’s Ministry of Foreign Affairs (MOFA) are succeeded by JICA. However, MOFA remains responsible for directly providing Grant Aid in conjunction with the execution of diplomatic policies.

October 2008
The Second Mid-term Objectives are modified.

April 2010
The new JICA Guidelines for Environmental and Social Considerations are published.

2009

International Cooperation

December 2001
The Cabinet decides to proceed with the reorganization and rationalization plan for special public institutions.

April 2002
JBIC Guidelines for Confirmation of Environmental and Social Considerations are published.

October 2002
An information disclosure system is launched.

November 2002
JICA receives ISO 14001 certification.

December 2002
The Law concerning the Incorporated Administrative Agency Japan International Cooperation Agency is promulgated.

September 2003
JICA is dissolved as a special public institution.

October 2003
JICA is transformed from a special public institution to an Incorporated Administrative Agency.

The first Mid-term Objectives (October 1, 2003–March 31, 2007) are published.

April 2004
JICA Guidelines for Environmental and Social Considerations are published.

April 2006
The Global Plaza at JICA Hiroo, Tokyo is opened.

April 2007
The Second Mid-term Objectives (April 1, 2007–March 31, 2012) are published.

June 2007
The cumulative number of JOCV participants surpasses 30,000 people.

May 2005
The cumulative number of countries to have received ODA Loans reaches 100.

June 2006
The Act on Promotion of Administrative Reform for Realization of Small and Efficient Government is promulgated.

March 2008
The period for implementation of policy on Medium-Term Strategy for Overseas Economic Cooperation Operations (April 1, 2005–March 31, 2008) is extended by six months.