IV LIST OF INCORPORATED ADMINISTRATIVE AGENCIES (as of October 1, 2017)

Organization	Name of Incorporated Administrative Agencies
Cabinet Office(3)	ONational Archives of Japan
	Northern Territories Issue Association
	☆Japan Agency for Medical Research and Development
Consumer Affairs	National Consumer Affairs Center of Japan
Agency(1)	
Ministry of	☆National Institute of Information and Communications Technology
Internal Affairs	ONational Statistics Center
and Communications(3)	Management Organization for Postal Savings and Postal Life Insurance
Ministry of Foreign	The Japan Foundation
Affairs(2)	Japan International Cooperation Agency
Ministry of Finance(3)	National Research Institute of Brewing
	OJapan Mint
	ONational Printing Bureau
Ministry of Education,	National Institute of Special Needs Education
Culture, Sports, Science	National Center for University Entrance Examinations
and Technology(22)	National Institution for Youth Education
	National Women's Education Center, Japan
	National Museum of Nature and Science
	☆National Institute for Materials Science
	☆National Research Institute for Earth Science and Disaster Prevention
	☆National Institutes for Quantum and Radiological Science and Technology
	National Museum of Art
	National Institutes for Cultural Heritage
	National Institute for School Teachers and Staff Development
	☆Japan Science and Technology Agency
	Japan Society for the Promotion of Science
	☆RIKEN
	Japan Sport Council
	Japan Arts Council
	Japan Student Services Organization
	☆ Japan Agency for Marine-Earth Science and Technology
	Institute of National Colleges of Technology, Japan
	National Institution for Academic Degrees and Quality Enhancement of
	Higher Education

Organization	Name of Incorporated Administrative Agencies
Ministry of Health,	Organization for Workers' Retirement Allowance Mutual Aid
Labour and Welfare(17)	Japan Organization for Employment of the Elderly, Persons with Disabilities and
	Job Seekers
	Welfare and Medical Service Agency
	National Center for Persons with Severe Intellectual Disabilities,
	Nozominosono
	The Japan Institute for Labour Policy and Training
	National Institute of Occupational Safety and Health
	National Hospital Organization
	Pharmaceuticals and Medical Devices Agency
	☆National Institutes of Biomedical Innovation, Health and Nutrition
	Japan Community Health Care Organization
	Government Pension Investment Fund
	☆National Cancer Center
	National Cerebral and Cardiovascular Center
	☆National Center of Neurology and Psychiatry
	National Center for Global Health and Medicine
	National Center for Child Health and Development
	☆National Center for Geriatrics and Gerontology
	Food and Agricultural Materials Inspection Center
Forestry and Fisheries(9)	
	Agriculture and Livestock Industries Corporation
	☆Farmers Pension Fund
	Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries Credit Foundations
	☆National Agriculture and Food Research Organization
	☆Japan International Research Center for Agricultural Sciences
	Forestry and Forest Products Research Institute
7.51.1	XNational Research Institute of Far Seas Fisheries
Ministry of Economy,	Research Institute of Economy, Trade and Industry
Trade and Industry(9)	National Center for Industrial Property Information and Training
	☆National Institute of Advanced Industrial Science and Technology
	ONational Institute of Technology and Evaluation
	Japan External Trade Organization
	New Energy and Industrial Technology Development Organization
	Information - technology Promotion Agency, Japan Japan Oil, Gas and Metals National Corporation
	<u>.</u>
	Organization for Small and Medium Enterprises and Regional Innovation, JAPAN

Organization	Name of Incorporated Administrative Agencies
Ministry of Land,	☆Public Works Research Institute
Infrastructure,	☆Building Research Institute
Transport and Tourism(15)☆National Institute of Maritime Port and Aviation Technology
	Japan agency of Maritime Education and Training for Seafarers
	Civil Aviation College
	National Agency for Automobile and Land Transport Technology
	Japan Railway Construction, Transport and Technology Agency
	Japan National Tourism Organization
	Japan Water Agency
	National Agency for Automotive Safety and Victims' Aid
	Organization for Environment around Airport
	Urban Renaissance Agency
	Fund for the Promotion and Development of the Amami Islands
	Japan Expressway Holding and Debt Repayment Agency
	Japan Housing Finance Agency
Ministry of the	☆National Institute for Environmental Studies
Environment(2)	Environmental Restoration and Conservation Agency
Ministry of Defense(1)	Clabor Management Organization for USFJ Employees

^{*1} The Agency marked "O" is "Agency Engaged in Administrative Execution" (7 agencies).

^{*2} The Agency marked "\$\times\" is "National Research and Development Agency" (29 agencies).

^{*3} The unmarked Agency is "Agency Managed under the Medium-term Objectives" (52 agencies).

^{*4} The part of the name, "Agency Engaged in Administrative Execution" and "National Research and Development Agency" are not listed.

Incorporated Administrative Agencies

"Incorporated Administrative Agency" (IAA) is a type of public-sector corporations established by Act on General Rules for Incorporated Administrative Agencies (1999). IAAs perform parts of administrative functions in particular areas and/or provide the public with services which are considered indispensable to achieve public goals (such as the stability of people's lives, society, or the economy), and which yet do not require implementation by the Government itself. Also, they are designed to maintain autonomy, dynamism, and transparency, in order that they may pursue more efficiency or higher quality of services on their own responsibilities. Therefore, each IAA, which is founded on an act that stipulates its specific characteristics, generally has the following fundamental designs.

- IAAs are classified into three types of organization; an Agency Managed under the Medium-term Objectives, a National Research and Development Agency and an Agency Engaged in Administrative Execution.
- An IAA's own responsibility and decision-making authority are separated from those of its competent Minister.
- The Minister gives goals and ex-post evaluations for IAAs. The goal periods are different depending on the type of organization.
- An IAA has sufficient discretion in performing to achieve its goals, and direct interventions by the Minister are limited to cases when absolutely necessary or listed in acts.
- Activities and structures of each IAA are reviewed at regular intervals at the end of each goal period.
- The accounting of an IAA is to be based on corporate accounting principles as a general rule. Also, broad range of its information must be disclosed in accordance with related acts.