

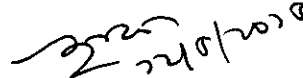
গণপ্রজাতন্ত্রী বাংলাদেশ সরকার  
জনপ্রশাসন মন্ত্রণালয়  
বিদেশ প্রশিক্ষণ অধিশাখা  
[www.mopa.gov.bd](http://www.mopa.gov.bd)

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তারিখ: ২৯ বৈশাখ, ১৪২২  
১২ মে, ২০১৫

## সংশোধিত বিজ্ঞপ্তি

IDE-JETRO কর্মসূচির আওতায় Institute of Developing Economies Advanced School (IDEAS), জাপান -এ ২০১৫-১৬ বছরে ৬ মাস মেয়াদী Post Graduate Diploma কোর্সে অধ্যয়নের জন্য বাংলাদেশের অনুকূলে বৃত্তির সুযোগ রয়েছে। উক্ত কোর্সে অংশগ্রহণের জন্য বিসিএস প্রশাসন, পররাষ্ট্র, বাণিজ্য, কাস্টমস এন্ড এক্সাইজ, ট্যাক্স ও ইকনমিক ক্যাডারের কর্মকর্তা ও বোর্ড অব ইনভেস্টমেন্ট-এ কর্মরত কর্মকর্তাবৃন্দের নিকট থেকে আবেদন আহ্বান করা যাচ্ছে। আগ্রহী কর্মকর্তাগণ তাঁদের নিয়ন্ত্রণকারী কর্তৃপক্ষকে অবহিত রেখে এবং প্রযোজ্য ক্ষেত্রে অনুমতি গ্রহণপূর্বক আগামী ০৪/০৬/২০১৫ তারিখের মধ্যে আবেদন করতে পারবেন। কোর্স সংক্রান্ত যাবতীয় তথ্য ও আবেদন ফরম জনপ্রশাসন মন্ত্রণালয়ের ওয়েব সাইটে ([www.mopa.gov.bd](http://www.mopa.gov.bd)) পাওয়া যাবে। আগ্রহী কর্মকর্তাবৃন্দের ৩ সেট আবেদন ফরম যাবতীয় কাগজপত্রসহ ০৪/০৬/২০১৫ তারিখের মধ্যে বিদেশ প্রশিক্ষণ অধিশাখায় (ভবন নং-১, কক্ষ নং-১১৪) দাখিল/প্রেরণের জন্য নির্দেশক্রমে অনুরোধ করা হল। উল্লেখ্য যে, এ কার্যক্রমের আওতায় ইতোমধ্যে যারা আবেদন করেছেন তাদের পুনরায় আবেদন করার প্রয়োজন নেই।

  
ড. আবদুল হামিদ  
উপসচিব  
ফোন: ৯৫৭৪৪২৬

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日本貿易振興機構 アジア経済研究所開発スクール  
INSTITUTE OF DEVELOPING ECONOMIES  
ADVANCED SCHOOL (IDEAS) IDE-JETRO

〒261-8545 千葉県千葉市美浜区若葉3丁目2-2

3-2-2 Wakaba Mihama-ku, Chiba-Shi, CHIBA 261-8545 JAPAN

TEL +81-43-299-9562 FAX +81-43-299-9728

E-MAIL goideas@ide.go.jp

April 13, 2015

Dr. Abdul Hamid  
Deputy Secretary, Foreign Training Section  
Ministry of Public Administration  
BANGLADESH

Dear Dr. Abdul Hamid,

Please find enclosed information about our 6 months training program and application forms.

I would be grateful if you could distribute information about our program to the concerning social and economic development related government organizations.

If you have any inquiries, please feel free to contact us. Your kind consideration and cooperation would be much appreciated.

I look forward to hearing from you in due course.

Yours sincerely,

Tatsufumi Yamagata (Mr.)  
Secretary General  
IDE Advanced School (IDEAS)  
IDE-JETRO

Enclosures:

- Training Invitation Letter (1 copy)
- Application Forms (5 sets)

Application and Selection  
Application Form  
News Articles for Short Paper  
Letter of Reference  
Terms and Conditions  
Brochure

• Receipt of the Documents (1 copy -Please return the sheet for the confirmation of receiving above documents from IDEAS at your earliest convenience.)

*Pl. do the needful  
29/4/15  
DS(FT)*

日本貿易振興機構 アジア経済研究所開発スクール  
INSTITUTE OF DEVELOPING ECONOMIES  
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IEA150413009  
April 13, 2015

Dr. Abdul Hamid  
Deputy Secretary  
Foreign Training Section  
Ministry of Public Administration  
BANGLADESH

Dear Dr. Abdul Hamid,

I am very pleased to write this letter to you and would like to ask you to nominate a few government officials as candidates for the 2015-2016 training program for overseas fellows at IDE Advanced School (IDEAS).

As you might know, this program commenced in October of 1991 for the purpose of providing government officials from developing countries with an opportunity to study the development experiences of Japan, East Asian economies, International trade issues, Japanese aid policy and administration, development issues and so on. A round trip economy-class air ticket, a monthly stipend, free tuition and other necessary expenses shall be provided from IDEAS. (Please kindly refer to the enclosed brochure and the terms and conditions.)

In the upcoming academic year, starting in September 29 2015, I am planning to accept around 17 officials for about 6 months as the 25<sup>th</sup> class overseas fellows from Asian and African countries. Concerning the course content and the conditions in detail, please refer to the enclosed brochure.

I would greatly appreciate it if you would pass on the information about our program to officials in your organization as well as other government bodies related to trade and investment, economic and social development, and foreign aid. In addition, I would also like to ask you to nominate a few outstanding candidates among the applicants for our program. Please send the application forms through your organization before June 15 <Mon>, 2015 to

**JETRO DHAKA,**  
I-K Tower 3rd Floor, Plot No. CEN(A)-2, North Avenue, Gulshan-2,  
Dhaka-1212, BANGLADESH  
Tel : 880-2-8818222 Fax : 880-2-8818224

IDEAS will examine all applications carefully, and inform you of the result in the middle of July, 2015. Soonest reply of your receiving this letter by above-mentioned fax or e-mail would be much appreciated. In case of the person in charge of this matter has changed, kindly let us know it soon.

Thank you very much for your cooperation in advance. If you have any questions, please feel free to contact us.

I look forward to hearing from you in due course.

Yours sincerely,



Takashi SHIRAIISHI  
President, Institute of Developing Economies  
Chancellor, IDE Advanced School (IDEAS)  
Japan External Trade Organization (JETRO)

※This is the document for the person in charge of IDEAS program from our counter-part organization.

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To: IDEAS Secretariat, IDE-JETRO  
(Fax No.:+81-43-299-9728)  
(E-Mail: goideas@ide.go.jp)

## Receipt of the Documents

Please send this sheet to IDEAS secretariat by fax or e-mail after filling out the items below.

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This is to confirm that you have surely received the documents from IDEAS. Your soonest reply would be much appreciated.

Please write down the name of the organization / ministry and person in charge of IDEAS program.

*Name of the organization, Country:*

*Person in charge (incl. Ms. /Mr. and Title) of IDEAS program  
Name:*

*Position/Division:*

*Organization:*

Signature

Date (Day/Month/Year)

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## **Application and Selection**

### **Admission Requirements:**

- (1) Applicants should be public officials working for the government or public institutions in developing countries. Their work should be related to economic assistance or socio-economic development.
- (2) Applicants should have more than three years working experience.
- (3) Applicants should be 35 years of age or younger as of October 1, 2015 in principle.
- (4) Applicants should hold a master's degree, or have equivalent experiences, regardless of field. Priority will be given to those applicants who have not been awarded any scholarship for a Master's degree in a foreign country.
- (5) Applicants should have sufficient English ability to participate in university-level work. A TOEFL iBT score of at least 88 is highly recommended (competence in Japanese language is not required).
- (6) Applicants should be persons who can be recommended by their current governmental organization.
- (7) Applicants need to accept our Terms and Conditions if selected by IDEAS. (Signed documents need to be submitted to IDEAS when a fellow accepts our invitation.)  
\*Fellows cannot accompany their family to Japan during the IDEAS program.

Note: IDEAS retains the right to select countries and organizations of the applicants.

### **Training Period:**

The program starts in September 29, 2015 and continues until March 10, 2016.  
Successful fellows will be granted a postgraduate diploma from the School.

### **Allowances & Services:**

Fellows will be provided with:

- (1) A round trip economy-class air ticket,
- (2) A monthly stipend determined in accordance with IDE regulations,
- (3) Free tuition for course work,
- (4) Free textbooks and audio visual equipment for study purposes,
- (5) An individual locker, desk and computer with Internet access,
- (6) Access to the IDE/JETRO library.

### **Accommodation Facilities:**

Overseas fellows are required to stay at designated accommodation facilities, which are suitable for international guests.

### **How to Apply:**

Applicants should submit the documents listed below to the IDEAS Administration Office *before June 15, 2015*. IDEAS will inform them of the result *in the middle of July, 2015*.

**Application documents to be submitted:**

- (1) Prescribed application form.
- (2) Personal Statement.  
-Please refer to "Application Form" page p.5.
- (3) Short Paper  
-Please refer to "Application Form" page p.5.
- (4) A recommendation letter written by the current employer. (It should be in the sealed envelope. Please also refer to the attached document.)
- (5) Evidence of competence in English (e.g. TOEFL or alternative test score record), if available. (Submission of such evidence can be your merit in the selection process)
- (6) Transcript and certificate of bachelor's and master's degree.
- (7) Health record written in English issued by a medical institution.
- (8) Two recent photographs of applicant (30mmX40mm) including one attached to your application form. (Should be taken within 6 months. Please write down your name at the back.)
- (9) Photocopy of passport

**Submission:**

Applicants are advised to submit the application documents to IDEAS counterpart agencies in your country in hand or by post. (Applicants themselves don't have to submit them to Japan.) Such counterpart agencies in turn will gather together the documents and send them to Japan on applicants' behalf.

Applicants are also requested to submit by an e-mail the application documents, except the sealed letter of reference, in electronic files (i.e., PDF files) to [goideas@ide.go.jp](mailto:goideas@ide.go.jp). This will help us to expedite the selection process. However, the electronic submission is supplementary, so applicants are still required to submit the original copy of application documents in the way as prescribed above.

• *More information about IDEAS;* <http://www.ide.go.jp/English/Ideas/index.html>  
• *For further details about the program, please contact;*  
IDE Advanced School (IDEAS), IDE-JETRO      Attention: Katsura (Kei) Nakahara (Ms)  
  
3-2-2 Wakaba, Mibama-ku.  
Chiba-shi, Chiba 261-8545, Japan  
Phone: +81-43-299-9562 Fax: +81-43-299-9728    E-mail: [goideas@ide.go.jp](mailto:goideas@ide.go.jp)

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INSTITUTE OF DEVELOPING ECONOMIES  
ADVANCED SCHOOL (IDEAS) JETRO  
3-2-2 WAKABA, MIHAMA-KU, CHIBA-SHI, CHIBA 261-8545 JAPAN  
TEL +81-43-299-9562 FAX +81-43-299-9728  
E-MAIL goideas@ide.go.jp

**Overseas Fellows Training Program 2015/2016**  
**Application Form**

(Period of Training: September 29, 2015 – March 10, 2016)

**PERSONAL DETAILS**

<Please attach your passport photocopy>

NAME:

First	Middle	Last

\*Please write down your name as written on your passport.

\*Please write Chinese characters if applicable.

DATE OF BIRTH: Day____ Month____ Year____	Age:____ (as of October 1, 2015)
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SEX: [    ] Male [    ] Female	MARITAL STATUS: [    ] Single [    ] Married
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NATIONALITY:
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PLACE OF BIRTH ( <u>city/country</u> ):
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**PASSPORT INFORMATION**

Passport Number:  <input type="checkbox"/> Official Passport <input type="checkbox"/> Ordinary Passport
Date of Issue: Day____ Month____ Year____
Date of Expiration: Day____ Month____ Year____
Place to apply for visa to stay in Japan ( <u>city/country</u> ) if accepted as a fellow:

Current position:

Current division:

Name of the organization/Ministry:

Office address:

TEL:

FAX:

(Please include country and area code)

E-MAIL:

Home address:

TEL:

FAX:

MOBILE (If any):

(Please include country and area code)

Name and title of the representative (the top) of your organization:

Number of employee:

Date of establishment:



**EMPLOYMENT HISTORY**

Organization	Position	Period	
		From Month/Year	To Month/Year

**ACADEMIC HISTORY**

\*College education and above only. Please attach transcript and certificate of bachelor's and master's degree. (photocopy is accepted)

Institution	Major Field	Degree/Diploma	Period	
			From Month/Year	To Month/Year

**APPLICATION HISTORY for IDEAS Program**

If you have applied to IDEAS Program before, please write your record.

**PREVIOUS VISITS TO JAPAN / FAMILY IN JAPAN**

\*Please list all visits to Japan. If many, write down number of visits for each purpose.

Purpose	Sponsoring Organization (if any)	Period	
		From Day/Month/Year	To Day/Month/Year

\* Please list all family members in Japan, if any.

Relationship	Name	Date of Birth (Day/Month/Year)	Nationality	Place of Employment/School	Status of Residence

**LANGUAGE SKILL**

Native Language:
English Proficiency: (Please attach evidence of English proficiency such as TOEFL or IELTS score.)
Other Language and Proficiency:

**OTHER INFORMATION**

Religion:
Diet Restrictions (in detail):
Smoker/ Nonsmoker:

**REFERENCES**

The applicant is required to submit a letter of recommendation from your current employer. Please provide name, position, organization and e-mail addresses of the referees.

Name:
Position:
Organization:
E-mail:

**PERSONAL STATEMENT**

Please write what you intend to learn at IDEAS and how you want to utilize the acquired knowledge for your career goals. \*(around 500 words)

**SHORT PAPER**

Two articles attached to this documents were written by Bill and Melinda Gates and William Easterly. They are about ODA. Take a side of either essay, and discuss your opinion on achievements of past international cooperation.

\* (around 200 words)

\* Essays should be written in English and typed on A4 size paper. There is no fixed format.

\* It is considered as plagiarism to copy any sentences from the original text. Applicants would be disqualified from the selection process if the summary includes any copied sentences.

\*\*\*\*\*

I declare that the statements made on this form are correct.

Signature

Date (Day/Month/Year)

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

SHORT PAPER

Two articles were written by Bill and Melinda Gates and William Easterly. They are about ODA. Take a side of either essay, and discuss your opinion on achievements of past international cooperation.

\* (around 200 words)

\* Essays should be written in English and typed on A4 size paper. There is no fixed format.

\* It is considered as plagiarism to copy any sentences from the original text. Applicants would be disqualified from the selection process if the summary includes any copied sentences.

THE WALL STREET JOURNAL.

OPINION

Monday, January 20, 2014 | 11

# Three Myths About Foreign Aid

By Bill and Melinda Gates

By almost any measure, the world is better off now than ever before. Extreme poverty has been cut in half over the past 25 years, child mortality is plunging, and many countries that had long relied on foreign aid are now self-sufficient.

So why do so many people seem to think things are getting worse? Much of the reason is that all too many people are in the grip of three deeply damaging myths about global poverty and development. Don't get taken in by them.

Myth one: Poor countries are doomed to stay poor. They're really not. Incomes and other measures of human welfare are rising almost everywhere—including Africa.

Take Mexico City, for instance. In 1987, when we first visited, most homes lacked running water, and we often saw people trudging on foot to fill up water jugs. It reminded us of

Per-person incomes in Turkey and Chile are where the U.S. was in 1960. Malaysia is nearly there. So is Gabon. Since 1960, China's real income per person has gone up eightfold. India's has quadrupled, Brazil's has almost quintupled, and tiny Botswana, with shrewd management of its mineral resources, has seen a 30-fold increase. A new class of middle-income nations that barely existed 50 years ago now includes more than half the world's population.

And yes, this holds true even in Africa. Income per person in Africa has climbed by two-thirds since 1998—from just over \$1,300 then to nearly \$2,200 today. Seven of the 10 fastest-growing economies of the past half-decade are in Africa.

Here's our prediction: By 2035, there will be almost no poor countries in the world. A few unhappy ones will be held back by war, political realities (such as North Korea) or geography (such as landlocked states in central Africa). But every

(Even Norway, the most generous nation in the world, spends less than 3%.) The U.S. government spends more than twice as much on farm subsidies as on international health aid. It spends more than 60 times as much on the military.

One common complaint about foreign aid is that some of it gets wasted on corruption—and some of it does. But the horror stories you hear—where aid just helps a dictator build new palaces—mostly come

By 2035, a world with almost no poor countries.

from a time when aid was designed to win allies for the Cold War rather than to improve people's lives.

The problem today is much smaller. Small-scale corruption, like a government official who puts in for phony travel expenses, is an in-

no one demands that Illinois's schools or highways be closed.

We also hear critics complain that aid keeps countries dependent on outsiders' generosity. But this argument focuses only on the most difficult remaining cases still struggling to be self-sufficient. Here is a quick list of former major aid recipients that have grown so much that they receive hardly any aid today: Brazil, Mexico, Chile, Costa Rica, Peru, Thailand, Mauritius, Botswana, Morocco, Singapore and Malaysia.

Aid also drives improvements in health, agriculture and infrastructure that correlate strongly with long-run growth. A baby born in 1960 had an 18% chance of dying before her fifth birthday. For a child born today, it is less than 5%. In 2035, it will be 1.6%. We can't think of any other 75-year improvement in human welfare that would even come close. A waste? Hardly.

Myth three: Saving lives leads to overpopulation. The countries with the most death have among the fastest-growing populations in the world. This is because the women in these countries tend to have the most births too. When more children survive, parents decide to have smaller families. Consider Thailand. Around 1960, child mortality started going down. Then around 1970, after the government invested in a strong family planning program, birthrates started to drop. In the course of two decades, Thai women went from having six children on average to having just two. Today, child mortality in Thailand is almost as low as it is in the U.S., and Thai women have an average of 1.6 children.

Saving lives doesn't lead to overpopulation. Just the opposite. Creating societies where people enjoy basic health, relative prosperity, fundamental equality and access to contraceptives is the only way to a sustainable world. More people need to know about

COMMENT & ANALYSIS

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Western vanities that do little to help the world's poor

William Easterly

Bill Gates said last week that the world is better than it has ever been. Contentment may come easily to the richest man on earth. Yet the object of his satisfaction was not his own billionaire's lot, but the improving prospects of the planet's poorest people.

Mr Gates has spent the past 13 years giving away a large part of the fortune he amassed as co-founder of Microsoft. In that time, the foundation whose chairmanship he shares with his wife Melinda has made grants amounting to almost \$30bn. In a letter published last week, Mr and Mrs Gates attacked the defeatist attitude that sometimes surrounds donations concerning global development.

At they rightly insist, incredible progress has been made in the past 25 years towards the eradication of hunger and premature death. This includes the dogma that poor countries are doomed to stay poor, that foreign aid is all wasted, and that saving lives inevitably leads to the misery of overpopulation. These myths they say threaten to hold back the poor by perpetuating ignorance that deprivation is an evil which people must learn to live with. In fact it is a plight that can be eradicated.

But Mr and Mrs Gates promulgate myths of their own. They overstate the contribution that foreign aid makes to economic progress in the world's poorest regions. And they exaggerate the role played by philanthropists and politicians. These misconceptions, too, are pernicious, for they focus attention on development programmes that spread a costly misunderstanding on how poverty really ends.

Began with the role of leaders. Mr Gates says there has been much progress but that "we'll need to apply human ingenuity and not an out compassion" to keep it going. Conversely, he equates the idea that "the world is getting worse" to the idea that "we can't solve extreme poverty and disease". For Mr Gates, apparently, much depends on what "we" do. But who are "we", and who put us in charge? Mr Gates seems to have in mind the global elite whose most prominent representatives were this week assembled in Davos: political leaders, business executives, philanthropists, academics and functionaries from international institutions such as the World Bank.

Yet the progress that Mr Gates celebrates began long before this elite appointed itself troubleshooter of the world's problems, and before the advent of organised foreign aid. Consider the case of public health. In the rich countries of today, life expectancy has been rising and infant mortality falling at least since 1900. Poor countries began seeing similar advances shortly after the second world war. While there is still great global inequality in health outcomes, advances in declining in almost all countries, regardless of how they are governed and how much foreign aid they receive.

This evolution is a story of many actors rather than conspicuous heroes, as Angus Deaton explains in his superb book *The Great Escape*. The germ theory of disease led to more effective efforts to clean up the water supply, and spurred the invention of drugs such as penicillin. Improvements in transport spread knowledge, medicines and equipment more quickly. Educated parents purchased better hygiene for their sick children. Money was only a small part of the story. Change at the turn of the millennium was a far poorer country than the US at the beginning of the second world war. Yet it had reduced its infant mortality rate to a similar level.

The contribution made by philanthropists and politicians should not be overplayed. Yes, if aid is a feasible instrument of economic progress, it is nonetheless a powerful tool of self-aggrandisement for the western elite. "We" are important because we are the rich people giving aid, the political leaders of the poor countries that receive it and the experts who broker the exchange.

True, some aid programmes have targeted sickness with triumphant success. Mass vaccination campaigns kept millions of children from dying of measles and smallpox. United promoted oral rehydration therapy to fight diarrhoeal diseases that used to cause far more deaths. But even if health aid has been a success, it does not follow that most progress on health is due to aid.

In other important areas, international assistance programmes have a patchy record. As Mr Gates himself acknowledges, there is no definitive proof that aid stimulates the economic growth necessary to lift people out of poverty.

Mr Gates is right that the world's public health programmes that work best should do more to support rich nations, too, to decay the time wasted arguing over whether aid is a feasible instrument of economic progress. But the reason he gives - concentrate on how to make aid work better - is a drop in the ocean of spending in a drop in the ocean of the budgets of the governments that give it and the economies of the countries that receive it. Whether it works scarcely matters for development.

The obsession with international aid is a rich-world vanity that exaggerates the importance of western elites. It is comforting to imagine that benevolent leaders advised by wise experts could make the poor world rich. But this is a condescending fantasy.

The progress that Mr Gates celebrates is the work of entrepreneurs, inventors, traders, investors, activists - not to mention ordinary people of commitment and ingenuity striving for a better life. Davos men may not be ready to acknowledge that he does not hold the fate of humanity in his gilded hands. But that need not stop the rest of us.

The writer is author of the forthcoming book *The Tyranny of Experts*

country in South America, Asia and Central America (except perhaps Haiti) and most in coastal Africa will be middle-income. More than 70% of countries will have a higher per-capita income than China does today. Myth two: foreign aid is a waste. Actually, it is a phenomenal investment. Foreign aid doesn't just save lives; it also lays the groundwork for lasting, long-term economic progress.

When pollsters ask Americans what share of the budget goes to aid, the most common response is "25%." In fact, it is less than 1%.

efficiency that amounts to a tax on aid. We should try to reduce it, but we can't eliminate it, any more than we can eliminate waste from every government program—or from every business, for that matter. Support small-scale corruption amounts to a 2% tax on the cost of saving a life. We should try to cut that. But if we can't, should we stop trying to save those lives?

Plenty of people call for aid programs to be shut down if one dollar of corruption is found. But four of the past seven governors of Illinois went to prison for corruption, and

Going back at least to Thomas Malthus in 1798, people have worried about doomsday scenarios in which food supply can't keep up with population growth. This kind of thinking has gotten the world in a lot of trouble. Anxiety about the size of the world population has a dangerous tendency to override concern for the human beings who make up that population.

Letting children die now so they don't starve later isn't just heartless; it also doesn't work, thank goodness. It may be counterintuitive, but

This piece is adapted from the forthcoming annual letter of the Bill & Melinda Gates Foundation, of which the authors are co-chairs. Mr. Gates is the chairman of Microsoft.

## Letter of Reference

To a referee:

Please print or type a letter of reference for the applicant (no fixed format) and return it to the applicant in a sealed envelope. The applicant will submit the application form together with the envelope.

Please include the following information in due order.

1. NAME OF APPLICANT

2. INFORMATION OF APPLICANT

- (1) How long and in what capacity have you known the applicant?
- (2) Duty assigned to the applicant at work
- (3) Please evaluate the applicant's background experiences, accomplishments, and capacity for analytical thinking.
- (4) In what ways do you expect the applicant will be able to contribute to the program?
- (5) Do you believe the applicant has sufficient English language skills to complete the postgraduate diploma course given in English?
- (6) Please mention that the applicant will intend to engage in the duty after returning the country.

3. NAME OF REFEREE

4. POSITION AND ORGANIZATION

5. ADDRESS

6. SIGNATURE

7. DATE (Day/Month/Year)



IDE ADVANCED SCHOOL

INSTITUTE OF DEVELOPING ECONOMIES-Japan External Trade Organization,

JETRO

3-2-2 Wakaba, Mihama-ku, Chiba, 261-8545 JAPAN

TEL: +81-43-299-9562 FAX: +81-43-299-9728

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## TERMS AND CONDITIONS FOR IDEAS PROGRAM OVERSEAS FELLOWS

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### Article 1. Services to be Provided

The Institute of Developing Economies Advanced School (hereafter "IDEAS") shall provide the following services with persons invited to participate as overseas fellows (hereafter "Fellows") in the Overseas Fellows IDE Advanced School Program (hereafter "Program"):

- (1) Arrangement of one round-trip economy-class airline ticket between the nearest international airport to the Fellow's residence and Tokyo, Japan.  
(CHANGES NOT PERMITTED)
- (2) Monthly stipend of 320,000 yen. (Stipend will be paid on a pro-rate basis in cases when the fellow is not staying in Japan for the entire month. Stipend for September and March will be paid under this rule.) All the expenses, including accommodation, transportation, telephone, cellular and fax communication, meals, packing, etc., shall be paid directly by the Fellows from their stipend. And Fellows shall stay in designated accommodations.
- (3) Textbooks and lecture related materials.
- (4) Arrangement of field trips and related coordination, including interpretation and transportation, in connection with Program events.
- (5) An individual locker, desk and web-connected computer.
- (6) Access to the IDE/JETRO library.
- (7) Overseas travelers' personal accident insurance.  
×Medical expense due to accidental injuries, diseases, and unintentional damage to the third party will be covered by the insurance, but expenses related to previous illness will not be covered.

### Article 2. Additional Activities

The Fellows are required to attend IDEAS classes and school activities, or perform other tasks in keeping with their position as Fellows.

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### Article 3. Invitation and Acceptance

- (1) Invitation to participate in the Program shall be made by a letter of invitation from IDEAS.
- (2) The Fellow shall indicate their acceptance of the invitation by returning a signed copy of the Letter of Acceptance.
- (3) IDEAS Secretariat will reserve round-trip economy class airplane tickets after receiving the participant's Letter of Acceptance.
- (4) Any cost incurred by the Fellow's last minute cancellation or withdrawal from this program during the stay in Japan, and the compensation to the accommodation facility for damages caused with intent or through negligence on the part of the Fellow shall be borne by the Fellow.

### Article 4. Waiver of Liability

IDEAS assumes no responsibility or liability for any injury, damage, additional expense, accidental delay or other irregularities suffered by the Fellow or any third party other than those which may be caused by the willful or negligent acts or omissions on the part of IDEAS; and IDEAS shall not be responsible or liable for consequences of natural calamities, labor strikes, acts of God, war or other factors beyond IDEAS' reasonable control.

### Article 5. General Obligations

Fellows shall not engage in the following:

- (1) Any act that damages the position or reputation of JETRO-IDE or IDEAS.
- (2) Any act that defames the name of JETRO-IDE or IDEAS.
- (3) Provision of secrets or other confidential information of IDEAS, or anyone related to IDEAS, to a third person.

### Article 6. Cancellation of Participation

IDEAS may cancel a Fellow's participation in the Program at any time for reasons including:

- (1) A Fellow violates any provision of these Terms and Condition.
- (2) IDEAS judges that it would be difficult or inappropriate for the Fellow to continue participating in the Program for matters of personal health or other reasons, including cheating, deception or inappropriate behavior.



- (3) A Fellow requests said cancellation for personal reasons.

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Article 7. Additional Obligations

- (1) Fellows shall submit necessary documents when requested by IDEAS Secretariat for administrative reasons. (eg. their boarding pass stubs to IDEAS as soon as possible upon arriving in Japan, and returning to the Fellow's home country.)
- (2) While staying in Japan during the Program, Fellows shall not bring family members to Japan, as per IDEAS' regulations.
- (3) Fellows shall not leave Japan or return home temporarily during the Program, except with the prior written request to IDEAS of leaving Japan by the dispatched organization in case of an emergency.
- (4) Fellows shall inform IDEAS of any change of address or employment between the time of their acceptance of IDEAS' invitation to participate in the Program and the conclusion of the Program.
- (5) These terms and conditions are subject to change at any time without notice.

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**PERSONAL STATEMENT**

Please write what you intend to learn at IDEAS and how you want to utilize the acquired knowledge for your career goals. \*(around 500 words)

**SHORT PAPER**

Two articles attached to this documents were written by Bill and Melinda Gates and William Easterly. They are about ODA. Take a side of either essay, and discuss your opinion on achievements of past international cooperation.

\* (around 200 words)

\* Essays should be written in English and typed on A4 size paper. There is no fixed format.

\* It is considered as plagiarism to copy any sentences from the original text. Applicants would be disqualified from the selection process if the summary includes any copied sentences.

\*\*\*\*\*

I declare that the statements made on this form are correct.

Signature

Date (Day/Month/Year)

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

SHORT PAPER

Two articles were written by Bill and Melinda Gates and William Easterly. They are about ODA. Take a side of either essay, and discuss your opinion on achievements of past international cooperation.

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OPINION

Three Myths About Foreign Aid

By Bill and Melinda Gates

By almost any measure, the world is better off now than ever before. Extreme poverty has been cut in half over the past 25 years, child mortality is plunging, and many countries that had long relied on foreign aid are now self-sufficient.

So why do so many people seem to think things are getting worse? Much of the reason is that all too many people are in the grip of three deeply damaging myths about global poverty and development.

Myth one: Poor countries are doomed to stay poor. They're really not. Incomes and other measures of human welfare are rising almost everywhere—including Africa.

Take Mexico City, for instance. In 1987, when we first visited, most homes lacked running water, and we often saw people trekking on foot to fill up water jugs. It reminded us of rural Africa. The guy who ran Microsoft's Mexico City office would send his kids back to the U.S. for checkups to make sure the smog wasn't making their sick.

Today, Mexico City is mind-blowingly different: boasting high-rise buildings, cleaner air, new roads and modern bridges. You still find pockets of poverty, but when we visit now, we think, "Wow—most people here are middle-class. What a miracle!" You can see a similar transformation in Nairobi, New Delhi, Shanghai and many more cities around the world.

Per-person incomes in Turkey and Chile are where the U.S. was in 1960. Malaysia is nearly there. So is Gabon. Since 1968, China's real income per person has gone up eightfold. India's has quadrupled, Brazil's has almost tripled, and tiny Botswana, with shrewd management of its mineral resources, has seen a 30-fold increase. A new class of middle-income nations that barely existed 50 years ago now includes more than half the world's population.

And yes, this holds true even in Africa. Income per person in Africa has climbed by two-thirds since 1968—from just over \$1,300 then to nearly \$2,200 today. Seven of the 10 fastest-growing economies of the past half-decade are in Africa.

Here's our prediction: By 2035, there will be almost no poor countries in the world. A few unhappy ones will be held back by war, political realities (such as North Korea) or geography (such as landlocked states in central Africa). But every country in South America, Asia and Central America (except perhaps Haiti) and most in coastal Africa will be middle-income. More than 70% of countries will have a higher per-person income than China does today.

Myth two: Foreign aid is a waste. Actually, it is a phenomenal investment. Foreign aid doesn't just save lives; it also lays the groundwork for lasting, long-term economic progress.

When pollsters ask Americans what share of the budget goes to aid, the most common response is "25%." In fact, it is less than 1%

(Even Norway, the most generous nation in the world, spends less than 3%.) The U.S. government spends more than twice as much on farm subsidies as on international health aid. It spends more than 60 times as much on the military.

One common complaint about foreign aid is that some of it gets wasted on corruption—and some of it does. But the horror stories you hear—where aid just helps a dictator build new palaces—mostly come

By 2035, a world with almost no poor countries.

from a time when aid was designed to win allies in the Cold War rather than to improve people's lives.

The problem today is much smaller. Small-scale corruption, like a government official who puts in for phony travel expenses, is an inefficiency that amounts to a tax on aid. We should try to reduce it, but we can't eliminate it, any more than we can eliminate waste from every government program—or from every business, for that matter. Suppose small-scale corruption amounts to a 2% tax on the cost of saving a life. We should try to cut that. But if we can't, should we stop trying to save those lives?

Plenty of people call for aid programs to be shut down if one dollar of corruption is found. But four of the past seven governors of Illinois tried to prison for corruption, and

no one demands that Illinois' schools or highways be closed.

We also hear critics complain that aid keeps countries dependent on outsiders' generosity. But this argument focuses only on the most difficult remaining cases still struggling to be self-sufficient. Here is a quick list of former major aid recipients that have grown so much that they receive hardly any aid today: Brazil, Mexico, Chile, Costa Rica, Peru, Thailand, Mauritius, Botswana, Morocco, Singapore and Malaysia.

Aid also drives improvements in health, agriculture and infrastructure that correlate strongly with long-run growth. A baby born in 1960 had an 18% chance of dying before her fifth birthday. For a child born today, it is less than 5%. In 2035, it will be 1.6%. We can't think of any other 75-year improvement in human welfare that would even come close. A waste? Hardly.

Myth three: Saving lives leads to overpopulation. Going back at least to Thomas Malthus in 1798, people have worried about doomsday scenarios in which food supply can't keep up with population growth. This kind of thinking has gotten the world in a lot of trouble. Anxiety about the size of the world population has a dangerous tendency to override concern for the human beings who make up that population.

Letting children die now so they don't starve later isn't just heartless. It also doesn't work, thank goodness. It may be counterintuitive, but

the countries with the most death have among the fastest-growing populations in the world. This is because the women in these countries tend to have the most births too.

When more children survive, parents decide to have smaller families. Consider Thailand. Around 1968, child mortality started going down. Then around 1970, after the government invested in a strong family planning program, birthrates started to drop. In the course of two decades, Thai women went from having six children on average to having just two. Today, child mortality in Thailand is almost as low as it is in the U.S., and Thai women have an average of 1.6 children.

Saving lives doesn't lead to overpopulation. Just the opposite. Creating societies where people enjoy basic health, relative prosperity, fundamental equality and access to contraceptives is the only way to a sustainable world.

More people need to know about the misconceptions behind these myths. The fact is, whether you look at the issue as an individual or a government, contributions to promote international health and development offer an astonishing return. We all have the chance to create a world where extreme poverty is the exception rather than the rule.

This piece is adapted from the forthcoming annual letter of the Bill & Melinda Gates Foundation, of which the authors are co-chairs. Mr. Gates is the chairman of Microsoft.

COMMENT & ANALYSIS

Western vanities that do little to help the world's poor

William Easterly

Bill Gates said last week that he would avoid a letter that it has been said that he has written. The fact is that his satisfaction was not his own. Bill Gates has spent the past 13 years giving away a large part of the fortune he amassed as co-founder of Microsoft. To that end, the foundation whose chairman he serves with his wife Melinda has made grants amounting to almost \$20bn in a letter published last week. Mr and Mrs Gates attacked the defeatist attitude that sometimes pervades discussions concerning global development.

That saying lives inevitably leads to the misery of overpopulation. These myths, they say, threaten to hold back the world by preventing humanity that depression is an evil with which people must learn to live, when in fact it is a blight that can be eradicated. But Mr and Mrs Gates promulgate myths of their own. They overstate the contribution that foreign aid makes to economic progress in the world's poorest regions. And they exaggerate the role played by philanthropists and philanthists. These misconceptions, too, are pernicious. Mr Gates focuses attention on development programmes that served a costly misunderstanding on how poverty really ends.

Begin with the role of leaders. Mr Gates says there has been much progress, but that "we'll need to apply human ingenuity and aid on our compassion" to keep it going. Conversely, he quotes the idea that "the world is getting worse" to the idea that "we can't solve extreme poverty and disease". For Mr Gates, apparently, much depends on what "we" do. But who are "we", and who put us in charge? Mr Gates seems to have in mind the global elite whose most prominent representatives were this week assembled in Doha: political leaders, business executives, philanthropists, academics and functionaries from international institutions such as the World Bank.

Yet the progress that Mr Gates celebrates began long before this elite appointed itself troublemaker of the world's problems, and before the advent of organised foreign aid. Consider the case of public health in the rich countries of today. Life expectancy has been rising and infant mortality falling at least since 1900. Poor countries began seeing similar advances shortly after the second world war. While there is still great global inequality on health outcomes, progress is being made in almost all countries, regardless of how they are governed and how much foreign aid they receive.

This revolution is a story of ordinary actors rather than conspicuous heroes, as Angus Deaton explains in his superb book The Great Escape. The germ theory of disease led to more effective efforts to clean up the water supply and prevent the invention of drugs such as penicillin. Improvements in transport spread knowledge, medicine and equipment more quickly. Educated parents practiced better hygiene and knew how to get medicines for their sick children. Money was only a small part of the story. Ghana at the turn

of the millennium was a far poorer country than the one it is at the beginning of the second world war. Yes, it had reduced its infant mortality rate to a similar level. The contribution made by philanthropists and politicians should not be overplayed. Yes, if aid is a viable instrument of economic progress, it is undoubtedly a powerful tool of self-aggrandisement for the western elite. "We" are important because we are the rich people giving aid, the political leaders of the poor countries that receive it and the experts who broker the exchange. True, some aid programmes have targeted sickness with triumphant success. Mass vaccination campaigns kept millions of children from dying of measles and malaria. Unrefined promoted oral rehydration therapy to fight diarrhoeal diseases that used to cause far more deaths. But even if health aid has been a success, it does not follow that most progress in health is due to aid. In other important areas, international assistance programmes have a pale record. As Mr Gates himself acknowledges, there is no definitive proof that aid stimulates the economic growth necessary to lift people out of poverty. Mr Gates is right that the world's rich should do more to support public health programmes that work. He is right, too, to decry the time wasted arguing over whether aid works. But the reason he grows - concentrate on how to make aid work better - is the wrong one. Aid spending is a drop in the ocean of the budgets of the governments that give it and the economies of the countries that receive it. Whether it works or not is a matter for development. The obsession with international aid is a rich-world vanity that exaggerates the importance of western elites. It is conforming to imagine that benevolent leaders advised by wise experts could make the poor world rich. Out this is a condescending fantasy. The progress that Mr Gates celebrates is the work of entrepreneurs, inventors, traders, investors, activists - all too many ordinary people of commitment and ingenuity striving for a better life. Ours may not be ready to acknowledge that he does not hold the fate of humanity in his child hands. But that need not stop the rest of us.

The writer is author of the forthcoming book 'The Tyranny of Experts'.

Ute

## Letter of Reference

To a referee:

Please print or type a letter of reference for the applicant (no fixed format) and return it to the applicant in a sealed envelope. The applicant will submit the application form together with the envelope.

Please include the following information in due order.

1. NAME OF APPLICANT

2. INFORMATION OF APPLICANT

- (1) How long and in what capacity have you known the applicant?
- (2) Duty assigned to the applicant at work
- (3) Please evaluate the applicant's background experiences, accomplishments, and capacity for analytical thinking.
- (4) In what ways do you expect the applicant will be able to contribute to the program?
- (5) Do you believe the applicant has sufficient English language skills to complete the postgraduate diploma course given in English?
- (6) Please mention that the applicant will intend to engage in the duty after returning the country.

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5. ADDRESS

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