



Policy of Cultural Affairs in Japan

Fiscal 2014





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Culture and Art Creation City

AOYAGI Masanori

Commissioner for Cultural Affairs



From everyday customs to art that leaves a lasting impression, or from Jomon-era culture, which created flame-formed earthenware vessels, to modern pop culture, culture comprises limitless time and space. Although, in the limitless time and space, the Agency for Cultural Affairs is only able to cover part of culture, we have been making efforts to enable a large number of people in Japan to enjoy feelings of richness and satisfaction in their everyday lives through the improvement of cultural life, and to enable the children who will lead the next generation to come into contact with Japanese traditions, and further to spread the positive aspects of Japanese culture overseas. Of course, in addition to these efforts, the Agency for Cultural Affairs works on the preservation and use of tangible and intangible cultural properties, on the promotion of the arts including music, plays and art, and human resource development, and on matters related to the Japanese language, religion, and copyright.

Although the area covered by the Agency for Cultural Affairs is limited in terms of culture as a whole, it is a fairly broad area, and there are numerous issues that must be dealt with promptly in the recent globalizing world and the mature society of Japan. One of these issues is the revitalization of local cities and farming villages that are directly affected by aging populations and a decline in the number of children. While heavy industries are currently being transferred to developing countries, many of the local cities are losing their liveliness, and are being revitalized through a variety of measures. When we look at the whole world, a similar problem has emerged in developed countries and has become a major challenge, especially in Europe. Under these types of social conditions, Nantes in France succeeded in revitalizing the entire city through the implementation of a cultural policy.

The shipbuilding industry was once the core industry in Nantes. The hollowing out of the industry progressed with the rise of the shipbuilding industry in countries including Japan, and the entire city of Nantes lost its luster. Jean-Marc Ayrault ran in the city's mayoral election in 1989 under the slogan of "regaining the former luster through culture." He improved culture through measures including holding La Folle Journée (the crazy day) music festival and the renovation of factories and other buildings as cultural facilities, which led to the opening of offices by France's national railway and post office, thus improving the economy. The success of Nantes spread to the UK, Germany, and Spain within a very short time, and the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) launched a program called Creative Cities Network in 2004.

The Agency for Cultural Affairs has been focusing on awarding commendations in the division of Cultural Creative Cities, and has presented commendations to 28 cities to date. A city receives a commendation based on the results of the revitalization of the local cities centered on the culture unique to that city based on its history and location, and on the results of creative activities that align with the characteristics of each area. These creative activities are the "creativity" of creative cities, and are available to everybody for reference through a voluntary network of each local government.

Until now, the revitalization of local cities has placed too great an emphasis on supporting industries that have become hollowed out or that have been shrinking. Yet a new dimension can be added by making efforts to turn tangible and intangible cultural properties into cultural resources, including the reproduction of festivals, the preparation of buildings or a town atmosphere tracing the history of each area, an emphasis on the landscape of village forests or archetypal scenery of Japan, the periodical holding of musical performances or plays, and artist-in-residence programs. A key figure plays a vital role in campaigns for the revitalization of local cities through a focus on culture. I believe that culture, as a new dimension, will certainly open up possibilities that have been overlooked to date.

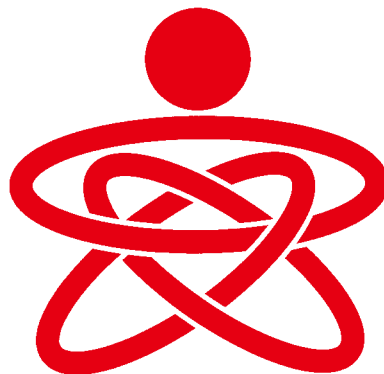
Logo of the Agency for Cultural Affairs

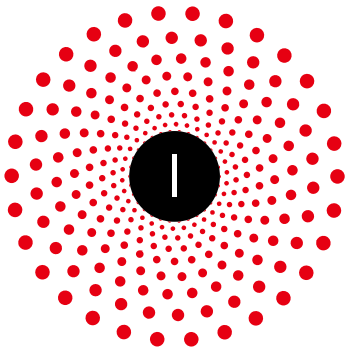
In December 2002, the logo for the Agency for Cultural Affairs was designed with the aims of making use of an easily comprehensive and familiar image, promoting appreciation for the importance of culture and for cultural policies, and to broaden the impression of Japan's cultural policies both in Japan and overseas.

Following an open recruitment for possible logos, the logo below was selected by the Agency for Cultural Affairs upon careful review of 527 entries (submitted by 221 applicants).

Based on the motif of the character "bun" (文) in the Japanese name of the Agency for Cultural Affairs (Bunkacho), the three ovals respectively represent "the past, present, and future," "creation and development," and "preservation and dissemination." The three rings thus express the stance of people who strive to promote the creation of culture and the arts and to preserve and transmit traditional arts (= the Agency for Cultural Affairs) and the expansion of their activities. The chosen color of the logo is "cinnabar-red," which is a traditional color of Japan.

By displaying this logo at performances and other events organized or sponsored by the Agency for Cultural Affairs as well as on stationery, pamphlets, and other print matters, we will make use of this logo to contribute toward the building of a society that values culture. We hope that you will also patronize this mark.



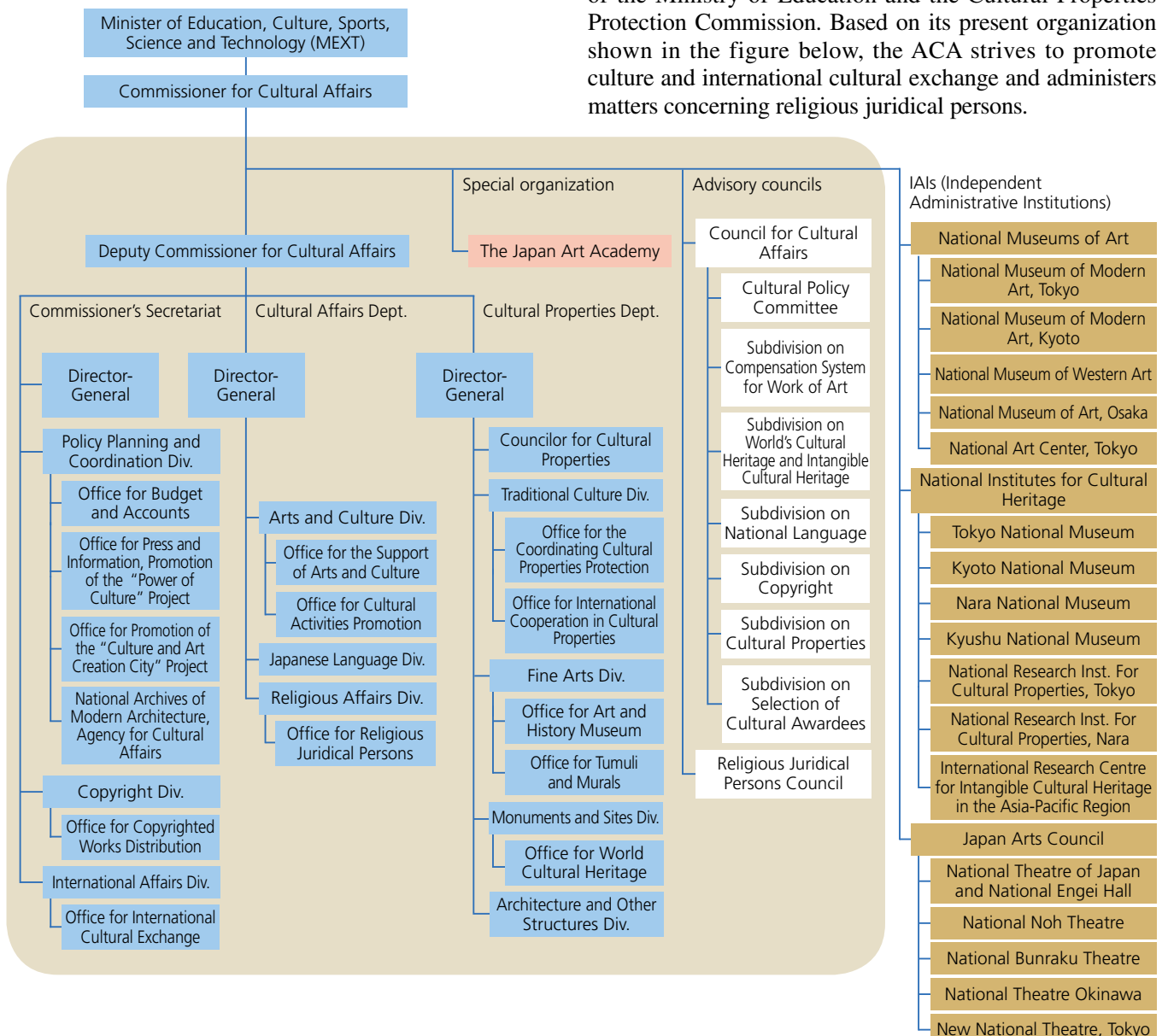


Foundations for Cultural Administration

1 The Organization of the Agency for Cultural Affairs

Organization of the Agency for Cultural Affairs

(as of April 1, 2014)



By the end of FY 2014, the maximum number of staff will total 234.

2

Fundamental Law for the Promotion of Culture and the Arts and Basic Policy on the Promotion of Culture and the Art

1. Fundamental Law for the Promotion of Culture and the Arts

In November 2001, the Fundamental Law for the Promotion of Culture and the Arts, which had been proposed to the National Diet by House members, was enacted as the basic law for promoting culture and the arts. The objective of this law is to contribute to the realization

of heart-enriching lives for the Japanese people through the comprehensive implementation of measures concerning the promotion of culture and the arts, with the fundamental policy of promoting the autonomous activities of people engaged in cultural and artistic affairs.

Chapter 1. General Provisions (Article 1 to 6)

Article 1 (Objective)

The attainment of spiritually fulfilling lives for the nation and a dynamic society

Article 2 (Fundamental Principles)

- Respect of the autonomy of entities that conduct cultural and artistic activities
- Respect for the creativity of entities that conduct cultural and artistic activities
- Building of an environment where Japan's residents have access to the appreciation of, participation in, and creation of culture and the arts
- Development of culture and the arts both in Japan and worldwide
- Protection and development of diverse forms of culture and the arts
- Development of culture and the arts featuring regional characteristics
- Promotion of international exchange and cooperation related to culture and the arts
- Reflection of the opinions of a wide range of the Japanese population on measures to promote culture and the arts

Articles 3 and 4

The responsibilities of the national and local governments

Article 5

Depending on the interest and understanding of Japan's residents

Article 6

Legislative measures

Chapter 2. Basic Policy (Article 7)

The Government shall formulate a basic policy to ensure the comprehensive advancement of measures concerning the promotion of culture and the arts (the draft of said policy shall be formulated by the Minister of Education, Culture, Sports, Science and Technology).

Chapter 3. Basic Measures Concerning the Promotion of Culture and the Arts (Articles 8 to 35)

- Promotion of every genre of culture and the arts
- Promotion of culture and the arts in each region of Japan
- Advancement of international cultural exchange
- Training and acquisition of human resources
- Enhancement of national language education for Japanese people and Japanese language for non-Japanese
- Protection and use of copyright and neighboring rights
- Creation of more opportunities for Japan's residents to appreciate culture and the arts
- Enhancement of cultural and artistic activities within school education
- Enhancement of cultural facilities
- Promotion of the use of data telecommunications technology
- Encouragement of private-sector patronage for cultural and artistic activities
- Reflection of public opinion during the policy-making process

2. Basic Policy on the Promotion of Culture and the Arts (Third Basic Policy)

The Basic Policy on the Promotion of Culture and the Arts (hereinafter "Basic Policy") was formulated by the Japanese government to ensure the comprehensive advancement of measures concerning the promotion of Culture and the Arts in accordance with the Fundamental Law for the Promotion of Culture and the Arts.

Agency for Cultural Affairs has been striving for promotion of the culture and arts based on the First Basic Policy (approved by the Cabinet in December, 2002) and the Second Basic Policy (approved by the Cabinet in February, 2007).

In February 2010 the Council for Cultural Affairs was consulted regarding basic policies for the promotion of culture and the arts.

At the General Assembly of the Council for Cultural Affairs held on January 31, 2011, a report on "The (3rd) Basic Policy on the Promotion of Culture and the Arts" was submitted. On February 8, 2011, the 3rd Basic Policy

(for the roughly five-year period from FY 2011 to 2015) based on that report was approved at a Cabinet meeting.

In March 2014 the Council for Cultural Affairs was consulted regarding "The (4th) Basic Policy on the Promotion of Culture and the Arts."

Overview of Third Basic Policy

I. Basic Philosophy on the Promotion of Culture and the Arts

1. Significance of the promotion of culture and the arts

- Culture and the arts are indispensable for people to achieve a spiritually affluent life. They are irreplaceable as something to believe in (forming pride and identity), and are social assets for the entire nation.
- Culture and the arts are the sources of creative economic activities and also "Soft Power." They lay

the foundations for sustainable economic development and smooth international cooperation, and enhance national strength.

- The promotion of culture and the arts shall be at the core of national policy measures to achieve a spiritually enriched life for all people and enhance national strength by building a vital society. Now is the time to aim to create a new “Nation based on Culture and the Arts.”

2. Basic viewpoints for promoting culture and the arts

(1) Changes in circumstances related to culture and the arts

- Role allocation between the civic and government sectors is being considered, the decentralization of power has progressed, and diverse measures are being disseminated by the private sector.
- Regional communities have declined, and there is a shortage of people specializing in culture and the arts. The degradation of the foundation for supporting culture and the arts has been a threat due to the recent economic and financial situations and the effects of aspects such as the designated administrator system.
- There are issues relating to the promotion of exchanges and cultural identity and diversity, caused by the progress of globalization. There are also expectations of deeper exchanges in East Asia and concerns over the decline of the position of Japan in the international community.
- Enhanced convenience and the emergence of new social issues have been seen as a result of the development and dissemination of information and telecommunication technologies.

(2) Basic viewpoints

① Sources of growth in a mature society

- The promotion of culture and the arts, which are sources of people’s energy and creative power, is necessary to shift priority from hardware development to supporting software and human aspects, and to pursue enhanced quality in people’s lives.
- By their nature, culture and the arts need public support, while at the same time being public assets that offer social benefits (externality) and possess the function of social inclusion.
- Public support of culture and the arts shall be recognized as a strategic investment based on social needs.
- Support of culture and the arts shall be clearly positioned as a public policy measure from the viewpoint of evoking potential as an area of growth in a mature society and increasing social capital.
- Measures need to be implemented in a manner suited to the nature of culture and the arts, and from a long-term, sustainable viewpoint.

② Propagation power of culture and the arts promotion

- Culture and the arts essentially have the power to spread widely throughout society, and they need to be promoted with a view to the ripple effects on education, welfare, community development, tourism, industry and other related areas.

- Measures need to be strategically developed that utilize the strong points of Japan, while also keeping in mind the viewpoints of increasing employment opportunities and revitalizing regional communities, and of enhancing the cultural presence of Japan.

③ Nationwide promotion of culture and the arts

- Local governments will primarily assume the role of promoting culture and the arts that are unique to the region in a way that suits the circumstances of the region.
- The voluntary support of the private sector is indispensable. Private sector entities are expected to engage in independent activities as leaders of the “New Public Commons.”
- The primary role of the national government is to present an overall perspective and establish the foundations and preconditions for enhancing national strength and promoting cultural and artistic activities. The support of the regional communities and the private sector is also necessary, along with efforts to resolve disparities between regions.
- The environment for supporting cultural and artistic activities needs to be developed by implementing legal, financial and taxation measures, while keeping in mind the viewpoints of selection and concentration and attempting to prioritize the measures being implemented and enhance efficiency to cope with the tough financial situation.
- Individuals, enterprises, private organizations, local public bodies, the national government, and other entities need to collaborate, while clearly recognizing their respective roles, to promote culture and the arts by society as a whole.

II. Priority Measures Related to the Promotion of Culture and the Arts

1. Six priority strategies for building a “Nation based on Culture and the Arts”

The environment for supporting cultural and artistic activities shall be enhanced, while also taking into consideration the situations in other countries, and the following six priority strategies shall be strongly promoted to achieve a new “Nation based on Culture and the Arts” as a national strategy.

Priority strategy 1: Effective support of cultural and artistic activities

- Introducing new supportive systems, including subsidies that work as an incentive toward the more efficient operation of cultural and artistic organizations and comprehensive support to creative activities throughout an entire year
- Introducing a new mechanism equivalent to the arts councils in various countries to make supportive measures for culture and the arts function more effectively; conducting necessary surveys and research promptly and attempting trial measures wherever possible

- Expanding and improving support to the bases of culture and the arts that form the core of regional communities
- Promptly studying the development of legal foundations for theaters, music halls and others
- Introducing governmental compensation systems for damage caused to works of art during exhibitions
- Promoting support activities undertaken by the private sector and supporting NPOs and other organizations that assume leading roles as the “New Public Commons” by nurturing the culture of donation and designing incentives for promoting the use of cultural and artistic resources
- Expanding and improving the functions of national art and historic museums, and theaters, and developing mechanisms for even more flexible and effective operation

Priority strategy 2: Enhancing the human resources who create and support culture and the arts

- Improving the support systems for nurturing young and upcoming artists by expanding opportunities for their overseas study and the redemption of outcomes to society, and enhancing the commendation systems
- Expanding the support systems for cultivating and utilizing the expert human resources who support cultural and artistic activities and the operation of facilities
- Expanding the support systems to the successors of intangible cultural property, techniques and skills that support cultural property

Priority strategy 3: Improving promotional measures for culture and the arts aimed at children and young people

- Expanding opportunities for appreciating diverse excellent works of arts and becoming familiar with traditional culture and cultural property
- Improving art education in schools including communication education

Priority strategy 4: Passing down culture and the arts to the next generation

- Conserving and passing down cultural property through planned measures for repair and disaster prevention
- Increasing opportunities for people to familiarize themselves with cultural property through public display and utilization in a more positive way
- Broadening the bases for protecting cultural property through comprehensive preservation and utilization and the use of a registration system
- Configuring archives in areas of culture and the arts, collecting information on locations and compiling and using lists of works in storage in areas wherever possible

Priority strategy 5: Use of culture and the arts for promoting regional communities, tourism, and industry

- Utilizing tangible and intangible resources of culture and the arts located in various regions for promoting regional communities, tourism, and industry
- Supporting the formation of new bases for creativity,

including Cultural Creative Cities, and encouraging the promotion of regional culture through local art festivals, artists in residence, etc.

- Surveying and clarifying the actual culture for living, including the culture related to clothing, food, and residences, and studying promotional measures

Priority strategy 6: Enhancing cultural communication and international cultural exchanges

- Expanding support to overseas dramatic performances and exhibitions of arts and crafts, and international joint productions
- Supporting strategically the hosting of major international art festivals in Japan, participation in overseas festivals, or unique international cultural exchanges, and improving the Japan Media Art Festival even further as a global festival
- Enhancing the activities and content at historic museums, art museums, and universities as bases for cultural communication and exchange
- Expanding international cooperation in areas related to cultural property, including the protection of overseas cultural heritage
- Promoting international cultural exchanges in East Asia through the Creative Cities with Arts in East Asia (tentative title) and exchanges between universities

2. Points to note when promoting the priority strategies

- (1) Implementing cross-sectional and comprehensive measures
- (2) Establishing a plan-do-check-act (PDCA) cycle

III. Basic Measures on the Promotion of Culture and the Arts

1. Promotion in each area of culture and the arts

- (1) Promotion of the arts
- (2) Promoting the media arts
- (3) Passing down and developing traditional performing arts
- (4) Promoting the dramatic arts
- (5) Dissemination of living culture, entertainment, publications, etc.
- (6) Preservation and utilization of cultural properties

2. Promotion of culture and the arts in local areas

3. Promoting international exchanges

4. Cultivating and securing artists

5. Understanding the Japanese language correctly

6. Disseminating and improving Japanese language education

7. Protecting and utilizing copyright

8. Enhancing cultural and artistic activities for the people

- (1) Increasing opportunities for the people to appreciate culture and the arts
- (2) Enhancing cultural and artistic activities for elderly and handicapped people
- (3) Enhancing cultural and artistic activities for the younger generation
- (4) Enhancing cultural and artistic activities in school education

9. Enhancing culture and art bases

- (1) Enhancing theaters, music halls and other facilities
- (2) Enhancing art and historic museums, libraries and other facilities

- (3) Improving locations for regional cultural and artistic activities
- (4) Showing consideration when constructing public buildings

10. Development of other infrastructure

- (1) Promoting the use of information and telecommunication technologies
- (2) Providing information to local public bodies and private sector organizations
- (3) Revitalization of support activities undertaken by the private sector
- (4) Collaboration between related organizations
- (5) Commendation
- (6) Reflecting people's opinions in policy formulation

3

Formulation of the Third Basic Policy and Establishment of a PDCA Cycle

The basic policy on the development of art and culture, namely the third basic policy decided by the Cabinet on February 8, 2011, advocates consistent and continuous implementation of policies for developing art and culture, and the need for establishing a PDCA (plan, do, check and act) cycle concerning the important strategy set forth in the basic policy with the aim of contributing to improved accountability to the public. The policy also emphasizes the need to establish an effective evaluation procedure for

that purpose. In consideration of this policy, the Agency for Cultural Affairs is conducting research on the development of indexes necessary for evaluating main cultural plans based on the third basic policy, with the aim of helping to establish effective evaluation procedures. In FY2012, some projects were targeted for trials and forms of verification were carried out.

4

Formulating the Intermediary Plan towards Creating a Nation Based on Culture and the Arts

On March 28, 2014, Minister Shimomura announced the Intermediary Plan towards Creating a Nation based on Culture and the Arts, which designates the period up to 2020 as the period for reinforcing the power of culture in Japan.

The plan was formulated through discussions by experts from all walks of life at the Forum for Creating a Nation based on Culture and the Arts (two sessions), and through reviews of the content over a period of approximately one year. It is an intermediary plan, and the target for the time being is the year 2020 when Tokyo hosts the Olympic and Paralympic Games.

Specifically, through the power of culture, the plan aims to

- (1) Create human resources (example: foster children who are creative and imaginative in terms of culture and the arts)
- (2) Energize local communities (example: transmission using cultural resources, including local cultural properties)
- (3) Become a hub for global cultural exchange (example: hosting an art festival in Japan, promotion of traditional arts/craft overseas)

The plan also includes the facilities, organizations and systems that will support the activities.

5 Council for Cultural Affairs

To enhance the Agency for Cultural Affairs' functions for planning and drafting policy concerning the administration of cultural affairs, the Council for Cultural Affairs

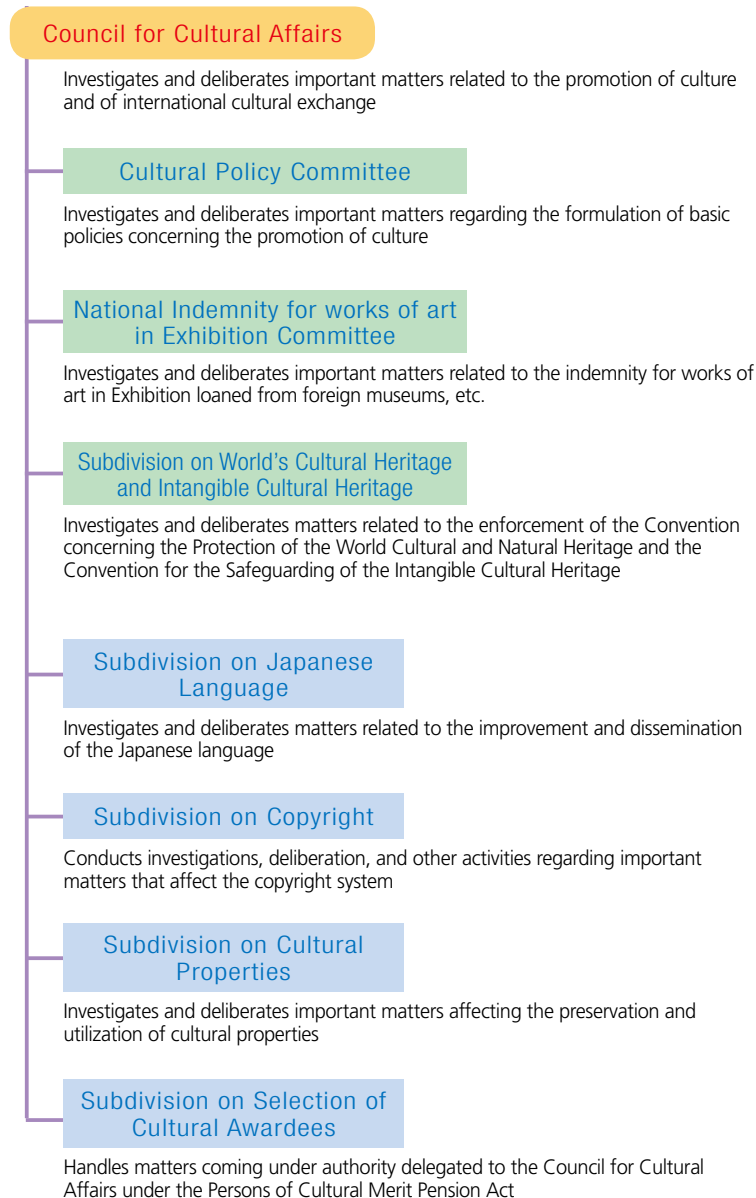
employs diverse perspectives to investigate and deliberate important matters related to the promotion of culture and of international cultural exchange and so on.

Main reports submitted

- "Guidelines for Honorific Expressions" (Feb. 2007)
- "Revised Joyo Kanji-hyo" (Jun. 2010)
- "The (3rd) Basic Policy on the Promotion of Culture and Arts" (Jan. 2011)

Organization of the Council for Cultural Affairs

(As of April 1, 2014)



Brief Overview of the Budget for the Agency for Cultural Affairs for FY 2014

1. Establishment of Proud "Nation Based on Culture and the Arts" – Japan to be a Hub of the Arts and Cultural Exchange in 2020 –

Summary

(Unit: million yen)

Category	Initial Budget in FY 2013	Budget in FY 2014	Growth compared with the previous year	
			Difference	Growth rate
ACA	103,342	103,592	250	0.24%

Note: ACA put a budget 2,560 million yen for restoring the national cultural properties in the Special Account for Reconstruction from the Great East Japan Earthquake (2,095 million for FY 2013).

Expenditures

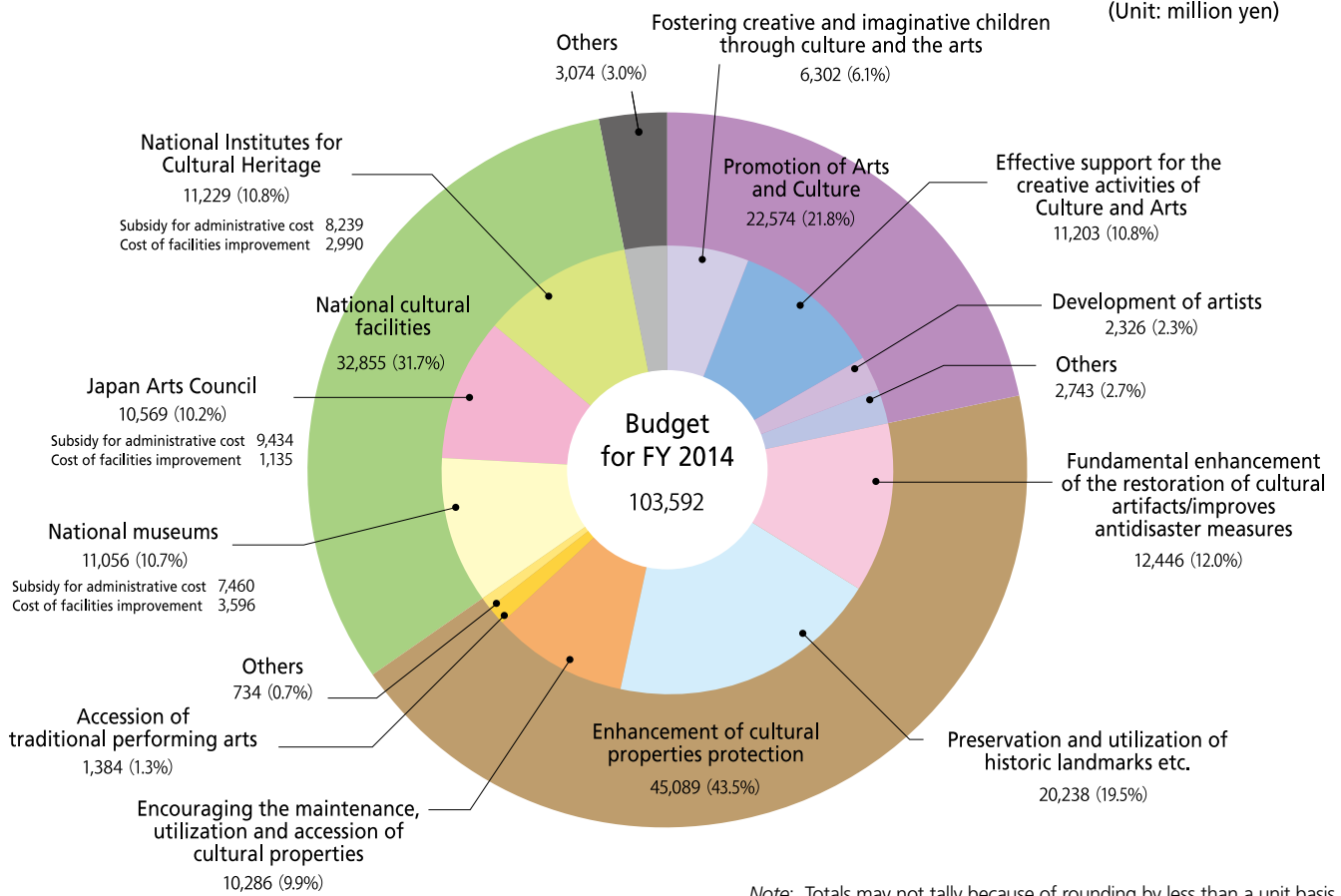
(Unit: million yen)

Key Project	FY 2013 Budget	FY 2014 Budget	Difference (Reduction: Δ)
Creation of rich culture and arts and cultivation of human resources	19,720	19,831	111
○Fostering creative and imaginative children through culture and the arts	5,719	6,302	584
○Effective support for the creative activities of Culture and Arts	11,443	11,203	Δ240
○Development of artists	2,559	2,326	Δ233
Preservation, utilization and accession of Japan's precious cultural properties	44,062	44,473	412
○Fundamental enhancement of the restoration of cultural artifacts/ improves antidisaster measures	12,062	12,446	383
○Encouraging the maintenance, utilization and accession of cultural properties	31,999	32,028	28
Dissemination of Japan's outstanding culture and arts /Promotion of international cultural exchange	2,448	2,835	387
○Implementation of the promotion/exchange of Japanese culture	1,835	2,266	431
○Encouraging international cooperation in cultural properties	397	358	Δ39
○Promotion of Japanese language education for foreigners	216	212	Δ4
Improvement/enhancement of the foundation for the promotion of culture	33,974	33,893	Δ81
○Enhancement of the functions of national cultural facilities	25,370	25,533	163
○Improvement of national cultural facilities	8,036	7,722	Δ315
○Improvement/enhancement of infrastructure to support dissemination of culture	567	638	71

Note : Totals may not tally because of rounding by less than a unit basis

Budget for the Agency for Cultural Affairs for FY 2014 (By Areas)

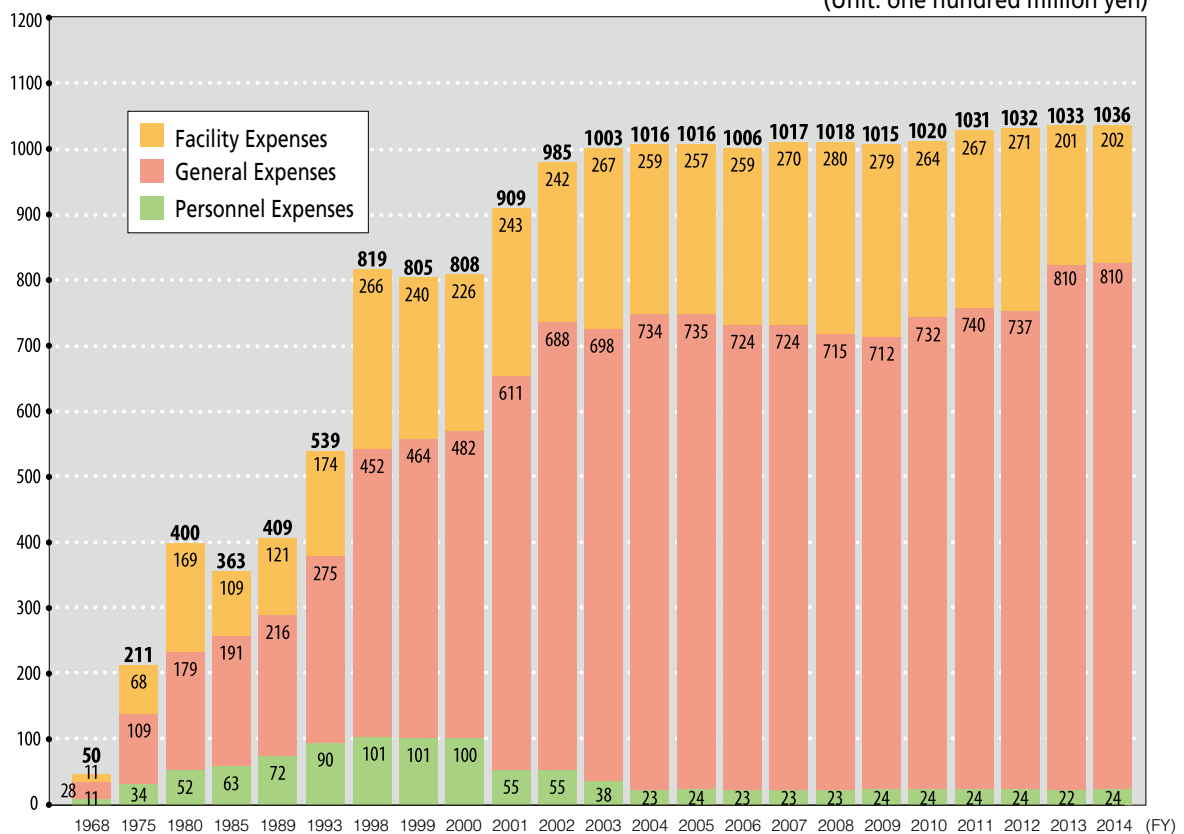
(Unit: million yen)



Note: Totals may not tally because of rounding by less than a unit basis

Trend of the Budget for the Agency for Cultural Affairs

(Unit: one hundred million yen)

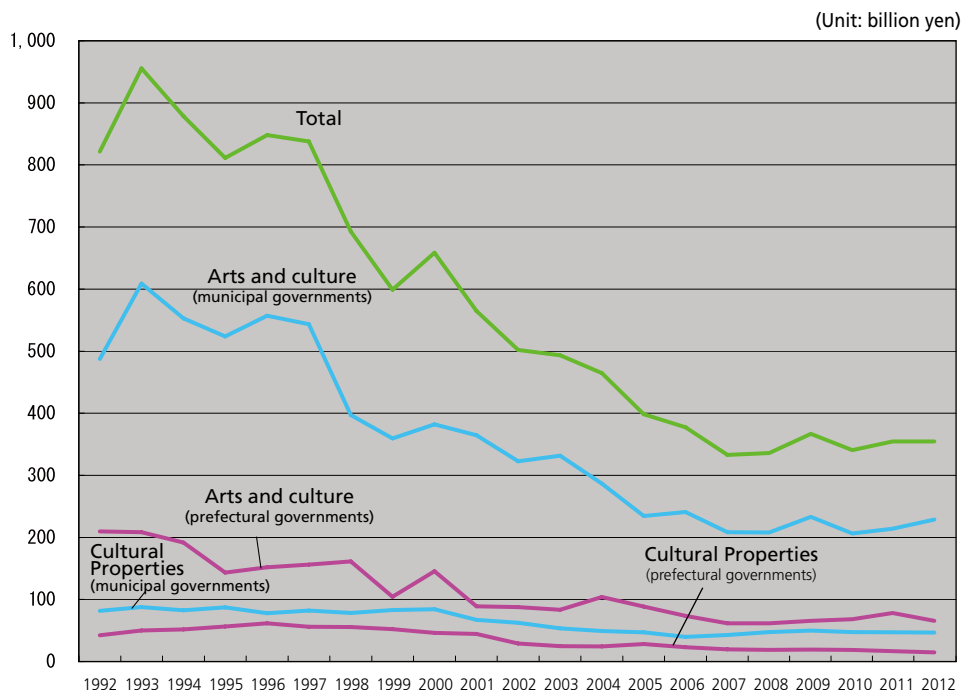


2. Transition of Culture-Related Expenditure by Local Governments

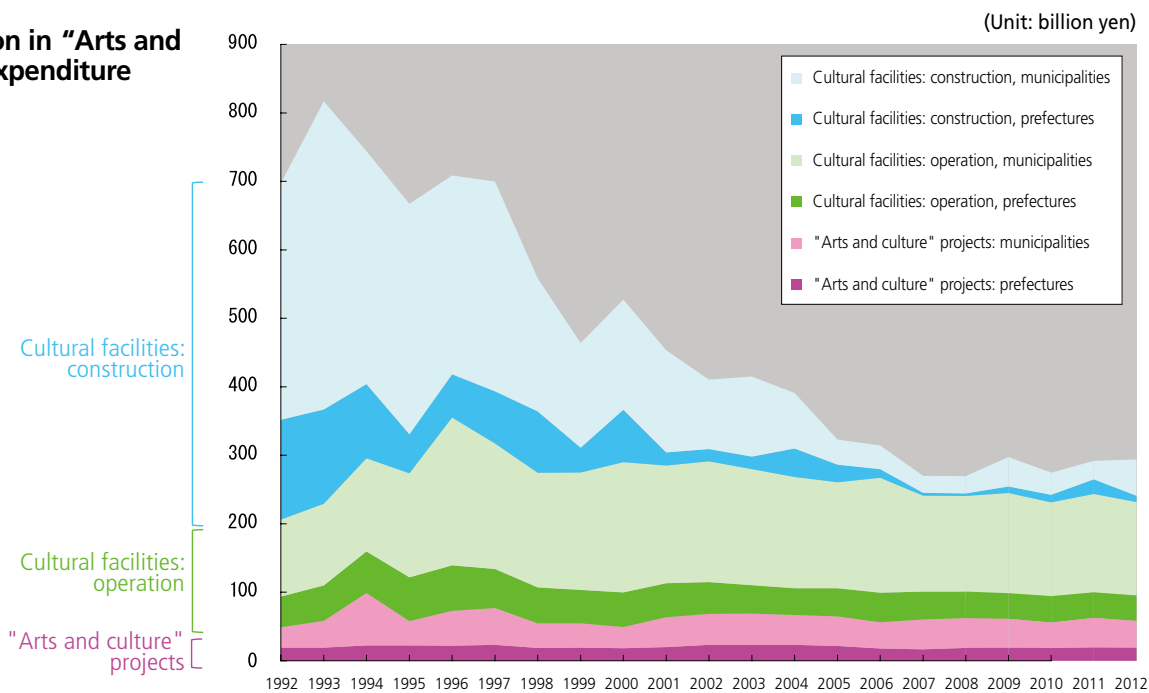
Culture-related expenditures by local governments have been on a declining trend since they peaked in 1993(A), and the decline mainly resulted from reduced spending

on the construction of cultural facilities. Meanwhile, the expenditure of the “Arts and culture” category has remained practically the same since 1993(B).

A. Transition in Culture-Related Expenditure



B. Transition in “Arts and Culture” Expenditure



(Investigation by the Agency for Cultural Affairs)

3. Taxation System Related to Culture

Category	Description	FY enforced	
Contributions to particular institutions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Public Benefit Corporation/Foundation fulfilling certain criteria 	2011-	
Contributions to Authorized nonprofit organizations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Activities that aim to promote science, culture, arts, or sports 		
Contributions to Institutions officially recognized as contributing to the public welfare	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Designated Juridical Corporation or Public Benefit Corporation / Foundation Nonprofit foundations that perform work related to the dissemination of the arts Nonprofit foundations that perform work related to the preservation and use of cultural properties Nonprofit foundations that perform work related to the establishment and operation of a registered museum Nonprofit foundations that perform work on a nationwide scale related to the promotion of a registered museum 	Individual donation: [Value of the donation (up to 40% of total income) minus ¥2,000] is deducted from individual's income (income tax). or [Value of the donation (up to 40% of total income) minus ¥2,000] x 40% deducted from income tax amount (up to 25% of income tax amount) (income tax)	1976 (1997 for corporations that conduct activities related to a registered museum)
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Incorporated Administrative Agencies (IAAs) National Museum of Art National Institutes for Cultural Heritage National Museum of Nature and Science Japan Arts Council 	Corporate donation: The deductible expense is either the total amount of the donation, or the special deductible amount [(total income tax x 3.125%) + (amount of funds etc. x 0.1875%)], whichever amount is the lesser. * (Corporation tax) * The limit on deductible expenses are separately allowable deductible expenses for general donations	2001
Designated charitable trusts	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Charitable trusts that perform work related to the dissemination of the arts (restricted to the provision of grants) Charitable trusts that perform activities related to the preservation and use of cultural properties (restricted to the provision of grants) 	Incurred losses are handled similarly to the case of a donation to a Designated Public Benefit Corporation (income tax and corporation tax)	1987
Designated donations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Designated Juridical Corporation or Public Benefit Corporation / Foundation Expenses required for the repair of Important Cultural Properties and the installation of anti-disaster facilities 	Individual donation: [Value of the donation (up to 40% of total income) minus ¥2,000] is deducted from the individual's income (income tax)	1965
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> IAAs Expenses required by the National Museum of Art, National Institutes for Cultural Heritage, or the National Museum of Nature and Science, for the collection, preservation, and repair of Important Cultural Properties 	Corporate donation: The entire value of the donation is calculated as a loss (corporation tax)	2001
Donation of the inherited property	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Designated Juridical Corporation or Public Benefit Corporation / Foundation Nonprofit foundations that perform work related to the dissemination of the arts Nonprofit foundations that perform work related to the preservation and use of cultural properties 	Tax exempt (inheritance tax)	1977
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> IAAs National Museum of Art National Institutes for Cultural Heritage National Museum of Nature and Science Japan Arts Council 		2001
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Authorized nonprofit organizations Activities that aim to promote science, culture, arts, or sport 		2001
Capital gain from the transfer of Important Cultural Properties, etc.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Transfer of an Important Cultural Property (movable property or building) to the national or local government or to a specific IAA (the National Museum of Art, National Institutes for Cultural Heritage, or the National Museum of Nature and Science), or a local IAA (primarily establishes/manages a museum, art museum, botanical garden, zoological garden, or aquarium that is designated as a facility equivalent to a museum) 	Tax exempt (income tax)	1972
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Transfer of cultural properties qualifying as Important Tangible Folk Cultural Properties (movable assets and buildings) to national and local governments as well as the National Museum of Art, National Institutes for Cultural Heritage, or the National Museum of Nature and Science with IAA status, or a local IAA (primarily establishes/manages a museum, art museum, botanical garden, zoological garden, or aquarium that is designated as a facility equivalent to a museum) (until Dec. 31, 2016) 	Taxation on 50% of capital gains (income tax)	1972
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Transfer of land designated as an Important Cultural Property, Historical Site, Place of Scenic Beauty or Natural Monument to the national or local government or a specific IAA (National Institutes for Cultural Heritage or the National Museum of Nature and Science), or a local IAA (primarily establishes/manages a museum or a botanical garden that is designated as a facility equivalent to a museum) 	Special deduction of up to ¥20 million (income tax); calculated as a loss (corporation tax)	1970

	Category	Description	FY enforced	
National tax	Inheritance and gifting of Important Cultural Properties, etc.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Inheritance or gifting of a house or other building (including its land) that is an Important Cultural Property 	A 70% deduction of the assessed property value (inheritance tax, gift tax)	2004
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Inheritance or gifting of a house or other building (including its land) that is a Registered Tangible Cultural Property 	A 30% deduction of the assessed property value (inheritance tax, gift tax)	2004
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Inheritance or gifting of a house or other building (including its land) that is a Traditional Building (as defined by the Minister of Education, Culture, Sports, Science and Technology) 	A 30% deduction of the assessed property value (inheritance tax, gift tax)	2004
	Inheritance of Enrolled Artwork	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Enrolled Artwork is accepted as payment in kind toward the required amount of inheritance tax 	The priority level for payment in kind is raised from Level 3 to Level 1	1998
Local Tax	Ownership of Important Cultural Properties	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> An Important Cultural Property, Important Tangible Folk Cultural Property, Historical Site, Place of Scenic Beauty, or National Monument (buildings and their plots) 	Tax exempt (fixed assets taxes, special property tax, and urban planning tax)	1950
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Registered Tangible Cultural Properties (buildings) 	50% taxation (fixed assets taxes and urban planning tax)	1996
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Registered Tangible Folk Cultural Property (buildings) 	50% taxation (fixed assets taxes and urban planning tax)	2005
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Registered Monuments and Sites (buildings and their plots) 	50% taxation (fixed assets taxes and urban planning tax)	2005
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Buildings and their plots forming part of an Important Cultural Landscape (as defined by the Minister of MEXT) 	50% taxation (fixed assets taxes)	2005
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Buildings designated "Traditional Buildings" that form part of a "Preservation Districts for Groups of Historic Buildings" site (as defined by the Minister of MEXT) 	Tax exempt (fixed assets taxes and urban planning)	1989
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Plots of buildings designated "Traditional Buildings" that form part of a "Preservation Districts for Groups of Historic Buildings" site 	Tax exemption or reduction, according to circumstances (fixed assets taxes and city planning tax)	2000
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Facilities (buildings and their plots) owned by public interest incorporated association or public interest incorporated foundation for performances by holders of Important Intangible Cultural Properties (by the end of March, 2015) 	50% taxation (real estate acquisition tax, fixed assets taxes and city planning tax)	2008

Note: Although the land tax imposed on Important Cultural Properties is now being waived as a tax exemption, the levying of land tax was abolished in FY 1998.

7

Commending Artistic and Related Personnel Achievement

Various awards have been established to recognize outstanding instances of artistic achievement and other distinguished cultural contributions.

Type of Award	Description	FY Founded
Order of Culture	The Order of Culture is awarded to an individual in recognition of outstanding achievements related to the development of culture in such fields as fine arts, literature, music and drama. Upon hearing the opinions of the Subdivision on Selection of Cultural Awardees, the Minister of Education, Culture, Sports, Science and Technology recommends nominees to the Cabinet Office, which selects recipients and confers the award. Recipients of the Order of Culture are normally chosen from among past recipients of the Person of Cultural Merit award of the previous fiscal year or earlier.	1937
Person of Cultural Merit	The Person of Cultural Merit award was established to provide a lifetime pension to an individual who has rendered particularly distinguished service related to the advancement and development of culture in such fields as fine arts, literature, music, and drama.	1951
Japan Art Academy	An honorary society that gives special recognition to outstanding artists and related personnel, the Japan Art Academy was founded in 1919 as the Imperial Academy of Fine Arts, underwent further reorganization, and eventually assumed its present name in 1947. The Academy currently has one director and up to 120 members belonging to the first section (fine arts), the second section (literature), or the third section (music, drama, and dance). It also presents the Imperial Prize and the Japan Art Academy Prize to non-members with outstanding achievements.	1919
Art Encouragement Prizes	The Minister of Education, Culture, Sports, Science and Technology's Art Encouragement Prize and the Art Encouragement Prize for New Artists are presented to persons whose outstanding achievements have opened up new vistas in a given year. They each are awarded in 11 fields: drama, film, music, dance, literature, fine arts, broadcasting, popular entertainment, development of the arts, criticism, and media arts.	1950
Regional Cultural Merits Award	The Minister of Education, Culture, Sports, Science and Technology presents this award in recognition of efforts by individuals and groups that make significant contributions to regional culture, such as the promotion of culture or the protection of cultural properties.	1983
Commissioner for Cultural Affairs Award	This award is conferred by the Commissioner for Cultural Affairs to individuals who have made distinguished accomplishment in cultural activities to make a significant contribution to the promotion of culture, individuals who have made distinguished accomplishment in international cultural activities, and municipalities that have accomplished significant achievements in cultural and artistic activities that maximize local characteristics	1989
ACA Film Award	This award is presented by the Commissioner for Cultural Affairs for an excellent film and a person with outstanding achievements in relevant fields, in order to contribute to improving and developing Japanese cinema.	2003

Note: Other commendation systems include the conferment of decorations, medals of honor, and so on.

8

Cultural Publicity

The Agency for Cultural Affairs strives to foster a better understanding among the public of cultural policies and to enhance the platforms which inform the public of the opportunities to enjoy culture widely.

Therefore, the ACA introduces its policy information to the public and provides various kinds of information to practitioners of cultural arts using mainly the Internet, along with other means.

1. Agency for Cultural Affairs Website

<http://www.bunka.go.jp/english/index.html>

The Agency for Cultural Affairs provides extensive information about its activities through its website. The website (Japanese only):

- (i) announces the latest activities and events in sections including “Press Releases,” and Meetings, Events & Topics, Public Comments & Inquiries, etc.;
- (ii) presents latest information in its “Databases”
 - National Database of Designated Cultural Properties
 - Cultural Heritage Online
 - Japan Location Database
 - Copyright Registration Status Search System, etc.;
- (iii) The release of the monthly online public relations magazine “Bunkachou Geppou” will cease with the March 2013 issue, and the online magazine is to be renewed as “Bunkacho Public Relations Magazine Buncul” from FY 2014. The new magazine will continue to provide information on initiatives undertaken by the Agency for Cultural Affairs, national art museum, museum, theater, and a variety of cultural activities.
- (iv) provides children with information in respect of art and culture and cultural properties through the “Culture Class for Kids.”



Image of “Bunkacho (ACA) Public Relations Magazine Buncul”

2. Museum of “Joho-Hiroba” (MEXT)

<http://www.mext.go.jp/joho-hiroba/>
(Japanese only)

The Ministry of Education, Culture, Sports, Science and Technology has set up the Joho Hiroba, where it presents exhibits designed to acquaint large numbers of people with the current and past work of the Ministry. In the Cultural Exhibits Room, the works of holders of important intangible cultural properties (so-called living national treasures), art works, and so forth are exhibited.



9 Private-Sector Support for the Arts and Culture

1. Arts and Cultural Support (Mécénat) Activities by Firms and Other Private-Sector Entities

Many corporations are undertaking private sector promotion of the arts and culture out of recognition that cultural aspects are vital for economic development. In addition, the rising prominence of CSR (Corporate Social Responsibility) and awareness of social contribution propel this movement. Corporations are implementing cultural projects on their own initiative, funding activities

in the arts and culture, as well as providing support by leveraging staff or products or other corporate business resources. In particular, aiming to revitalize the local community and to develop local towns, relatively small corporations and local corporations have developed mécénat activities in recent years and fulfill an important role in promoting culture in every region.

Survey Results on Actual Corporate Arts Support

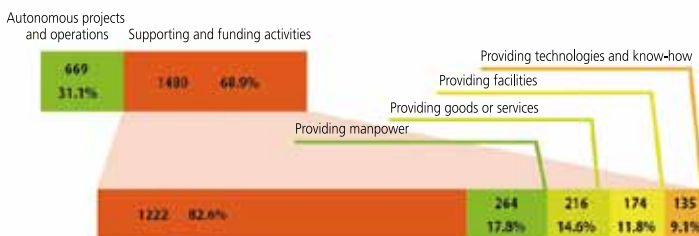
Number of implementing companies: 397 (quantity of responses: 530)
 Total number of patronage activities: 3,124 (average number of activities by company: 7.87)
 Total amount of activity cost: 20.77 billion yen (total amount of 237 responded companies, average amount by responded company is 87.65 million yen)

Survey Results on Actual Corporate Foundation Arts Support

Total number of patronage activities: 699 (quantity of responses: 184, average number of activities by foundation: 3.8)
 Total amount of activity cost: 60.36 billion yen (total amount of 184 responded foundations, average amount by responded foundation is 363.6 million yen)

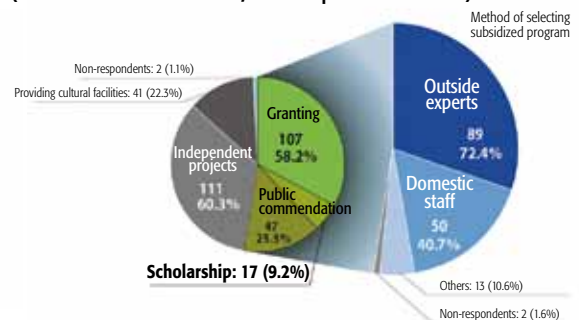
Method of Cooperate Mécénat Activities

[Companies] Activity number base (total number: 2,149, multiple answers)



Source: "Mécénat Report 2013," Association for Corporate Support of the Arts

[Foundations] Organization number base (total number: 184, multiple answers)



2. Association for Corporate Support of the Arts (KMK: Kigyo Mécénat Kyogikai)

The Association for Corporate Support of the Arts is an interim support organization established in 1990 with the aim of stimulating mécénat (support for the arts and culture) by corporations. In order to impart the social significance of corporate mécénat and put in place the infrastructure for promoting culture, the Association (1) carries out promotion of corporate Mécénat, (2) providing information, (3) undertakes survey research and proposals, (4) supports cooperation and collaboration, (5) public certifications and commendations and (6) grants.

As its core activity, the Association administers the Arts Projects Assistance Approval Program (APAA Program) to encourage donations from the private sector toward artistic and cultural activities. The Association

also set up the GBFund immediately after the Great East Japan Earthquake to support artistic and cultural activities that contribute to the recovery in the disaster areas. Donations to the Association are eligible for tax deduction or tax credits in case of individuals, and in case of corporations or other corporate bodies, general donations are a separately deductible expense.

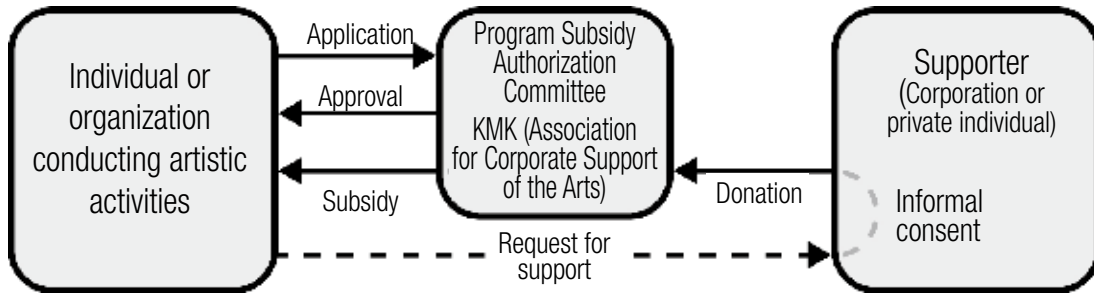
At the Mécénat Awards, which are the Association's commendation program, the Agency for Cultural Affairs presents the Commissioner for Cultural Affairs Award to activities that improve the cultural power and creative strength of the nation and contribute to spreading Japanese culture overseas.

(1) The Arts Project Assistance Approval Program (APAA Program)

Since 1994, the Association has administered the Arts Project Assistance Approval Program aiming to encourage private-sector donations to artistic and cultural activities from the aspect of tax system. By donating to artistic

and cultural activities of the Association, which is a Public Interest Incorporated Association, individuals and corporations are eligible for a system of tax credits. Organizations/individuals are able to receive donations through the Association by obtaining the accreditation for each applied activities.

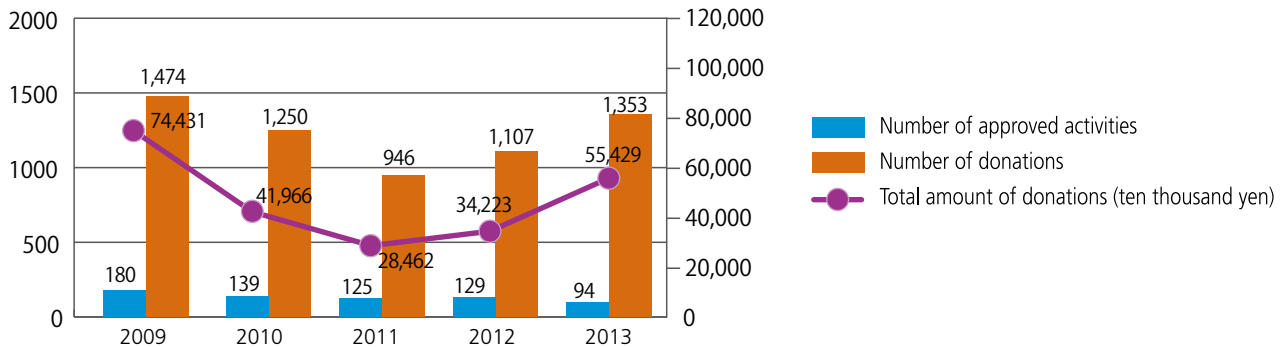
Arts Project Assistance Approval Program (APAAP) of the Association for Corporate Support of the Arts



Actual Performance during FY2013

The Association approved 94 artistic or cultural activities and received a total of 554.29 million yen in donations from 1,353 donors.

Actual Performance of the APAA Program (past 5 years)



(2) GBFund—The Great East Japan Earthquake Restoration Fund through the Arts and Culture

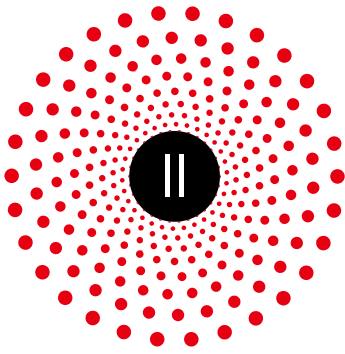
Launched by the Association on March 23, 2011, the GBFund (where G stands for *Geijutsu*, or Art, B for *Bunka*, or Culture, and F for *Fukkou*, or Restoration) is a fund that supports restoration through the arts and culture.

Together with donors who endorse the intent, the fund will support artistic and cultural activities organized for the purpose of assisting the victims of the disaster and the disaster area, and activities to revive tangible and intangible cultural assets in the disaster areas for a period of five years from its establishment. In particular, the Fund focuses on the role that folk performing arts and local festivals play in the recovery, providing focused support by setting up the framework for the Hundred

Festivals Revival Project.

By the end of May 2013, the amount of donations exceeded 100 million yen and so far, the Fund has assisted the activities of 196 projects.





Nurturing the Dramatic Arts

1 Effective Support for the Creative Activities of Performing Arts

Aiming for rapid improvement in the standard of fine arts in Japan, the Agency for Cultural Affairs supports artistic and creative activities at the top level in a range of fields including music, dance, theater, traditional performing arts and popular entertainment.

In accordance with the basic policy on the promotion of culture and the arts (Third Basic Policy) (Cabinet decision on February 8, 2011), effective support for artistic and cultural activities will be introduced as of FY2011.

Basic Policy on the Promotion of Culture and the Arts (Third Basic Policy) (excerpt)

Introducing new supportive systems, including subsidies that work as an incentive toward the more efficient operation of cultural and artistic organizations and comprehensive support to creative activities throughout an entire year such as structures whereby project income and expenditure have no impact on the amount of assistance in order to contribute to the continual development and manifestations of creativity of artistic and cultural associations.

Description of the New Effective Support

- (1) Introducing annual project support by not simply providing support for single projects, but bringing together every project of outstanding artistic and cultural activity during the year to enable stable artistic and cultural activities over a fixed period.
- (2) Performance fees, venue charges etc. necessary for actual public performances shall be covered by ticket takings and other own income. Support will be limited to expenditures for artistic and cultural activities prior to a public performance such as scripts, production and rehearsals.

To provide more effective support for artistic and cultural activities and to establish the PDCA cycle, the Japan Arts Council is introducing a trial mechanism for reviews and evaluations by experts (concerning top-level performing arts programs and the grant program for artistic and cultural activities by grant from the Japan Arts Fund (managed by the Japan Arts Council)). (Introducing the for four categories—music, dance, theater and traditional/popular entertainment.)

FY 2014 Selections by Subsidy Field

(unit: million yen)

Subsidy Field	Number of applications	Number of selections	Planned subsidies
Music	144	114	1,777
Dance	44	31	409
Theater	191	116	793
Traditional performing arts	42	32	57
Popular entertainment	21	12	92
Total	442	305	3,128

Activities Eligible for Grants

1 Activities for creation or popularization of art by artists or by arts-related groups

- (1) Performances of modern performing arts, performances of traditional performing arts, and similar activities
- (2) Exhibitions of fine arts, film festivals, and similar activities
- (3) Performances, exhibitions, or similar activities that are not restricted to a particular field of art

2 Activities for the promotion of regional or local community culture

- (1) Performances and exhibitions held at regional cultural facilities, such as cultural halls and art museums
- (2) Activities to preserve or utilize groups of historic buildings, historic sites, and similar cultural properties
- (3) Activities to preserve or utilize folk performing arts and similar cultural properties

3 Activities for cultural promotion or popularization conducted by culture-related groups

- (1) Performances, exhibitions, and other activities by cultural groups, such as amateur groups
- (2) Activities for preserving or passing on traditional craft techniques or cultural property

The Japan Arts Fund (JAF) was established at the end of March 1990 to provide a wide range of artistic and cultural activities with stable and continuous support. Its purpose is to form an environment in which all the people of Japan can become familiar with culture and the arts and involve themselves in the creation of new culture, and also to strengthen the foundation for that endeavor.

The JAF employs the yield on fund operations of its current fiscal resources of ¥65.3 billion (¥54.1 billion endowment from the national government and ¥11.2 billion in private-sector donations) to support numerous artistic and cultural activities.

To increase its level of support, donations to the fund are also recruited from time to time.

Status of Grant Disbursements of FY 2013

(million yen)

Grant Category	Applications	No. of Grants	Amount of Grants
• Activities for creation or popularization of art by artists or by arts-related groups	860 (966)	346 (371)	769 (845)
• Activities to promote the culture of a region or local community	406 (403)	212 (238)	268 (316)
• Activities for cultural promotion or popularization conducted by culture-related groups	278 (276)	128 (136)	92 (105)

Note : Figures in brackets are of FY 2012

3 Nurturing Upcoming Artists with Potentially Global Appeal

The Agency for Cultural Affairs is making efforts to nurture upcoming artists by supporting their study abroad, training performance and instructions.

Program	Description
Program of Overseas Study for Upcoming Artists	Offers upcoming artists involved in the fine arts, music, dance, drama, or other arts opportunities for practical training overseas. Until now, this program has helped some 3,200 awardees study abroad for one-year, two-year, three-year, or senior high school students (350-day) special (80-day) periods. Also short-term program (20 to 40-day) has introduced in FY 2014.
Program for Nurturing Upcoming Artists who lead the next generation	As well as preparing the infrastructure, we provide the practical opportunities such as the necessary settings for up-and-coming artists to improve their foundation skills and techniques, and the venues where they can acquire knowledge and broaden their outlook, observations, and fields.
Program for Cultural and Art Promotion Utilizing Universities	The resources of art universities (including faculty, educational and research functions, facilities/materials) are used to support a program for nurturing human resources for art management, including stage art.

Examples of Past Trainees of Program of Overseas Study for Upcoming Artists

OKUTANI Hiroshi	Art: Western Art	'67
MORISHITA Yoko	Dance: Ballet	'75
KINUTANI Koji	Art: Western Art	'77
SATO Shinobu	Music: Vocal music	'84
NODA Hideki	Drama: Director	'92
SUWANAI Akiko	Music: Instrumental music	'94
NOMURA Mansai	Performance: Kyogen	'94
SAI Yoichi	Movie: Director	'96
KOKAMI Shoji	Drama: Director	'97
NAGATSUKA Keishi	Drama: Director, Playwright, Actor	'08

Trainees of the Japanese Government Overseas Study Program for Artists in 2014 (breakdown by areas)

	For one year	For two year	For three year	Special	Age 15–17
Art	15	3	0	3	–
Music	16	2	1	0	0
Dance	8	0	0	0	1
Drama and Stage Design	6	0	0	1	–
Film and Media Arts	8	0	0	0	–
Total	53	5	1	4	1

4

Organizing the National Arts Festival

The 68th National Arts Festival in 2013

The opera *Rigoletto*
Production: New National Theatre, Tokyo
Photo: Saegusa Chikashi



Special performance to commemorate the 30th anniversary of opening the National Noh Theatre of *Dojo-ji Koshiki* (Dojoji temple with ancient ritual) by Kongo school
Production: Japan Arts Council

Since 1946, the ACA National Arts Festival has been held every autumn with the aims of enabling a wide segment of the public to enjoy outstanding works of art from Japan and abroad, encouraging artistic creativity, and advancing the arts.

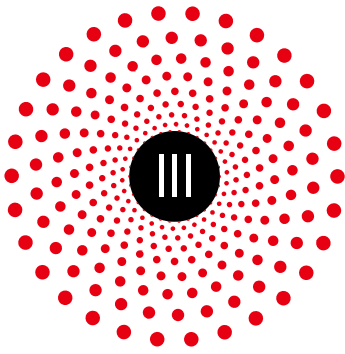
In 2012, major performances in the Kanto and Kansai areas as well as other artistic events were given as before.

Moreover, among participating performances in four divisions (drama, music, dance, and entertainment) and participating works in four divisions (television/drama, television/documentary, radio, and records), outstanding achievements in each division were awarded the ACA National Arts Festival Grand Prize, Excellence Award, New Artist Award, and ACA National Arts Festival Individual Broadcasting Award.

The opening of the ACA National Arts Festival was marked in a spectacular fashion with “Commemorative concert for the International Music Day ‘Belshazzar’s Feast.’” There were also a variety of sponsored performances of opera, ballet, theater, music, noh, bunraku, kabuki and other public entertainment.

The 68th National Arts Festival in 2013

		Performance
Summary	Opening	Commemorative concert for the International Music Day 'Belshazzar's Feast'
	Opera	<i>Rigoletto</i>
	Music	<i>Asia Orchestra Week 2013</i>
	Kabuki	<i>October Kabuki Performance at the National Theatre</i>
	Noh	November Special performance at the National Noh Theatre
	Bunraku performance	November Public Performance at the National Bunraku Theatre
	Theater	<i>Edward II</i>
	Ballet	<i>Ballets Russes Stravinsky Evening</i>
	Classical Japanese Dance	October Public Performance Japanese Buyo <i>Dance Performance by noted schools over the country</i> at the National Bunraku Theatre
	Asia-Pacific Regional Performing Arts	Thai Classical Dance
	Public Entertainment	October Special performance of Art Festival Comic Storytelling
Participating performances		Total of 173 performances in the theater, music, dance and popular entertainment categories Total of 110 productions for TV dramas, TV documentaries, radio, recordings
Sponsored performances		Total of 29 performances in the theater, music, dance and popular entertainment categories



Promoting the Media Arts and Films

The media arts (=Media Geijutsu) including animation, manga, media art and games are widely loved by the public, and stimulates the creation of new arts and the revitalization of the country's arts as a whole as well as attracting international attention, which in turn serves to deepen interest and understanding in respect of Japan. Not only do the media arts promote culture, they are also

highly significant for the role they play in promoting the content industry and tourism, and in encouraging international cultural exchange. Therefore, in order to step up encouragement for the media arts, we are carrying out the following projects that support creators and their creative activities.

1 Promoting the Media Arts

1. Creation and Dissemination of Media Arts (Support for the Media Arts Creators and their creative activities)

Agency for Cultural Affairs have organized the Japan Media Arts Festival since 1997 in order to provide an opportunity to present, appreciate, and commend outstanding works of the media arts.

In FY 2013 the festival attracted 4,347 applications, including 2,347 from 83 countries and regions abroad.

One Grand Prize, four Excellence Awards, and three New Face Awards were presented for each of the four divisions of Art, Entertainment, Animation, and Manga. In addition, Special Achievement Award was presented to those who have made significant contributions to the field of the media arts.

Art Division

Grand Prize: "crt mgn"
Artist: Carsten NICOLAI
©2013 Carsten Nicolai. All Rights reserved
Photo: Uwe Walter Courtesy Galerie EIGEN + ART Leipzig/Berlin and The Pace Gallery



Animation Division

Grand Prize: "Approved For Adoption"
Artists: JUNG / Laurent BOILEAU
©Mosaique Films – Artémis Productions - Panda Média-Nadasdy Film - France 3 Cinéma – 2012



Entertainment Division

Grand Prize: "Sound of Honda / Ayrton Senna 1989"
Artists: SUGANO Kaoru / YASUMOCHI Sotaro / ORAI Yu / Nadya KIRILLOVA / YONEZAWA Kyoko / SEKINE Kosai / SAWAI Taeji / MANABE Daito
©Honda Motor Co., Ltd. and its subsidiaries and affiliates.



Manga Division

Grand Prize: "JOJOLION-Jojo's Bizarre Adventure Part8-"
Artist: ARAKI Hirohiko
©LUCKY LAND COMMUNICATIONS/SHUEISHA



An award-winning works exhibition is held every year in February at the National Art Center Tokyo, attended by many visitors who come to experience the latest works in the media arts.

In addition to the exhibition, focusing on the award-winning works from the previous year or past years, the project of Participation in Overseas Media Arts Festivals and the Japan Media Arts Festival Domestic Traveling

Exhibitions are organized in order to disseminate outstanding works of the media arts in Japan and overseas. Further, a digital archive is being developed that will serve as a basis for the media arts to be utilized in many fields, and an information hub and consortium are being created that will function as a hub by encouraging cooperation and collaboration between related facilities and so forth.

Scene from exhibition site for the Award-winning works of Japan Media Arts Festival



Scene from the Japan Media Arts Festival in Yamanashi



2. Nurturing Talent for Media Arts (Support for Human Resources Development) ▶▶▶▶

Agency for Cultural Affairs supports and promotes measures for nurturing outstanding creators and animators

who will lead the media arts of the country in the future.

Promoting media arts

Supporting Activities for Media Arts <small>(for example, facilitating dissemination, exhibitions, information gathering, and creative activity)</small>	Japan Media Arts Festival	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> All-round media arts festival that commends outstanding works and exhibits Award-winning works. Organizes local exhibitions and shows outstanding works at media arts festivals and facilities in Japan.
	Participation in Overseas Media Arts Festivals	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Exhibits and screens outstanding works at media arts festivals and facilities overseas.
	Supporting the production of animated films	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Partially subsidizes production costs for outstanding animated films.
	Media Arts Digital Archive	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Construct a digital archive of media arts works in Japan for the conservation and the use.
	Project to construct a Media Arts Information Base / Consortium	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Construct an information base / consortium that will function as a base for the collection and dissemination of information relating to the media arts, and as a consortium for cooperation and collaboration between related cultural facilities, universities, and so forth.
Nurturing Talent for Media Arts <small>(Support for Human Resources Development)</small>	Project to support the nurturing of media arts creators	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Support projects that relate to creative activities engaged in by young creators, as well as to workshops, public lectures, investigative research, and so forth organized by facilities nationwide.
	Project to nurture young animators and other talent	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Nurture talent at animation production sites that incorporate on the job training (OJT) at the production stage by hiring young talent as production staff.
	Project to invite overseas creators of media arts (artists-in-residence)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Invite outstanding young creators from overseas and offer them opportunities for training and research.

2 Promoting Film Arts

Film is a composite art that includes drama, music, and fine arts, and it is firmly fixed in the everyday lives of the people of Japan as one of the most familiar forms of entertainment. Film is also an expression of the cultural situation in a country or region at a particular time, and shows the special characteristics of a culture.

At the Agency for Cultural Affairs, the Informal Council on Promoting Japanese Cinema compiled a

report entitled "Promoting Japanese Cinema in the Future: Regenerating Japanese Film (Proposal)." On receipt of the report, we have implemented the Promotion Plan of Japanese Films and Moving Images based on the pillars of (1) creating, exchanging and transmitting Japanese films, (2) fostering young filmmakers and people involved in film, as well as (3) collecting, preserving and restoring Japanese films.

Promoting Japanese Film

Creating, exchanging, and disseminating Japanese films	Support film production	• Provide support for the production of outstanding films.
	Operating a database for film locations	• Work to promote filming in Japan by operating a centralized database of information on film locations nationwide and disseminating attractive shooting locations [to film producers] at home and overseas.
	Film Awards by the Agency for Cultural Affairs	• Decide the winners of the Agency for Cultural Affairs Documentary Film Category Prize and winners in the Film Merit Category and hold award-giving ceremonies and screenings.
	Support for participating in overseas film festivals	• Support Japan's participation in overseas film festivals in order to disseminate outstanding Japanese films.
	Japan Film Conference	• Provide opportunities for various film related bodies' exchange and dissemination by holding conferences to collect the various opinions and topics on films.
	Special Screenings of Japanese Films in Asia Project	• Promote understanding of Japanese culture and increase opportunities for screening by carrying out special screenings of Japanese films in the Asian region.
	Maintaining the Japan Film Information System	• Maintain a film information database to enable Japanese films to be introduced overseas and to enable a variety of works to be screened.
Training young film-makers and related personnel	Train young film-makers and related personnel by providing support for short films	• Nurturing young promising film-makers to rise to prominence, through film production workshops and production of actual short films.
	Support project for training people in film-related organizations, etc.	• Support the acceptance of students for internships at production sites in order to train highly specialized talent to lead every process of film production.
Collecting, preserving and restoring Japanese films	National Film Center, The National Museum of Modern Art, Tokyo	• Collecting, preserving and restoring valuable Japanese films

In addition, film is an extremely effective medium for disseminating Japanese culture to audiences overseas. At the Agency for Cultural Affairs, we are developing the

following databases as a way of providing information about Japanese films.



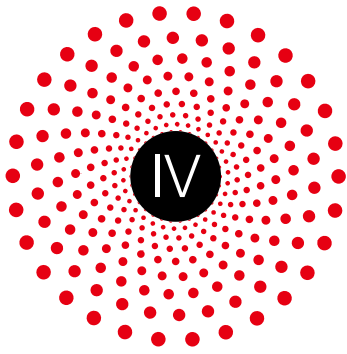
Training for Young Filmmakers by Producing Short Films (New Directions in Japanese Cinema)
<http://www.vipo-ndjc.jp/> (Japanese only)



Japan Location Database (JLDB)
<http://www.jldb.bunka.go.jp/indexE.php>



Japanese Cinema Database (JCDB)
<http://www.japanese-cinema-db.jp>
 (Japanese only)



Promotion of Activities Enabling Children to Experience Arts and Culture

1. Student Development Program through Culture and the Arts

Children's experience about authentic stage arts and traditional culture develops their sensitivity and creativity through direct exposure to the kind of inspiration and stimulation that is not normally experienced. That also contributes to create the environment for our nation's culture preservation and development.

Therefore, the Agency for Cultural Affairs provides opportunities for children to experience/appreciate outstanding culture and in gymnasiums at primary and secondary schools.

The programs shown on the right are provided under the Student Development Program through Culture and the Arts.

(1) Touring performance

Leading cultural and artistic groups selected by the Agency for Cultural Affairs perform at primary or secondary schools. Workshops are conducted to teach dramatic or musical appreciation and to provide technical training. Performance fields: choral singing, orchestral music, musicals, drama, children's theater, musical theater, kabuki, noh, ningyo joruri (puppet theater), traditional Japanese dance and music, ballet, contemporary dance, dramatic entertainment, etc.

(2) Dispatch of artists

Individual artists or small groups of artists selected independently by a school provide a lecture, practical presentation, or practical instruction. Performance fields: music, popular entertainment, literature, drama, art, lifestyle and culture, dance, traditional arts, media art, etc.

(3) Improvement of communication skills

Individual artists or small groups of artists are dispatched to schools to offer a planned/continual workshop, etc. using an expression method. Performance fields: music, popular entertainment, literature, drama, art, lifestyle and culture, dance, traditional arts, media art, etc.



Touring Performance Program (orchestral performance)



Dispatch Program (traditional performing arts)



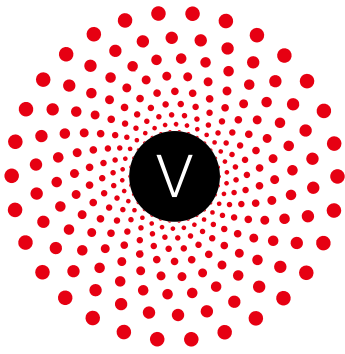
Improvement of Communication Skills Project (workshop)

2. Traditional Art Experience Program for Parents and Children

The program shares the traditional culture derived from history and tradition throughout Japan and carefully preserved and passed on through generations. It also shares the lifestyle and culture cherished and established in the lives of Japanese people, and ensures that children are exposed to and experience this traditional culture and this lifestyle and culture to cultivate rich humanity within them.

In order to achieve this objective, the Agency for Cultural Affairs supports efforts to provide opportunities

for children who will lead the next generation, along with their parents, to experience/undertake activities related to traditional culture and lifestyle and culture in a planned and consistent manner, including folk performance art, industrial art, traditional Japanese music, classical Japanese dance, flower arranging, and the tea ceremony. In addition, the program also supports efforts in collaboration with after-school programs for children and Saturday educational activities offered by the Ministry of Education, Culture, Sports, Science and Technology.



Promoting Cultural Activities in Local Areas

1 Local Revitalization by Utilizing the Advantage of Cultural Heritage

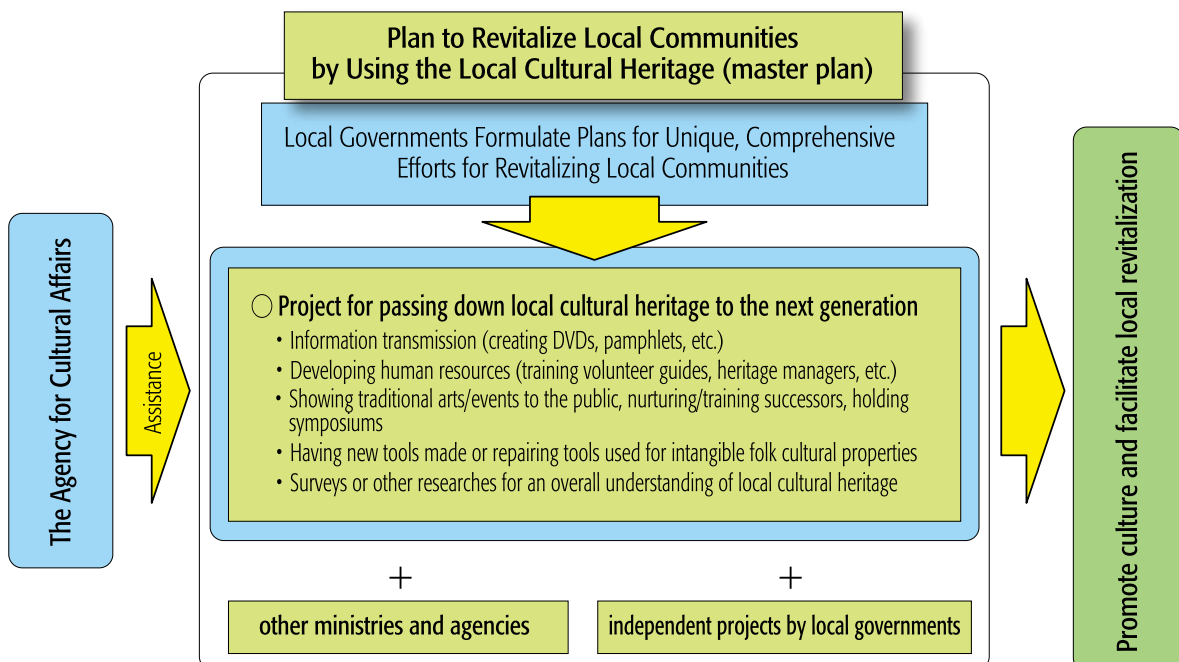
1. Project to Revitalize the Local Community by Using Cultural Heritage

There is an extensive variety of rich cultural heritage throughout Japan. This cultural heritage is a vital source of support for the people living in each region and for local community formation, and it must be passed down to the next generation without fail. In addition, with renewed awareness of the appropriate preservation and transmission of local cultural heritage and the role it plays in local revitalization, among other things, the active utilization of local cultural heritage is anticipated.

In FY 2013, the Agency for Cultural Affairs began supporting unique initiatives that make comprehensive use of the varied and rich cultural heritage, Japan's treasure, based on the situation in each area including presenting traditional arts/events to the public, nurturing/training successors, and activities that expose people to Japanese classics in the Program for Local Revitalization Utilizing Cultural Heritage.



Important Intangible Folk Cultural Properties:
Takaoka Mikurumayama Matsuri Festival
(Takaoka City, Toyama Prefecture)



2. Project to Revitalize the Local Community by Using Cultural Properties and Buildings

The objectives of this project are to facilitate public access to Important Cultural Property buildings, Registered Tangible Cultural Property buildings, or Important Preservation Districts for Groups of Traditional Buildings and, by this means, to revitalize local communities. The project provides financial supports for initiatives to install facilities or equipment for exhibition (including information panels and lighting facilities), public conveniences (e.g. toilets, rest areas) or management (e.g. reception areas). In case of Important Preservation Districts for Groups of Traditional Buildings, the project also provides financial supports for initiatives to take disaster prevention measures for traditional buildings, particularly reinforcement of earthquake resistance, in order to ensure the safety of visitors and inhabitants in times of disaster.



Important Cultural Properties
Former Shitsu Aid Centre
Macaroni Workshop
(Nagasaki City, Nagasaki Prefecture)



Important traditional building preservation area in Sekijuku, Kameyama City (Mie Prefecture): the main house of the former residence of the Ochiai family



Registered cultural property Yamamoto Noh Theatre and Noh stage (Osaka City, Osaka Prefecture)

3. Project to Promote Integrated Use and Support of Historic Landmarks that Utilize Local Characteristics

The project supports the creation of attractive areas that integrate elements of safety and security, and public access in order to promote and revitalize communities by leveraging the treasures that form the core of the local community such as historic landmarks, places of scenic beauty, natural monuments and buried cultural properties.



Guidance facility in the former grounds of the Hakusan Heisen-ji Shrine (Katsuyama City, Fukui Prefecture)

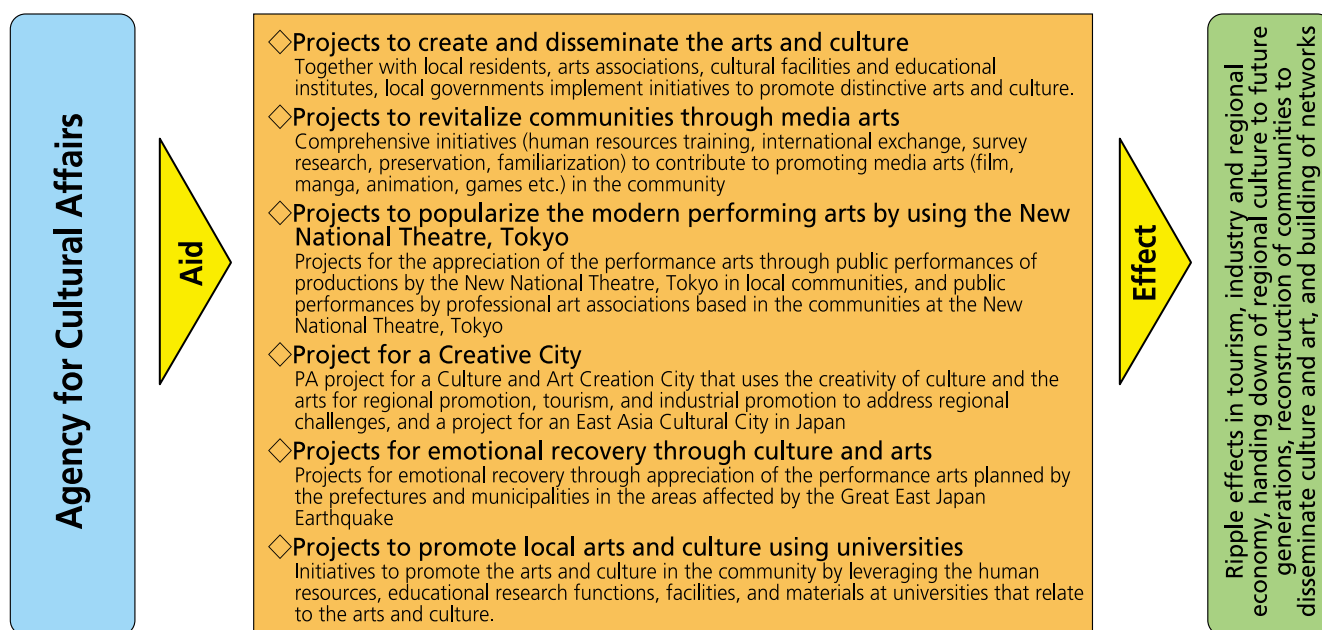
2 Facilitating Unique Artistic and Cultural Activities in Local Communities

Activities for creating culture and art based on local people's ingenuity are comprehensively and actively supported in accordance with regions' outstanding projects to create and disseminate the arts and culture.

The initiative for cultural and artistic creation and dissemination, spiritual renewal through culture and art, and other projects support the revitalization of local communities.

Originating from local communities: Initiative for cultural and artistic creation and dissemination

Prefectural and municipal governments use the following activities to develop projects.



Projects for emotional recovery through culture and arts
Sendai City, project to commemorate 400th anniversary of the Keicho Mission to Europe – Opera *Toi Ho* 2013



Projects to create and disseminate the arts and culture
Sapporo City, SAPPORO CITY JAZZ 2013

3

Encouraging Local Residents to Participate in Artistic and Cultural Activities

1. The National Cultural Festival

The National Cultural Festival is a festival of culture which aims to provide opportunities to present various cultural activities by the Japanese public with an emphasis on activities by amateurs, rouse motivation to join cultural activities, encourage the creation of new culture, achieve the development of local culture, and enrich the life of the people.

In 2014, the 29th holding of the festival took place in Akita Prefecture.



Logo of the National Festival
(designed by FUKUDA Shigeo)

Host Prefectures of Past and Future National Cultural Festival

No. (Year)	Host	No. (Year)	Host	No. (Year)	Host
1 st (1986)	Tokyo	11 th (1996)	Toyama	21 st (2006)	Yamaguchi
2 nd (1987)	Kumamoto	12 th (1997)	Kagawa	22 nd (2007)	Tokushima
3 rd (1988)	Hyogo	13 th (1998)	Oita	23 rd (2008)	Ibaraki
4 th (1989)	Saitama	14 th (1999)	Gifu	24 th (2009)	Shizuoka
5 th (1990)	Ehime	15 th (2000)	Hiroshima	25 th (2010)	Okayama
6 th (1991)	Chiba	16 th (2001)	Gunma	26 th (2011)	Kyoto
7 th (1992)	Ishikawa	17 th (2002)	Tottori	27 th (2012)	Tokushima
8 th (1993)	Iwate	18 th (2003)	Yamagata	28 th (2013)	Yamanashi
9 th (1994)	Mie	19 th (2004)	Fukuoka	29 th (2014)	Akita
10 th (1995)	Tochigi	20 th (2005)	Fukui	30 th (2015)	Kagoshima

Main features

Sponsored program

Those that are jointly hosted by the Agency for Cultural Affairs together with the hosting prefectural government or the municipal government, cultural group, or other organization associated with the locale concerned.

Comprehensive festival

Includes an opening festival that indicates the orientation of new trends in amateur cultural activities, and so forth.

Symposiums

Keynote lectures, panel discussions, and other events to discuss diverse topics related to trends in Japanese culture, including amateur cultural activities and regional cultural activities.

Genre-Specific festivals

Performances, exhibitions, and other events are presented-with a focus on groups nominated by prefectural governments and so on-in such genres as folk music, orchestral music, choral music, brass band music, traditional Japanese music, drama, literary arts, dance, daily culture, and crafts.

Cooperative festival

Those that comply with the objectives of the National Cultural Festival and are hosted by local governments, culture-related groups, and corporations and other organizations nationwide. They consist of performances, contests, festivals, exhibitions, classes, and other events.



The 28th National Cultural Festival Opening ceremony
The Autumn stage

The 29th National Cultural Festival • Akita 2014

Event schedule:

Saturday October 4 – Monday November 3, 2014

[Opening ceremony/Opening festival]

Saturday, October 4, 2014 - Akita Prefectural Budokan

[Closing ceremony/Finale]

Monday, November 3, 2014 - Akita Prefectural Hall, etc.

In addition, more than 100 events are to be held in 25 cities, towns, and villages in Akita Prefecture to create the energy of local communities through the power of culture under the theme of "Discovery! Creation! A New Akita!"



Festival logo with the theme "Discovery! Creation!
A New Akita!"

2. National Cultural Festivals for Senior High Schools

Aiming to improve and enhance the artistic and cultural activities of high school students and to deepen mutual exchange, the National Cultural Festival for Senior High Schools, the largest cultural festival for high schools in Japan, has been held since 1977.

The event capitalizes on the flexible ideas of high school students with the students taking on a central role in planning and operating the event while participants in the event deepen exchanges and compete on the results of day-to-day activities.

The 38th Festival for FY2014 was held in Ibaraki Prefecture.

Main features

Opening events	Opening ceremonies and announcement of host prefecture, etc.
Parade	Processions and other activities performed by students of senior high schools nationwide, with an emphasis on schools participating in the Marching Band and Baton Twirling division.
Sponsored division	Drama, Chorus, Brass Band, Instrumental Music, Wind and String Instrument Music, Japanese Music; <i>Gin'ei</i> , <i>Kenbu</i> , and <i>Shibu</i> (song, sword dance, fan dance); Local Traditional Performing Arts, Marching Band and Baton Twirling, Fine Arts and Applied Arts, Calligraphy, Photography, TV and Radio Broadcasts, Go, Shogi, Speech, <i>Ogura Hyakunin Isshu</i> Card Game, Newspaper, and Literary Arts, Natural Science, etc.

Host Prefectures of Past and Future National Cultural Festivals for Senior High Schools

No. (Year)	Host	No. (Year)	Host
1 st (1977)	Chiba	22 nd (1998)	Tottori
2 nd (1978)	Hyogo	23 rd (1999)	Yamagata
3 rd (1979)	Oita	24 th (2000)	Shizuoka
4 th (1980)	Ishikawa	25 th (2001)	Fukuoka
5 th (1981)	Akita	26 th (2002)	Kanagawa
6 th (1982)	Tochigi	27 th (2003)	Fukui
7 th (1983)	Yamaguchi	28 th (2004)	Tokushima
8 th (1984)	Gifu	29 th (2005)	Aomori
9 th (1985)	Iwate	30 th (2006)	Kyoto
10 th (1986)	Osaka	31 st (2007)	Shimane
11 th (1987)	Aichi	32 nd (2008)	Gunma
12 th (1988)	Kumamoto	33 rd (2009)	Mie
13 th (1989)	Okayama	34 th (2010)	Miyazaki
14 th (1990)	Yamanashi	35 th (2011)	Fukushima
15 th (1991)	Kagawa	36 th (2012)	Toyama
16 th (1992)	Okinawa	37 th (2013)	Nagasaki
17 th (1993)	Saitama	38 th (2014)	Ibaraki
18 th (1994)	Ehime	39 th (2015)	Shiga
19 th (1995)	Niigata	40 th (2016)	Hiroshima
20 th (1996)	Hokkaido	41 th (2017)	Miyagi
21 st (1997)	Nara		

FY2013 The 37th National Cultural Festival for Senior High School Students in Nagasaki



The parade in Nagasaki City



Ja-odori (dragon dance) performance at the Grand opening ceremony



Furea-chan, the PR mascot for the 38th in Ibaraki

The 38th National Cultural Festival for Senior High School Students

Ibaraki Cultural Festival 2014

第38回全国高等学校総合文化祭

いばらき総文2014

創造の若さ、笑顔の心、絆を築く。筑波の風、吹く。文化の風

平成26年7月27日(日) - 7月31日(木)

Produce a Flower of Creativity: Majestic
Tsukubane Wind Blowing through Culture

[Grand opening ceremony/Parade] Sunday, July 27, 2014 - Tsukuba Capiro, locations in Tsukuba City

Approximately 20,000 senior high school students from throughout Japan compete over five days in 19 specific divisions plus four divisions set independently by Ibaraki Prefecture: "computers," "amateur ham radios," "special-needs education" and "volunteers."

4

Training Human Resources to Support Artistic and Cultural Activities

The training programs described below aim to raise the competence of staff at theaters and concert halls, curators,

and other specialists working at art museums or museums, and other staff involved in culture and the arts.

Course name	Organizer	Duration	Target / Capacity	Description
Nationwide Seminar on Art Management for Theaters and Concert Halls, etc.	Agency for Cultural Affairs et al.	3 days	Management, mid-level operational supervisors and others of theaters and concert halls, etc. nationwide	Training on art management required for smooth administrative operation of theaters and concert halls, etc.
Regional Seminar on Art Management for Theaters and Concert Halls, etc.	Agency for Cultural Affairs et al.	2 days	Management, first-level of operational supervisors and others of theaters and concert halls, etc. in the region concerned	Basic training on art management, including the planning and management of performances
National Seminar for Technical Staff at Theaters and Concert Halls, etc.	Agency for Cultural Affairs et al.	3 days	Mid-level supervisors and others of stagecraft for theaters and concert halls, etc. nationwide	Training for acquiring required expertise for the overall administration such as lighting, acoustics, stage mechanisms, and other stagecraft
Regional Seminar for Technical Staff at Theaters and Concert Halls, etc.	Agency for Cultural Affairs et al.	2 days	Stagecraft supervisors and others of first-level at theaters and concert halls, etc. in the region concerned	Basic training on lighting, acoustics, stage mechanisms, and other stagecraft
Training Seminar for Specialists at Folk-History Museums	Agency for Cultural Affairs and National Museum of Japanese History, Inter-University Research Institute Corporation National Institute for the Humanities	5-day course held annually for 2 years	Specialized staff with under 5 years of work experience at an ethnohistorical or history museum (about 50 people)	Training in the specialized knowledge and skills needed to investigate, collect, preserve, display, and other wise manage historic, folkloric, and archaeological material
Seminar on Planning and Holding Exhibitions of Designated Cultural Properties (fine arts and crafts)	Agency for Cultural Affairs	5-day course held annually for 2 years	Curators at museums that exhibit designated cultural properties (fine arts and crafts) (about 50 people)	Trainings and lectures with specialized knowledge and techniques related to the preservation and exhibition of designated cultural properties (fine arts and crafts)
Training for Conservation Supervisors at Museums and Art Galleries	Independent Administrative Institution National Research Institute for Cultural Properties, Tokyo	2 weeks	Conservation supervisors at museums, art museums, and similar facilities that are either national, public, or private institutions (about 25 people)	Lectures and practical training to acquire basic knowledge and skills related to the conservation of cultural properties
Museum Management Seminar	Agency for Cultural Affairs	3 days	Management staff at art museums and history museums nationwide, staff with responsibility for culture at local government (about 50 people)	Lectures on the skills necessary to plan and operate art museums and history museums
Museum Educator Training	Agency for Cultural Affairs	5 days	Curators etc. of art museums and history museums nationwide (about 50 people)	Trainings on the educational skills for staff in charge of education at art museums and history museums
Training for Excavation Staff in Charge of Buried Cultural Properties	Independent Administrative Institution Nara National Research Institute for Cultural Properties	Varies with the topic and curriculum	Local government staff in charge of buried cultural properties (about 170 people)	Training to acquire the specialized knowledge and skills needed to excavate and investigate buried cultural properties
Cultural Properties Administration Course	Agency for Cultural Affairs	3 days	Local government staff in charge of administering cultural properties with under 3 years of work (about 100 people)	Learning basic matters that are needed for carrying out cultural properties administration, and dealing with practical issues
Seminar on the Basic Scheme for Historical and Cultural Properties	Agency for Cultural Affairs	2 days	Local government staff in charge of administering cultural properties (about 100 people)	Training in the requirements for formulating the Basic Scheme for Historical and Cultural Properties, administrative issues, case studies
Training Course on managing "Preservation Districts for Groups of Traditional Buildings" (basic course and advanced course)	Agency for Cultural Affairs	3 days each	Mainly those who are engaged in preservation administration by local government for groups of traditional buildings (advanced course requires more than 2 years working experience) (about 60 people)	The basic course provides fundamental knowledge needed for implementing the system of Preservation Districts for Groups of Traditional Buildings. The advanced course offers practical training in how to cope with various problems related to preservation
Senior conservation architects course (Standard course, Advanced course)	Agency for Cultural Affairs	Standard course 8 days x 2 years Advanced course 7 days	Architects in conservation work (Participants who have completed the standard course are accepted for the advanced course) (about 20 people each)	Training on conservation of architectural monuments and other structures

5 Projects to Revitalize Theaters and Concert Halls etc.

Based on the Law Concerning the Revitalization of Theaters, Concert Halls etc., the projects contribute to a spiritually rich day-to-day life and dynamic communities, promote creation and revival in the local community, and attempt the reactivation of theaters and concert halls etc. by supporting

the formation of networks of theaters and concert halls etc., enlightenment programs to raise public awareness, training for expert human resources, promotion of creative acts and disseminating of stage performance arts at the theaters and concert halls that are the cultural hubs in Japan.

1. Special Support Projects

The projects provide comprehensive support for campaigns to raise awareness, projects for training human resources, and projects to convey the creation of stage performance

arts of an international standard at top-level theaters and concert halls etc. with the pulling power to raise the standard of stage performance in Japan.

2. Projects to Support Joint Productions

Projects that support new creative activities (new works, new productions, new choreography, first performances of translated works) in the stage performance arts undertaken by multiple theaters and concert halls in

cooperation with stage performance associations with the aim of increasing the ability to convey the creation of stage performance arts.

3. Projects for Supporting Activities

The theaters and concert halls etc. that provide the drive to promote the local stage performance arts work together with local residents and stage performance groups to raise

awareness of programs to train human resources and the creative activities of the stage performance arts at the individual level.

4. Projects that Support the Formation of Networks of Theaters and Concert Halls etc

Projects that support touring stage performances planned and produced by theaters, concert halls and stage performance associations to allow everyone in Japan

access to the stage arts regardless of where they live, and to promote mutual collaboration and cooperation of theaters and concert halls etc.

5. Projects that Provide the Foundation of Theaters and Concert Halls etc.

Projects that implement survey research and workshops (art management seminars, training for technical staff) and provide information in order to cultivate the environment

for independent stage performance activities at theaters and concert halls etc.



"Hello, Dolly!" in Toyama
Production: CITIZENS ARTS ADMINISTRATION CENTER OF TOYAMA (AUBADE Hall)



Mito Chamber Orchestra, The 89th Regular Concert
Production: Mito Arts Foundation (Art Tower Mito)
Photo: Okubo Michiharu

6

Development of a Culture and Art Creation City

In recent years, local governments are increasingly aiming to nurture local people's creativity by utilizing the scenic beauty and cultural environment unique to local communities, and to have this lead to new industries and prosperity for towns. The Agency for Cultural Affairs is focusing its efforts on the Culture and Art Creation City, which uses the creativity of culture and art for regional promotion and regional revitalization. In FY 2007, the Agency for Cultural Affairs established a commendation for local governments' efforts to base their urban policies on culture.

From FY 2009, efforts have been made to domestically develop the Creative City Network through information gathering and provision, training sessions and other activities for local governments and other concerned people and organizations committed to the development of cities creative in culture and art. From FY 2010, the Creative City Model Project has been implemented with

the aim of utilizing the creativity of culture and art in a cross-disciplinary manner and supporting and facilitating pioneering and diverse collaborations among local governments, cultural volunteers and other citizens, art-related non-profit organizations and many others, along with businesses, in an effort to solve regional problems.

In addition, from January 2013, to improve and enhance the network of creative cities in Japan, Yokohama City, Kobe City, Kanazawa City, Maizuru City, and Sasayama City formed an organizing committee to establish the Creative City Network of Japan. The Agency for Cultural Affairs supports this type of network, and to support the creation of the Culture and Art Creation City throughout Japan, it also decided to establish the Agency for the Cultural Affairs Promotion Office for the Culture and Art Creation City in April 2014, which provides advice to local governments, thus promoting the creation of the Culture and Art Creation City.

List of recipient local governments of Commissioner for Cultural Affairs Award (division of Cultural Creative Cities)

FY 2007	FY 2008	FY 2009	FY 2010	FY 2011	FY 2012	FY 2013
Yokohama City (Kanagawa Pref.)	Sapporo City (Hokkaido)	Higashikawa Town (Hokkaido)	Mito City (Ibaraki Pref.)	Semboku City (Akita Pref.)	Niigata City (Niigata Pref.)	Hachinohe City (Aomori Pref.)
Kanazawa City (Ishikawa Pref.)	Toshima Ward (Tokyo)	Sendai City (Miyagi Pref.)	Tokamachi City, Tsunan Town (Niigata Pref.)	Tsuruoka City (Yamagata Pref.)	Ogaki City (Gifu Pref.)	Iwaki City (Fukushima Pref.)
Omihachiman City (Shiga Pref.)	Sasayama City (Hyogo Pref.)	Nakanojo Town (Gunma Pref.)	Nanto City (Toyama Pref.)	Hamamatsu City (Shizuoka Pref.)	Kamiyama Town (Tokushima Pref.)	Chikuma City (Nagano Pref.)
Okinawa City (Okinawa Pref.)	Hagi City (Yamaguchi Pref.)	Beppu City (Oita Pref.)	Kiso Town (Nagano Pref.)	Maizuru City (Kyoto Pref.)		Onomichi City (Hiroshima Pref.)
			Kobe City (Hyogo Pref.)			



Hachinohe City: Creation of a dance movie at a primary school as part of the Nango Art Project



Iwaki City: "Odekake Alios," an outreach activity by Iwaki Performing Arts Center Alios



Chikuma City: "Kid curator" who comments on works in an art project by public secondary schools



Onomichi City: Renovation project for empty houses (renovated house "Saka-no-ie") through cooperation between the public and private sectors

7 Power of Culture Projects

Culture has the power to promote the development of an attractive society by encouraging people and invigorating local communities.

The Agency for Cultural Affairs is promoting projects to augment the “Power of Culture” of each region in Japan and invigorate Japanese society as a whole in collaboration with the parties concerned in each region. These projects have drawn much attention for linking

people and connecting people to culture, and give a great stimulus to tourism and economic activities in a region. Each of the projects involves diverse activities to disseminate the “Power of Culture” including advertising activities using the “Power of Culture” logo and websites. At present, the following eight projects (four region specific and four theme-specific projects) are being carried out.

1. Power of Culture from Kansai Project

Centering on the “Power of Culture from Kansai Project Promoting Conference,” various bodies including cultural organizations, companies, local governments, and the Agency for Cultural Affairs are developing cultural activities with the aim of promoting the unification and revitalization of the cultural sphere.

<http://www.bunkaryoku.bunka.go.jp/cgi-bin/kansai/index.php> (Japanese only)



2. Power of Culture from Marunouchi Project

ACA has supported the cultural events by cultural bodies and companies by utilizing the common information medium to promote the impression of Marunouchi district as the cultural streets since May 2004 with the aim of enhancing the power of the region and energizing society by increasing opportunities for people working in the Marunouchi district to come into contact with the arts and culture.

<http://www.marunouchi.com/bunka/> (Japanese only)



3. Power of Culture from Kyushu and Okinawa Project

Centering on the “Meeting of Promoters of the Power of Culture from Yamaguchi, Kyushu and Okinawa Project,” initiatives are being carried out to enrich and disseminate cultural activities by creating a fresh awareness in these regions of the fascinating culture that has been accumulated and handed down, with the aim of unifying and revitalizing these regions.

<http://www.bunkaryoku.bunka.go.jp/cgi-bin/kyushu/index.php> (Japanese only)



4. Power of Culture from Kasumigaseki Project

This project was started in March 2008 with the aim of energizing society by conducting activities in Kasumigaseki, the location in Tokyo of most of Japan's cabinet ministry offices, that highlight the rich benefits brought about by culture.

The project organizes a variety of cultural activities at Lounge (information lounge of the Ministry of Education, Culture, Sports, Science and Technology, located on the 1st floor of the preserved and rebuilt building of the forerunner of the Ministry) and many different areas in Kasumigaseki Common Gate.

http://www.bunka.go.jp/bunkaryoku_project/kasumigaseki/ (Japanese only)



5. Power of Culture from Fields of Repair Work Project

This project was started in June 2007 with the aim of making Cultural Property in the form of architectural assets the core for augmenting the regional "Power of Culture," and promoting regional communities by opening to the public the process of repairing, in preservation and renovation projects for architectural assets designated as National Treasures, Important Cultural Properties, or any other Cultural Properties, and by conducting diffusion and publicity activities concerning the preservation and renovation of such cultural properties.

<http://www.bunka.go.jp/bunkazai/bunkaryoku/> (Japanese only)



6. Power of Culture from Citizens Project

Arts NPO and citizens work hard undertaking activities to experience themselves and help others experience culture and the arts. This project was started in February 2008 with the aim of further augmenting such activities to support the regional cultures of Japan.

<http://www.bunkaryoku.bunka.go.jp/shimin/> (Japanese only)



7. Power of Culture from Excavation Ground Project

This project was started in May 2009, seeking to promote proper understanding and cooperation among the Japanese public and the people of particular localities regarding buried cultural properties and investigation by excavation, while at the same time invigorating the activities of the diverse people involved with these properties. We are using the logo to publicize the Agency in buried cultural property excavation surveys and projects that present the results.

<http://www.bunka.go.jp/bunkazai/hakkutsu/> (Japanese only)

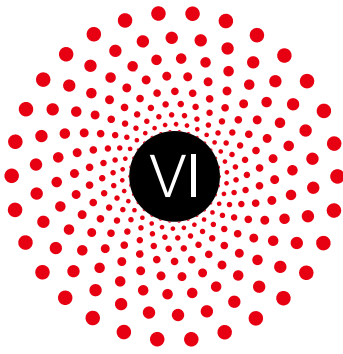


8. Power of Culture from Universities

This project was started in April 2013 for extensive use in activities and PR that publish the outcomes of artistic and cultural activities in areas where universities are active. The expectation is that it will be used to make areas more attractive by increasing opportunities for local residents to come into contact with culture.

http://www.bunka.go.jp/geijutsu_bunka/12daigaku/index.html (Japanese only)





Preservation and Utilization of Cultural Properties

1 Outline of the System for Protecting Cultural Properties

1. Outline (Number of Cultural Properties Designed by the National Government and Other Diagrams)

Cultural properties are essential to accurately understand the history and culture of Japan, and they also form the foundations for its future cultural growth and development. It is extremely important to appropriately preserve and utilize such cultural properties, which are the heritage of Japanese people.

Number of Cultural Properties Designated by the National Government

As of April 1, 2014

Designation				
Important Cultural Properties (National Treasures)		12,936	(1,089)	*1
Buildings and other structures		2,412	(218)	
Fine Arts and Crafts		10,524	(871)	
Important Intangible Cultural Properties		(Number of Holders and Groups)		
Performing Arts	Individuals recognition	38	(55 people)	
	Collective recognition	12	(12 groups)	
Craft Techniques	Individuals recognition	39	(55 people)	*2
	Group recognition	14	(14 groups)	
Important Tangible Folk Cultural Properties		214		
Important Intangible Folk Cultural Properties		286		
Historic Sites, Places of Scenic Beauty, and Natural Monuments (Special Historic Sites, Special Places of Scenic Beauty, and Special Natural Monuments)		3,113	(172)	*3
Historic Sites		1,724	(61)	
Places of Scenic Beauty		378	(36)	
Natural Monuments		1,011	(75)	
Selection				
Important Cultural Landscapes		43		
Important Preservation Districts for Groups of Traditional Buildings		106		
Registration				
Registered Tangible Cultural Properties (buildings)		9,423		
Registered Tangible Cultural Properties (fine arts and crafts)		14		
Registered Tangible Folk Cultural Properties		33		
Registered Monuments		78		
Objects of conservation that are not Cultural Properties				
Selected Conservation Techniques		(Number of Holders and Groups)		
	Holders	45	(51 people)	
	Preservation Groups	29	(31 groups)	*4

*1 The number of Important Cultural Properties includes National Treasures.

*2 The actual number of people who received recognition as holder is 54 after deleting the number of double recognition.

*3 The number of Historic Sites, Places of Scenic Beauty, Natural Monuments includes Special Historic sites, Special Places of Scenic Beauty, and Special Natural Monuments

*4 The actual number of recognized groups is 29 after deleting the number of double approvals.

Under the Law for the Protection of Cultural Properties, the national government thus designates and selects the most important cultural properties and imposes restrictions on such activities as alteration of their existing state, repairs, and export.

The national government also implements diverse measures necessary for the preservation and utilization of cultural properties. Measures for tangible cultural properties (such as buildings, fine arts and crafts, and tangible folk cultural properties) include preservation, disaster protection work, and acquisition. For intangible cultural properties (such as performing arts, craft techniques, manners and customs, and folk performing arts), these measures include subsidies for programs to train successors or for documentation.

In addition, a registration system, which provides protective measures that are more moderate than those of the designation system, has been established for cultural properties (tangible cultural properties, tangible folk cultural properties, and monuments) primarily of the modern period, whose protection is increasingly necessary due to land development and changes in lifestyles in recent years. Under the registration system, cultural properties that are in special need of preservation and utilization are registered with the national government. Based on notification, guidance, and advice, this system aims at voluntary protection of cultural properties by their owners (cultural properties other than those designated by the national or local governments), thereby complementing the designation system.

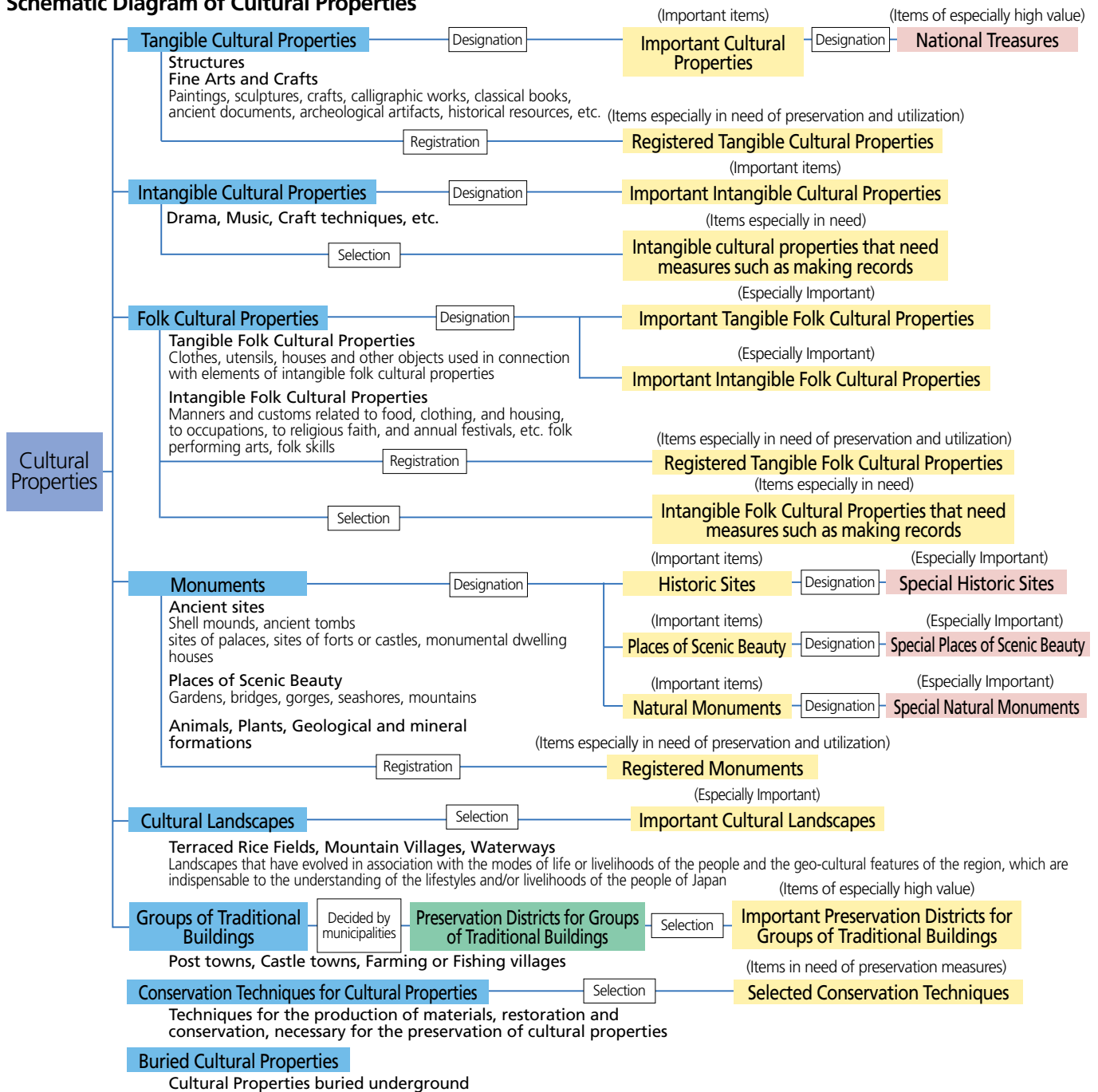
Moreover, those traditional techniques or skills that are indispensable for preserving cultural properties and that require protection are designated as Selected Conservation Techniques.

Protective measures, including certain restrictions on the excavation of Buried Cultural Properties, are also taken for cultural properties buried underground.

The designation, selection, and registration of cultural properties are carried out by the Minister of Education, Culture, Sports, Science and Technology on the basis of reports submitted by the Council for Cultural Affairs in response to a ministerial inquiry. The chart to the left illustrates how the different types of cultural property are classified.

2. Schematic Diagram of Cultural Properties

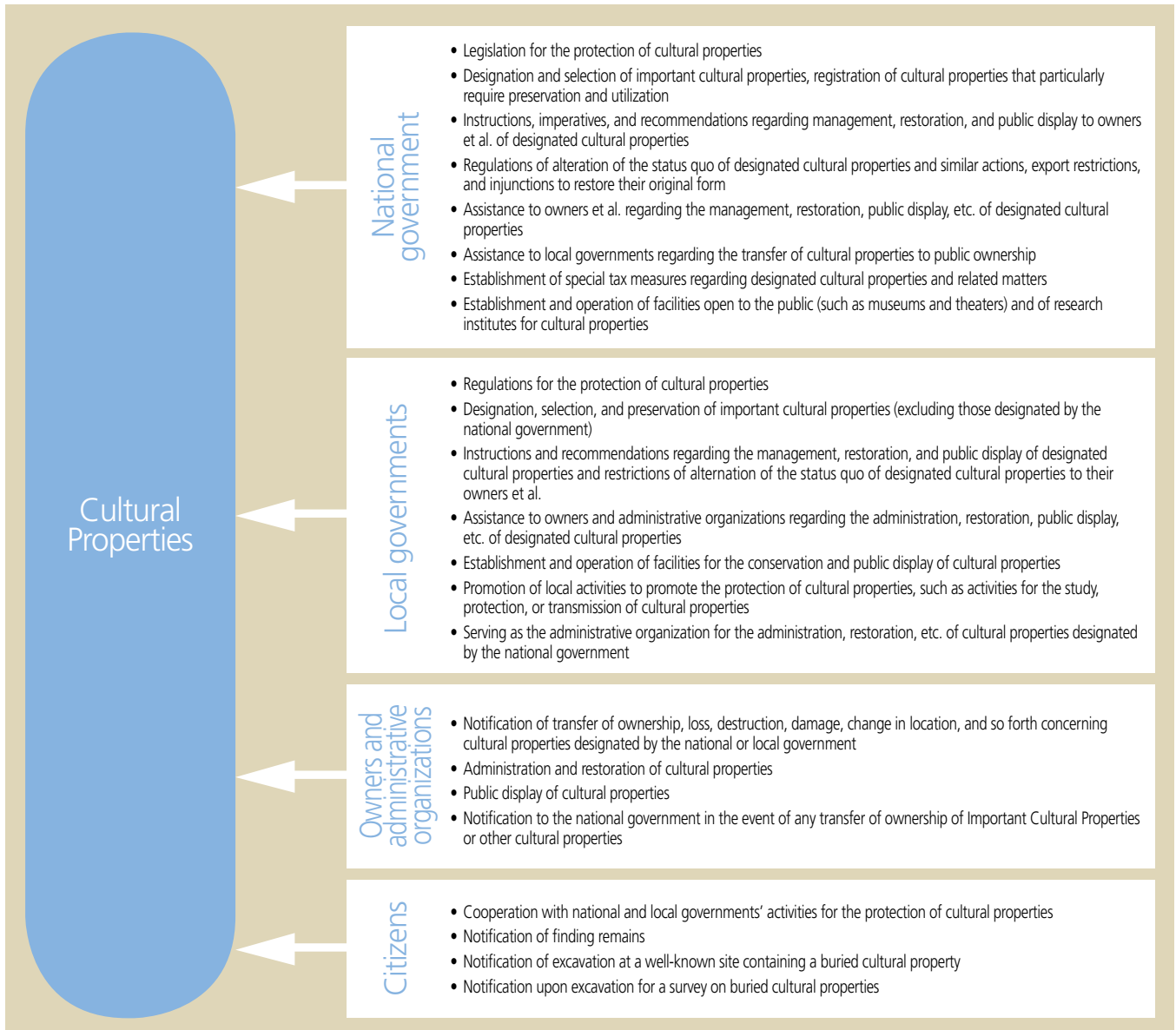
Schematic Diagram of Cultural Properties



Process of Designation, Registration, and Selection of Cultural Properties



3. The National Government, Local Governments, Owners, and Others in the Framework of the Law for the Protection of Cultural Properties and Other Laws / Regulations



2

Tangible Cultural Properties

“Tangible Cultural Properties” collectively refer to cultural products with a tangible form that possess high historic, artistic, and academic value for Japan, such as structures, paintings, crafts, sculptures,

calligraphic works, classical books, paleography, archaeological artifacts, and historic materials. Within this category, all objects except for structures are called “fine arts and crafts.”

1. Structures

As of April 1, 2014, the national government has designated 2,412 sites (including 218 National Treasures) which consists of 4,629 buildings and other structures (including 266 National Treasures) as Important Cultural Properties.

In accordance with the provisions of the Law for the Protection of Cultural Properties, the permission of the Commissioner for Cultural Affairs is required for any alteration to the existing state of structures designated as Important Cultural Properties. Major or minor repair work is periodically required to keep them in good condition. For historical structures that are made of wood, conservation repair work is carried out by the owners of Important Cultural Properties or their custodial bodies, and financial support is available to cover large expenses. As many of them have roofs made of plant materials like thatch, wooden shingle, and cypress bark,

they are extremely vulnerable to fire. For this reason, the Agency for Cultural Affairs provides necessary subsidies for the owners or custodial bodies to install or repair fire-preservation facilities and other necessary disaster prevention systems.

Moreover, buildings and structures of Japan's modern era (roughly after 1868) form a significant cultural heritage born out of this country's modernization process. However, some of them are rapidly disappearing along with changes in society in recent years. Based on the results of investigations on such cultural heritage, a growing number of modern buildings and structures are being designated as Important Cultural Properties.

By FY 2013, 300 modern buildings and structures have been designated Important Cultural Properties including a National Treasure (the former Togu Palace [Akasaka State Guest House]).

Buildings and Other Structures Designated as National Treasures or Important Cultural Properties (classified by period)

As of April 1, 2014

Category		Sites	Structures
Early modern period or earlier	Shinto shrines	568 (39)	1,201 (65)
	Buddhist temples	852 (153)	1,150 (161)
	Castles	53 (8)	235 (16)
	Residences	95 (14)	153 (20)
	Private domestic buildings	351	847
	Others	193 (3)	261 (3)
Subtotal		2,112 (217)	3,847 (265)
Meiji Period Onward	Religious buildings	25	32
	Residences and private buildings	81 (1)	307 (1)
	School facilities	40	68
	Cultural facilities	35	60
	Governmental offices	23	28
	Commercial buildings	20	27
	Civil engineering structures	71	243
	Others	5	17
Subtotal		300 (1)	782 (1)
Grand total		2,412 (218)	4,629 (266)

Note: A parenthesized numeral indicates the number of National Treasures included in the figure that precedes it.



National Treasure
Banna-ji Temple
Hondo Hall
(Ashikaga City,
Tochigi Pref.)



Important Cultural Property
Former Koyaguchi Senior
Elementary School building
(Hashimoto City, Wakayama Pref.)
Photo: Courtesy of Hashimoto City



Registered Tangible Cultural Property
Tokyo Tower (Minato City, Tokyo)



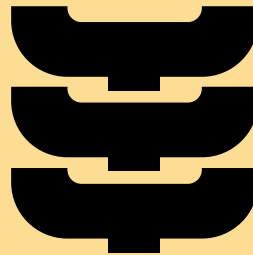
Registered Tangible Cultural Property
Main Hall of Wakayama Prefectural Office Building (Wakayama
City, Wakayama Pref.)

In 1996, the Law for the Protection of Cultural Properties was amended and a cultural property registration system was introduced in addition to the existing designation system. Under the new system, the Minister of Education, Culture, Sports, Science and Technology can register architectural and other structural properties (tangible cultural properties other than those designated by the national or local governments) which are in particular need of measures for protection and utilization as Registered Tangible Cultural Properties.

A variety of buildings and other structures are registered, including houses and public structures, civil engineering structures such as bridges and dikes, and installations such as fences or towers. In March, 2013, the number of registrations exceeded 9,000. As of April 1, 2014, 9,423 properties were registered, located in 805 municipalities of all 47 prefectures.

Protection of Cultural Properties Logo

The protection of Cultural Properties logo chosen out of public proposers was established in May of 1966 as an emblem for the promotion of a campaign to protect cultural properties. Based on a pattern of two hands spread wide open, this logo invokes the image of a bracketing called a *tokyo*, which is an important element of Japanese architecture. The three stacked elements symbolize the spirit of protection which eternally preserves the ethnic heritage of cultural properties from the past, in the present, and into the future.



Note: A *tokyo* is a kind of a wooden joint which is usually placed on top of each pillar to support the long eaves of temples

Logo for the Cultural Properties Protection Week

The logo for Cultural Properties Protection Week was chosen out of public proposers in 2010, in commemoration of the 60th anniversary of enforcement of the Law for the Protection of Cultural Properties, to make the week more familiar to the nation.

This logo is the stylized kanji-character “文” which is the first character in “bunka,” 文化 (“bunka” means “culture” in English), and is designed in the image of family crests. It shows the transition of Japanese cultural artifacts born out of cultural activities over the years. The colored parts of the hexagonal logo symbolize the six categories of “Tangible Cultural Properties,” “Intangible Cultural Properties,” “Folk Cultural Properties,” “Monuments,” “Cultural Landscapes” and “Groups of Traditional Buildings.”

Cultural Properties Protection Week starts every November 1 and ends on November 7. During this week, municipal Boards of Education take the lead in organizing exhibitions of historical structures and fine arts and crafts, tours of historical sites, performances of traditional performing arts, and various events held across the country, providing opportunities to get in touch with Japan’s history and culture. In 2014, the 61st annual Cultural Properties Protection Week was held.



文化財保護強調週間
Cultural Properties Protection Week

2. Fine Arts and Crafts

The national government began to designate fine arts and crafts as cultural properties in 1897 under the Law for the Preservation of Ancient Shrines and Temples. Under the present Law for the Protection of Cultural Properties, 10,524 objects have been designated as Important Cultural Properties (including 871 National Treasures) as of April 1, 2014.

The administration and restoration of a National Treasure or Important Cultural Property shall be conducted by its owner or administrative organization (the local government entity or other corporate entity recognized by the Commissioner for Cultural Affairs to appropriately administer the designated cultural property concerned). Out of the total number of works of fine arts and crafts that have been designated as National Treasures or Important Cultural Properties, approximately 60% are owned by shrines and Buddhist temples.

Approval from the Commissioner for Cultural Affairs is required to change the form of these designated cultural properties or to add any touch that will affect their preservation. Exportation of designated cultural properties from Japan is forbidden, except when it is judged necessary and approved as in the case of an overseas exhibition. The national government extends support for the conservation and restoration of designated cultural properties by providing subsidies and other means, whereas the Commissioner for Cultural Affairs is authorized to give instructions on their administration, restoration, public display, and other related activities.

The Cultural Property Registration System was introduced to works of fine art and crafts in April, 2005, and 14 properties have been registered as of April 1, 2014.



National Treasure:
Dogu (clay figurine),
Chino City, Nagano Pref.



Important Cultural Property: *Jichin Kasho Musoki* (The dream diary of priest Jichin Kasho), The University of Tokyo

Fine Arts and Crafts Designated as National Treasures or Important Cultural Properties

As of April 1, 2014

Category	Number
Paintings	1,987 (159)
Sculptures	2,676 (128)
Crafts	2,439 (252)
Calligraphic works/Classical books	1,893 (224)
Ancient documents	749 (60)
Archaeological artifacts	603 (45)
Historic resources	177 (3)
Total	10,524 (871)

Note: The numbers in parentheses are National Treasures and included in the total number



Important Cultural Property: Carved wood Gigaku mask, owned by the Japanese government



Important Cultural Property: Western learning-related materials of The Nabeshima family of Takeo, Takeo City, Sage Pref.

3 Intangible Cultural Properties



Important Intangible Cultural Property: *Nagauta shamisen*
Holder: Nakagawa Shoichi (stage name: Imafuji Masataro)

Number of Designated Important Intangible Cultural Properties

As of April 1, 2014

Division	Category	No. of designation	
		Individual recognition	Collective or group recognition
Performing arts	Gagaku	0	1
	Nohgaku	6	1
	Bunraku	3	1
	Kabuki	4	1
	Kumiodori	2	1
	Music	20	6
	Dance	1	1
	Engei	2	0
	Subtotal	38	12
Craft techniques	Ceramics	8	3
	Textile weaving and dyeing	15	7
	Lacquerwork	5	1
	Metalwork	4	0
	Woodwork and Bamboowork	2	0
	Doll making	2	0
	Papermaking	3	3
	Subtotal	39	14
Total	77	26	

In Japan, “Intangible Cultural Properties” refers to stage arts, music, craft techniques, and other intangible cultural assets that possess high historic or artistic value for Japan. Intangible Cultural Properties consist of human “technical artistry” which is embodied by individuals or groups of individuals who represent the highest mastery of the techniques concerned.

The national government designates especially significant Intangible Cultural Properties as “Important Intangible Cultural Properties” while simultaneously recognizing individuals or groups that have achieved advanced mastery of the pertinent technique as the holder or holders of that Important Intangible Cultural Property so as to ensure the transmission of traditional artistry. Recognition of holders may take one of three forms: individual recognition, collective recognition, or group recognition.

For the protection of Important Intangible Cultural Properties, the national government provides special grants (¥2 million a year) for the recognized individual holders (“Living National Treasure”) and also subsidizes the training programs of successors or public performance by recognized group holders, local governments, and other entities.

Exhibitions are held featuring works and related materials concerning the “technical artistry” of recognized individual holders and group holders of craft techniques and techniques for supporting cultural properties in order to facilitate understanding for the transmission of such techniques. Furthermore, the Japan Arts Council (National Theatre of Japan and other national theatres) conducts training workshops and other activities to train the respective successors of traditional performing arts, such as Nohgaku, Bunraku (puppet theater), Kabuki, Kumiodori (Traditional Okinawan musical theater), and traditional popular entertainment.



Important Intangible Cultural Property: *Kinma* (lacquer work)
Holder: Yamashita Yoshito

4

Folk Cultural Properties

Folk cultural properties are indispensable for understanding the transition in the daily lives of the Japanese people. They include tangible and intangible cultural properties that people of Japan have created and passed down in the course of daily life, such as manners and customs; folk performing arts and folk techniques concerning food, clothing, housing, occupation, religious faith, annual events, and other matters; and clothing, tools and implements, dwellings, and other objects used in connection with the foregoing.

The national government designates especially significant tangible or intangible folk cultural properties as “Important Tangible Folk Cultural Properties” or “Important Intangible Folk Cultural Properties” and strives to preserve them.

For Important Tangible Folk Cultural Properties, the national government subsidizes projects concerning their restoration or administration, projects to install facilities necessary for their preservation and utilization, such as equipment for their preservation or utilization, disaster prevention facilities, and so forth. For Important Intangible Folk Cultural Properties, the government subsidizes projects to train successors and restore or newly acquire props, tools, and other objects. Regardless of designation by the national government, the national government also subsidizes a portion of the expenses incurred by local governments and other entities for projects that involve a survey of tangible or intangible folk cultural properties as well as dissemination; training, exhibition, and other classes; and the production of audiovisual records of intangible folk cultural properties.

Moreover, tangible folk cultural properties other than Important Tangible Folk Cultural Properties that particularly require measures for preservation and utilization are to be registered as “Registered Tangible Folk Cultural Properties.” The Agency for Cultural Affairs also provides financial support for the project including the organizing materials. Intangible folk cultural properties other than Important Intangible Folk Cultural Properties that particularly require documentation or other attention are selected as “Intangible Folk Cultural Properties that need measures such as making records.” The national government produces documentary records for them as necessary or subsidizes a documentation program for them conducted by local governments.



Important Tangible Folk Cultural Property: Susa Hosen-ji Temple *Koteisha hono funa ema* (Hagi City, Yamaguchi Pref.)



Important Intangible Folk Cultural Property: *Namari no Momote* (Mitoyo City, Kagawa Pref.)

Number of Properties Designated as Important Tangible Folk Cultural Properties

As of April 1, 2014

Category	Quantity
Used for food, clothing, and housing	28
Used for production and occupation	92
Used for transportation, transit, and communication	18
Used for commerce	1
Used for social living	1
Used for religious faith	39
Used for knowledge of folk customs	7
Used for folk performing arts, amusement, and games	23
Used for a lifetime	3
Used for annual events	2
Total	214

Number of Properties Designated as Important Intangible Folk Cultural Properties

As of April 1, 2014

Category	No. of designation
Manners and customs	116
Folk performing arts	158
Folk techniques	12
Total	286

5 Monuments



Historic site: *Makimuku* ruins (Sakurai City, Nara Pref.)

Number of Designated Historical Sites

As of April 1, 2014

Category	Number of designation
Shell mounds, ancient tombs, etc.	674 (14)
Site of palaces, etc.	381 (19)
Sites of shrines, temples, etc.	285 (14)
Sites of Confucian shrines, libraries	27 (3)
Herb gardens, charitable institutions, etc.	6
Sites of barrier gates, mileposts, etc.	184 (2)
Tombs, tombstones, etc.	77 (3)
Old houses, wells, etc.	82 (6)
Sites related to foreigners or foreign countries	8
Total	1,724 (61)

Note: The numbers in parentheses are Special Historical Sites and included in the total

Number of Designated Places of Scenic Beauty

As of April 1, 2014

Category	Number
Gardens	207 (24)
Parks	10
Bridges	2
Flowering trees	14
Pine groves	6 (1)
Rocks and caves	14
Ravines and mountain streams	34 (5)
Waterfalls	9
Lakes and marshes	3 (1)
Floating waterweeds	1
Springs	1
Beaches	36
Islands	9 (2)
Sandbars	1 (1)
Hot springs	2
Mountains	16 (2)
Hills, highlands, flatlands	2
Rivers	1
Panoramic views	10
Total	378 (36)

Note: The numbers in parentheses are Special Places of Scenic Beauty and included in the total

Number of Designated Natural Monuments

As of April 1, 2014

Category	Number
Animals	194 (21)
Plants	548 (30)
Geological and mineral formations	246 (20)
Nature conservation areas	23 (4)
Total	1,011 (75)

Note: The numbers in parentheses are Special Natural Monuments and included in the total



Place of Scenic Beauty: *Hiunkaku Teien* garden (Takamatsu City, Kagawa Pref.)

“Monuments” is the collective term to refer to the following types of cultural properties:

- Shell mounds, ancient tombs, sites of palaces, sites of forts or castles, monumental dwelling houses, and other sites which possess a high historic or scientific value for Japan
- Gardens, bridges, gorges, seashores, mountains, and other places of scenic beauty which possess a high artistic or aesthetic value for Japan
- Animals, plants, minerals, and geological features that possess a high scientific value for Japan

The national government designates significant items in these three categories as “Historic Sites,” “Places of Scenic Beauty,” and “Natural Monuments,” and seeks to preserve them. Those which are of particularly high significance are designated as “Special Historical Sites,” “Special Places of Scenic Beauty,” and “Special Natural Monuments,” respectively.

Under the terms of the Law for the Protection of Cultural Properties, any alterations to the existing state of and area designated as a Historical Site or other category or activities that would affect its preservation require authorization from the Commissioner for Cultural Affairs. Local governments make arrangements for substantial compensation to land owners by purchasing designated land, and conserve the land to widely utilize such Historical Sites with the support of state subsidies.

For monuments of the modern period whose protection is increasingly necessary due to development or other reasons, a system for registering monuments has been introduced, which provides moderate measures for protection based on notification and guidance. As of April 1, 2014, 82 monuments were registered.



Natural Monument: *Oboke* (Miyoshi City, Tokushima Pref.)



Registered Monument (ruins): Ruins of Nagasaki atomic-bomb blast (former *Shiroyama Kokumin-gakko* national school) Building

6

Cultural Landscapes

Cultural Landscapes formed by people's lives or work in a given region and the climate of the region are indispensable for understanding the livelihood and work of the Japanese people. It is also stipulated that, following a proposal from a prefectural or municipal government, the national government can select a particularly important cultural landscape as an Important Cultural Landscape from among those for which necessary protective measures have been taken.

The national government subsidizes research projects conducted by the local public authorities on historical transitions and natural environments of cultural landscapes and on the livelihood and work of people in a relevant region; projects, including surveys, mapping and others, for formulating a conservation plan required to propose a landscape to be selected as an Important Cultural Landscape; maintenance projects for a selected Important Cultural Landscapes, including restoration and landscaping, disaster prevention work, and installation of signs describing the

cultural landscape in question; and, diffusion and consensus formation projects including study sessions, open lectures, and workshops in which local residents can participate.

As of April 1, 2014, 43 areas across the country have been selected as Important Cultural Landscapes.

Agricultural and mountainous landscape of Aragijima and Mita/Shimizu (Aridagawa Town, Wakayama Pref.)



Cultural landscape of Ikuno mine and townscape (Asago City, Hyogo Pref.)



List of Important Cultural Landscapes

As of April 1, 2014

Name	Location	Assigned date
1 Wetland in Omi-hachiman	Omi-hachiman, Shiga	January 26, 2006
2 Farm Village of Hondera area, Ichinoseki	Ichinoseki, Iwate	July 28, 2006
3 Cultural Landscape along the Sarugawa River resulting from Ainu Tradition and Modern Settlement	Biratori, Hokkaido	July 26, 2007
4 Danbata (terraced fields) in Ysumizugaura	Uwajima, Ehime	July 26, 2007
5 Tono Arakawakogen Farm	Tono, Iwate	March 28, 2008
6 Waterfront of Kaizu, Nishihama, and Chinai in Takashima City	Takashima, Shiga	March 28, 2008
7 Ontayaki Village	Hita, Oita	March 28, 2008
8 Rice terraces in Warabino	Karatsu, Saga	July 28, 2008
9 Landscape with Tsujun irrigation channel and rice terraces in Shiraito Plateau	Yamato, Kumamoto	July 28, 2008
10 Cultural Landscape in Uji	Uji, Kyoto	February 12, 2009
11 Cultural landscape in the Shimantogawa River basin. Villages in the mountains to the headwater region.	Tsuno, Kochi	February 12, 2009
12 Cultural landscape in the Shimantogawa River basin. Villages and rice terraces in the mountains at the upstream region.	Yusuhara, Kochi	February 12, 2009
13 Cultural landscape in the Shimantogawa River basin. Circulation and traffic among agricultural and mountainous villages at the upstream region.	Nakatosa, Kochi	February 12, 2009
14 Cultural landscape in the Shimantogawa River basin. Circulation and traffic among agricultural and mountainous villages at the middlestream region.	Shimanto town, Kochi	February 12, 2009
15 Cultural landscape in the Shimantogawa River basin. Vocations, circulation and traffic in the downstream region.	Shimanto city, Kochi	February 12, 2009
16 Cultural landscape in Kanazawa. Tradition and culture in the castle town.	Kanazawa, Ishikawa	February 22, 2010
17 Rice terraces in Obasute	Chikuma, Nagano	February 22, 2010
18 Rice terraces in Kashihara	Kamikatsu, Tokushima	February 22, 2010
19 Cultural landscape in Hirado Island	Hirado, Nagasaki	February 22, 2010
20 Waterfront of Harie and Shimofuri in Takashima City	Takashima, Shiga	August 5, 2010
21 Rural landscape of Tashibunosho Osaki	Bungotakada, Oita	August 5, 2010
22 Kure port and fishing townscape	Nakatosa, Kochi	February 7, 2011
23 Cultural landscape of the Ojika islands	Ojika, Nagasaki	February 7, 2011
24 Fishing village of Sakitsu, Amakusa	Amakusa, Kumamoto	February 7, 2011
25 Wetland of meeting of Tonegawa and Watarasegawa Rivers	Itakura, Gunma	September 21, 2011
26 Agricultural and mountainous landscape of Sado Nishimikawa trace back to Sado Gold Mine	Sado, Niigata	September 21, 2011
27 Cultural landscape of Oku-Asuka	Asuka, Nara	September 21, 2011
28 Cultural landscape of Kuroshima Island in Sasebo	Sasebo, Nagasaki	September 21, 2011
29 Cultural landscape of Hisakajima Island in Goto	Goto, Nagasaki	September 21, 2011
30 Cultural landscape of Kita-Uonome in Shinkamigoto	Shinkamigoto, Nagasaki	January 24, 2012
31 Rural landscape at Kubote	Buzen, Fukuoka	September 19, 2012
32 Landscape with terraces retained by stonework at Sotome, Nagasaki	Nagasaki, Nagasaki	September 19, 2012
33 Island landscape at Shinkamigoto	Shinkamigoto, Nagasaki	September 19, 2012
34 Steam and hot spring landscape at Beppu	Beppu, Oita	September 19, 2012
35 The Mogami river and Aterazawa landscape	Oe, Yamagata	March 27, 2013
36 Farm Village of Hinenosho Ogi	Izumisano, Osaka	October 17, 2013
37 Agricultural and mountainous landscape of Aragijima and Mita/Shimizu	Aridagawa, Wakayama	October 17, 2013
38 Agricultural and mountainous landscape of Sakatani and rice terraces of Sakamoto	Nichinan, Miyazaki	October 17, 2013
39 Cultural landscape of Gifu seen in the middle area of Nagara-gawa River	Gifu, Gifu	March 18, 2014
40 Mountainous landscape of Higashi Kusano	Maibara, Kyoto	March 18, 2014
41 Cultural landscape of Miyazu Amanohashidate	Miyazu, Kyoto	March 18, 2014
42 Cultural landscape of Ikuno mine and townscape	Asago, Hyogo	March 18, 2014
43 Cultural landscape of Tataro iron manufacturing and rice terraces in Okuizumo	Okuizumo, Shimane	March 18, 2014

7 Preservation Districts for Groups of Traditional Buildings

1	Motomachi-Suehirocho, Hakodate City	57	Sasayama, Sasayama City
2	Nakacho, Hiroaki City	58	Fukuzumi, Sasayama City
3	Nakamachi, Kuroishi City	59	Imai-cho, Kashiwara City
4	Jyotai-suwakoji, Kanegasaki Town	60	Gojo-shinmachi, Gojo City
5	Kakunodate, Senboku City	61	Matsuyama, Uda City
6	Masuda, Yokote City	62	Yuasa, Yuasa Town
7	Ouchi-juku, Shimogo Town	63	Utsubukitama-gawa, Kurayoshi City
8	Maesawa, Minamiaizu Town	64	Tokorogo, Daisen Town
9	Makabe, Sakuragawa City	65	Omoriginzan, Oda City
10	Kaue-mon-cho, Tochigi City	66	Yunotsu, Oda City
11	Kiryushinmachi, Kiryu City	67	Tsuwano, Tsuwano Town
12	Rokugo Akaiwa, Nakanajo Town	68	Kurashiki-Gawahara, Kurashiki City
13	Kawagoe, Kawagoe City	69	Fukiya, Takahashi City
14	Sawara, Katori City	70	Joto, Tsuyama City
15	Shukunegi, Sado City	71	Yutakamachi-mitarai, Kure City
16	Yamachosuji, Takaoka City	72	Takehara district, Takehara City
17	Kanaya-machi, Takaoka City	73	Horiuchi district, Hagi City
18	Ainokura, Nanto City	74	Hiyako district, Hagi City
19	Suganuma, Nanto City	75	Hamasaki, Hagi City
20	Higashiyama-higashi, Kanazawa City	76	Sasanami-ichi, Hagi City
21	Kazue-machi, Kanazawa City	77	Furuichi-kanaya, Yanai City
22	Utatsu sanroku, Kanazawa City	78	Wakimachi-minami-machi, Mima City
23	Teramichidai, Kanazawa City	79	Higashiyamason Ochiai, Miyoshi City
24	Kuroshima district, Wajima City	80	Kasajima, Shiwakuhonjicho, Marugame City
25	Kagahashidate, Kaga City	81	Uno-machi, Uwa-cho, Seiyu City
26	Kagahashitani, Kaga City	82	Yokaichi-gokoku, Uchiko Town
27	Shiramine, Hakusan City	83	Kiragawacho, Muroto City
28	Obamanishigumi, Obama City	84	Doikachu, Aki City
29	Kumagawajuku, Wakasa Town	85	Yamafukushima, Yame City
30	Akasawa, Hayakawa Town	86	Kuroki, Yame City
31	Narai, Shiojin City	87	Chikugo-yoshi, Ukiha City
32	Kisohirasawa, Shiojin City	88	Nikawa Tagomori, Muroto City
33	Unnojuku, Tomi City	89	Akizuki, Asakura City
34	Tsumagojuku, Nagiso Town	90	Hamashozumachi-Hamakanyamachi, Kashima City
35	Aoni, Hakuba Village	91	Hamanakamachi-hachihongshuku, Kashima City
36	Sanmachi, Takayama City	92	Shiota-tsu, Ureshino City
37	Shimononmachi-Ojirmachi, Takayama City	93	Aritauchiyama, Arita Town
38	Mino-machi, Mino City	94	Higashiyamate, Nagasaki City
39	Iwamuracho-Hondon, Ena City	95	Minamiyamate, Nagasaki City
40	Gujo-hachiman Kita-machi, Gujo City	96	Konoura, Oshima Village, Hirado City
41	Ogi-machi, Shirakawa Village	97	Kojirokuji, Unzen City
42	Asuke, Toyota City	98	Mameda-machi, Hita City
43	Sekijuku, Kameyama City	99	Obi, Nichinan City
44	Sakamoto, Otsu City	100	Mimitsu, Hyuga City
45	Hachiman, Omihachiman City	101	Tonegawa, Shiba Village
46	Gokashokondo, Higashiomori City	102	Izumi-fumoto, Izumi City
47	Kamigamo, Kyoto City	103	Ihiki-fumoto, Satsumasendai City
48	Sannei-zaka, Kyoto City	104	Chiran, Minami-kyushu City
49	Gion Shimbashi, Kyoto City	105	Tonaki-jima, Tonaki Village
50	Saga-torimoto, Kyoto City	106	Taketomi-jima, Taketomi Town
51	Miyamacho-Kita, Nantan City		
52	Ine-ura, Ine Town		
53	Kaya, Yosano Town		
54	Tondabayashi, Tondabayashi City		
55	Kitanochi-yamamoto-dori, Kobe City		
56	Izushi, Toyooka City		



Preservation Districts for Groups of Traditional Buildings of Masuda, Yokote City (Akita Pref.), assigned in December 27, 2013



Preservation Districts for Groups of Traditional Buildings of Tokorogo, Daisen Town (Tottori Pref.), assigned in December 27, 2013

Due to the amendment to the Law for the Protection of Cultural Properties in 1975, a system of “Preservation Districts for Groups of Traditional Buildings” was introduced in order to protect historic cities, towns and villages in Japan, including castle towns, post towns, and towns built around shrines and temples.

This system enables municipalities to designate “Preservation Districts for Groups of Traditional Buildings.” Municipalities also develop a preservation plan based on the municipal preservation ordinance, and conduct necessary preservation projects according to the preservation plan. Among the Preservation Districts, those of national significance are classified as “Important Preservation Districts for Groups of Traditional Buildings”

by the national government upon receiving an application from a municipal government.

The Agency for Cultural Affairs provides financial support to municipal projects such as restoration, facade enhancement, and disaster prevention for the preservation of Important Preservation Districts for Groups of Traditional Buildings, while providing the necessary guidance and advice to municipal efforts.

As of April 1, 2014, 106 districts in 86 municipalities of 41 prefectures are classified as Important Preservation Districts for Groups of Traditional Buildings (total area of approximately 3,733 ha), which contain about 22,000 traditional buildings designated as “Traditional Buildings.”

8

Conservation Techniques for Cultural Properties

The system of designating Selected Conservation Techniques was established through an amendment to the Law for the Protection of Cultural Properties in 1975. Based on this system, the Minister of Education, Culture, Sports, Science and Technology designates as "Selected Conservation Techniques" those traditional techniques or skills that are indispensable for the conservation of cultural properties and require protection and then recognizes the holders or preservation groups of such traditional techniques or skills.

To protect the Selected Conservation Techniques, the national government conducts various projects to compile documentary records or train successors, among other goals. It also provides the necessary funding for programs conducted by holders, preservation groups, or other entities to refine and improve traditional techniques or skills, train successors, and so forth. In addition, the government holds symposia on Selected Conservation Techniques for their publicity and dissemination to the general public. Such activities are intended to ensure that there are technicians and craftsmen who can restore Tangible Cultural Properties and produce tools and raw materials for use in connection with Intangible Cultural Properties.



Selected Conservation Techniques: Production of original yarn for traditional Japanese musical instruments

A technique of using cocoon yarn to manually produce the strings of Japanese traditional musical instruments, including the shamisen

Selected Conservation Techniques: Technique for Japanese woodblock prints
A technique for producing Japanese woodblock prints, in which a picture engraved on wood is printed on Japanese paper



9

Buried Cultural Properties

At present, 465,000 ancient sites are known in Japan. They are direct evidence of our predecessors' lives and valuable common historical properties that vividly speak of our history and culture. It is impossible to learn such things from records.

In order to preserve these valuable buried cultural properties, notification must be submitted when conducting excavations for the purpose of any investigations or when starting construction work in an area known to have buried cultural properties. When it is impossible to preserve a site's present state, we ask developers to cover necessary expenses, and carry out the excavation and investigation for recording. However, when it is not appropriate to ask the owner to cover the cost for the excavation, local public organizations conduct the investigations and expenses are defrayed out of the National Treasury.

When an object is unearthed as a result of an excavation, the finder must turn it over to the chief of police except when the owner is known. If the object is recognized as a potential cultural property, the chief of police submits it to prefectural boards of education, at designated cities and core cities.

The prefectural boards of education, designated cities or core cities investigate whether an object is a cultural property. An object recognized as a cultural property which has no known owner reverts to the prefecture which manages the land as a rule.



Scene from archaeological excavation at the Hanukidate site (Kesenuma City, Miyagi Pref.)

10 Promotion of Basic Scheme for Historic and Cultural Properties

The value of cultural properties emerges when such properties are associated with the environment and activities of the people. Cultural properties under similar conditions are mutually related. In order to pass them down through people's efforts, their values need to be clearly illustrated.

For this reason it is necessary to comprehensively preserve and use multiple cultural properties under specific themes while including the surrounding environment (a comprehensive understanding on cultural properties), in addition to conserving individual cultural properties. Specifically, an entire region can be understood as a historic and cultural space with a focus on the cultural properties, and various measures can then be provided to develop attractive regional communities by formulating a basic scheme for conserving and utilizing local cultural properties (basic scheme for historic and cultural properties).

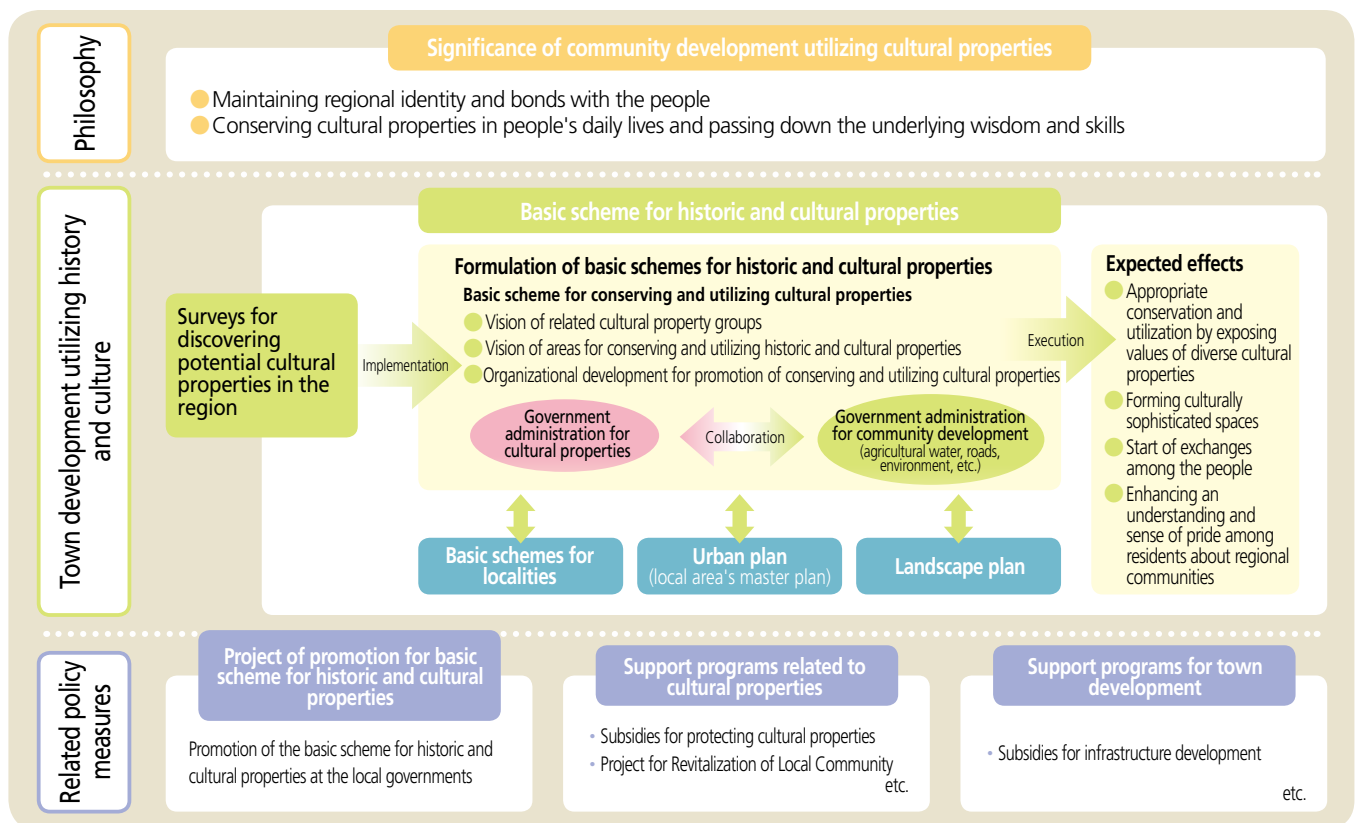
To promote the formulation of the Basic Scheme for Historic and Cultural Properties by municipal governments, the Agency for Cultural Affairs created technical guidelines in February 2012 and also provided training programs for municipal employees. In March

2014, to further promote the formulation, a formulation handbook was created to explain the technical guidelines in an easily understood manner.

In developing the basic scheme for historic and cultural properties, cooperation between those in charge of cultural assets and those in charge of town development, as well as cooperation with local people, incorporated non-profit organizations and businesses adds to the hopes for consistent efforts that are favorable both for the preservation and utilization of cultural assets and for local people.

One effort to facilitate overall understanding about cultural assets is a system for authorizing plans for maintenance and improvement of historic landscapes in compliance with the Law on the Maintenance and Improvement of Historical Landscape in a Community promulgated in 2008. This is designed for the national government to authorize municipal plans to maintain and improve good environments of urban areas consisting of a combination of historically valuable architecture and people's activities rooted in the region's history and tradition. The system is capable of earning focused support from the national government.

Community development at localities utilizing historic and cultural features



11

World Heritage



World Heritage: Fujisan, Sacred Place and Source of Artistic Inspiration
Courtesy of Fuji City, Shizuoka Pref.



World Heritage (*): Tomioka Silk Mill and Related Sites

The Convention Concerning the Protection of the World Cultural and Natural Heritage, adopted by the UNESCO General Conference in 1972, calls for the protection of irreplaceable cultural and natural heritage for all humanity. Currently, 190 countries have ratified it including Japan (as of July, 2013).

The UNESCO World Heritage Committee inscribes the properties of outstanding universal value on the World Heritage List.

In January 2014, with regard to registration on the World Heritage List, a letter of recommendation on Sites of Japan’s Meiji Industrial Revolution: Kyushu-Yamaguchi and Related Areas was submitted to UNESCO.

(*) In June 2014, the UNESCO World Heritage Committee registered the Tomioka Silk Mill and Related Sites on the World Heritage List as Japan’s 18th property on the list.

As a result, 18 properties (14 cultural sites and 4 natural sites) currently appear on the World Heritage List in Japan.

Properties inscribed on the World Heritage List in Japan

As of April 2014

Cultural Properties	Buddhist Monuments in the Horyu-ji Area	Natural Properties	Yakushima	
	Himeji-jo		Shirakami-Sanchi	
	Historic Monuments of Ancient Kyoto (Kyoto, Uji, and Otsu cities)		Shiretoko	
	Historic Villages of Shirakawa-go and Gokayama		Ogasawara Islands	
	Hiroshima Peace Memorial (Genbaku Dome)			
	Itsukushima Shinto Shrine			
	Historic Monuments of Ancient Nara			
	Shrines and Temples of Nikko			
	Gusuku Sites and Related Properties of the Kingdom of Ryukyu			
	Sacred Sites and Pilgrimage Routes in the Kii Mountain Range			
	Iwami Ginzan Silver Mine and its Cultural Landscape			
	Hiraizumi-Temples, Gardens and Archaeological Sites Representing the Buddhist Pure Land			
	Fujisan, Sacred Place and Source of Artistic Inspiration			

(*) The booklet is based on information as of April 1, 2014, but the registration of the Tomioka Silk Mill and Related Sites was decided while the booklet was being created. As a result, a description and photo are also provided.

12 Protection of Intangible Cultural Heritage

The UNESCO General Conference in 2003 adopted the Convention for the Safeguarding of the Intangible Cultural Heritage as the first international legal framework for the protection of intangible cultural heritage. The Convention entered into effect on April 20, 2006. Having taken leadership from the process of the formulation of the Convention, Japan became the third nation to sign on in June 2004, with the aim of ensuring that the Convention would come into effect quickly.

With the aim of protecting intangible cultural heritage, the Convention includes provisions on the inscription on the “Representative List of the Intangible Cultural Heritage of Humanity,” the establishment of a system for international cooperation for the protection of intangible cultural heritage, and the actions that the signatory countries need to take.

At the Eighth Session of the Intergovernmental Committee held in Baku, Republic of Azerbaijan in December 2013, “Washoku, traditional dietary cultures of the Japanese,” nominated by Japan, was registered on the Representative List. This brought the number of intangible cultural assets from Japan on the list to twenty-two.

For inclusion on the list in the future, Japan submitted a proposal to UNESCO in March 2013 for “Washi: Craftsmanship of Traditional Japanese Handmade Paper” and in March 2014 for “Yama/Hoko/Yatai: the Float Festival of Japan,” which consists of (32) Yama, Hoko, Yatai ceremonies, significant intangible folk cultural properties of Japan, including “Yamahoko, the float ceremony of the Kyoto Gion festival” and “Hitachi Furiyumono” that were registered on the list in 2009.

List of Intangible Cultural Properties inscribed on the Representative List (22 items) in Japan

Name	Year Inscribed
Nohgaku theatre	2008
Ningyo Johruri Bunraku puppet theatre	2008
Kabuki theatre	2008
Gagaku	2009
Ojija-chijimi, Echigo-jofu	2009
Sekishu-Banshi	2009
Hitachi Furiyumono (Ibaraki Pref.)	2009
Yamahoko, the float ceremony of the Kyoto Gion festival (Kyoto Pref.)	2009
Koshikijima no Toshidon (Kagoshima Pref.)	2009
Oku-noto no Aenokoto (Ishikawa Pref.)	2009
Hayachine Kagura (Iwate Pref.)	2009
Akiu no Taue Odori (Miyagi Pref.)	2009
Chakkirako (Kanagawa Pref.)	2009
Dainichido Bugaku (Akita Pref.)	2009
Daimokutate (Nara Pref.)	2009
Traditional Ainu dance (Hokkaido Pref.)	2009
Kumiodori	2010
Yuki-Tsumugi	2010
Mibu no Hana Taue (Hiroshima Pref.)	2011
Sada Shin Noh (Shimane Pref.)	2011
Nachi no Dengaku (Wakayama Pref.)	2012
Washoku, traditional dietary cultures of the Japanese	2013

13 Cultural Heritage Online

In cooperation with museums, art galleries, and diverse related organizations, as well as local governments, it aggregates information on cultural heritage with the aim of offering a comprehensive list of cultural heritage in Japan.

The site also has a gallery of photographs of cultural heritage and a database where visitors can search for and find information on all registered cultural heritage.

In addition, the site also contains information about art galleries and museums, notices and event information, as well as World Heritage and intangible cultural assets, videos of intangible cultural assets and other special content.

<http://bunka.nii.ac.jp/>



Gallery

Browsing photographs of cultural heritage

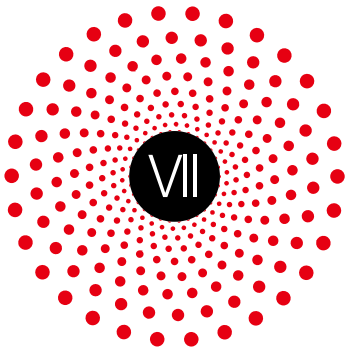
In addition to browsing the cultural heritage by timeline and area, it is possible to use associative searching to look up a specific cultural heritage and any associated cultural heritage, and to use maps to search and display. By using these functions on a portable device, it is possible to find cultural heritage material of interest in the collections of nearby art galleries and museums.



Cultural Heritage Database

It is possible to find information about all registered cultural heritage material. In addition to the associative search available in the Gallery, it is also possible to undertake full text searches including commentaries, and to search by museum collection.





Responding to Copyright Policies for a New Era

1. Partial Amendment of the Copyright Act

As the transitions to digitalization and networks advance, the use of copyrighted works grows increasingly diverse, and the illegal use and distribution of such works has become commonplace. Consideration of this led to the submission of a bill for the amendment of the Copyright Act in the 186th ordinary session of the Diet.

Specifically, the amendment concerns (1) provisions regarding publication rights for electronic books and (2) provisions regarding the implementation of the Beijing Treaty on Audiovisual Performances (hereinafter, the “Treaty on Audiovisual Performances”).

(1) The aim of the provisions regarding publication rights for electronic books is to revise the system of publication rights, which has only covered print media to date. Under the current amendment, the publisher can suspend unauthorized distribution, etc. on the Internet by placing the publication rights of a copyright owner for electronic publishing.

(2) The aim of the provisions regarding the implementation of the Treaty on Audiovisual Performances is to enhance the international protection of audiovisual performances by actors and actresses, dancers, etc. Among the audiovisual performances that have not been protected by the government, audiovisual performances by people from the signatory countries are protected under the Amended Copyright Act.

(*) This bill was passed into law in April 2014. The provisions will come into effect on January 1, 2015. (The provision noted in (2) will come into effect on the day when the Treaty on Audiovisual Performances takes effect in Japan (this Treaty will come into effect when 30 countries ratify or accede to the Convention).)

Reference: See the website of the Agency for Cultural Affairs for detailed information.

Regular Diet session in 2014 on the amendment to the Copyright Act
http://www.bunka.go.jp/chosakuken/26_houkaisei.html (Japanese only)

2. Discussion at the Copyright Subcommittee Meetings

The Copyright Subcommittee of the Council for Cultural Affairs has discussed numerous issues concerning copyrights in response to the rapid progress of the digital and network society. Last year, the Publications Subcommittee, the Legal Issue Subcommittee and the International Subcommittee were established to discuss the issues.

The Publications Subcommittee discussed matters concerning the granting of rights to publishers, and in December last year it compiled a report on the development of publication rights, etc. in response to electronic books. The Legal Issues Subcommittee

discussed problems concerning the cloud service and copyrights, appropriate compensation to creators, and compulsory license for the use of authored works in case where the copyright owner is unknown. The International Subcommittee discussed actions against Internet-based cross-border piracy and international actions to protect copyrights.

This year, the Copyright Subcommittee continues to discuss numerous issues concerning copyrights while achieving a balance between the use of copyrighted works and the protection of copyrights.

(*) This booklet is based on information as of April 1, 2014, but since the bill was passed into law while this booklet was being created, an additional description is provided.

3. Promoting Smooth Distribution

Widespread Internet use, together with the digitalization of copyrighted works, has meant that the form of distribution of copyrighted works has been dramatically changed. In this situation, the Agency for Cultural Affairs takes the following measures in terms of the promotion of distribution of copyrighted works.

(1) Appropriate operation of the Law for Copyright Management

The Law for Copyright Management regulates collective management system for copyrighted works, which is widely used for the convenience of users of copyrighted works and for increasing effectiveness of rights management. The Agency for Cultural Affairs supervises the copyright management businesses that conduct these operations through collection of annual business reports and regular on-site inspections based on the Law for Copyright Management (number of registered copyright management businesses: 34 (as of April 1, 2014)).

(2) Compulsory license for the use works etc. in case where the copyright owner is unknown

In cases where the copyright owner is unknown, the Agency grants compulsory license for the legal use of such works etc.

In FY2013, the Agency issued decisions concerning

the use of 1,490 authored works in books or for performance in broadcast programs. In addition, in order to promote the use of assets of past content, including works for which the location of the copyright owner is unknown, the Agency for Cultural Affairs relaxed the requirement of “considerable effort” as required for the search of the copyright owner in the current compulsory license system to users, to simplify and accelerate the procedures.

(3) Others

In addition, the Agency for Cultural Affairs conducts research on the distribution of copyrighted works in response to changes in the times, holds symposiums for discussing new business development in relation to copyrighted works, and encourages the use of the Free Use Mark.

Free Use Mark

For details, please refer to the website of the Agency for Cultural Affairs.
<http://www.bunka.go.jp/chosakuken/riyoumark.html> (Japanese only)



4. Addressing International Issues

1. Anti-Piracy Initiatives Overseas

The copyrighted works of Japan such as animation, music, movies and video games have become highly popular, mainly in Asian countries. On the other hand, large volumes of pirated copies have come to be produced, distributed and also infringing copyrights on the Internet in such countries, which is now a grave problem that cannot be ignored.

To cope with this problem, the Agency for Cultural Affairs proactively takes the environmental improvement to ensure the effectiveness of exercising owner's right.

For example, the following measures are taken to help Japanese copyright owners exercise their rights in other countries: (1) requesting of stronger regulations of pirated copies to the regions and countries where copyright infringements occur through bilateral consultations, (2) supporting stronger rights enforcement from the legal aspect in the countries and regions where infringements occur, (3) holding training seminars for law enforcement personnel in regions and countries where copyright infringements occur, (4) supporting overseas enforcement of Japanese right holders (content industries, etc.), and (5) working on the growing awareness program about

copyright in the countries and regions where infringements occur.

2. Participation in International Rulemaking

The WIPO (World Intellectual Property Organization) is holding discussions concerning the formulation of new treaties on broadcasting organizations and other frameworks. Japan has been actively participating in those discussions.

In June 2013, the Marrakesh Treaty to Facilitate Access to Published Works for Persons Who Are Blind, Visually Impaired, or Otherwise Print Disabled was adopted for facilitating access to and use of copyrighted works for the blind, visually impaired and otherwise print disabled (*).

In addition, the Agency for Cultural Affairs is encouraging Asian countries to conclude treaties related to copyrights centered on countries in Asia in the negotiation of economic partnership agreements (EPA).

(*) The conclusion of the Beijing Treaty on Audiovisual Performances was approved by the Diet in May 2014, and the government acceded to the Treaty in June.

(*) This booklet is based on information as of April 1, 2014, but since the conclusion of the Treaty was approved while this booklet was being created, an additional description is provided.

5. Liability for Criminal Penalty for Illegal Downloading

In the amendment of the Copyright Act in 2009, illegal downloading (of sound or video recordings) became illegal even if the downloads are used for personal purposes, but it was exempted from criminal penalty.

However, since damage due to illegal downloading remained significant, in the amendment of the Copyright Act in 2012, even if the downloads are used for personal purposes, when the content is music or video recordings sold or music or video recordings distributed for fee, and when such downloading is done knowingly, a criminal penalty is applied (however, this crime constitutes an

offense that warrants a complaint, and prosecution may not be instituted without a complaint by the copyright owner).

National and local governments are obligated to improve education on the prevention of illegal downloading through a variety of occasions in schools, etc.

In addition, the Agency for Cultural Affairs releases frequently asked questions and answers concerning liability for criminal penalty for illegal downloading, and is also working on informing more people of the amendment of the Act.

For details, please refer to the website of the Agency for Cultural Affairs.

- Liability for criminal penalty for illegal downloading:
<http://www.bunka.go.jp/chosakuken/online.html> (Japanese only)
- Q&A on liability for criminal penalty for illegal downloading (two types: for adults and children):
http://www.bunka.go.jp/chosakuken/download_qa/index.html (Japanese only)

6. Enhancing Education about Copyrights

Awareness and knowledge of copyrights are increasingly important today, and the junior and senior high school curriculum guidelines stipulate that copyrights must be taught. The Agency for Cultural Affairs holds lecture classes throughout Japan and creates and provides materials. Concerning lecture classes, the Agency holds classes for the public, officers in charge of copyrights in each prefecture, library workers, etc. and teachers in more than 10 locations every year. In addition, with regard to materials, specifically, the Agency for Cultural Affairs widely provides software on learning about copyrights for pupils and students, collections of cases of guidance for teachers, video materials for university students and corporations, textbooks for beginners, and the “Naruhodo

Shitsumonbako” Q&A database on copyrights etc. through the website of the Agency for Cultural Affairs (http://www.bunka.go.jp/chosakuken/index_4.html).



Picture of 2013 lecture class on copyrights for library workers, etc. (Kyoto)

7. Copyright Registration System

The Agency for Cultural Affairs operates a registration system for copyrights etc. under the Copyright Act. Unlike patent rights, utility model rights and other industrial property rights where the rights arise at registration, copyright arises automatically when a work is created, so formalities to obtain copyright are not necessary. The

purpose of this registration system is not to obtain rights, but registering the facts of public announcements of works, or transfers of copyright has a certain legal effect for estimates of the date of announcement, or for perfection against third parties.

For details, please refer to the website of the Agency for Cultural Affairs.

- Registration system for copyrighted works:
http://www.bunka.go.jp/chosakuken/touroku_seido/index.html (Japanese only)



Japanese-Language Policy and Japanese-Language Education Policy

1 Enhancing Policy Related to the Japanese Language

The notation of the Japanese language has been improved based on discussions at the former Japanese Language Council and, as of 2001 when the Japanese Language Council was reorganized, the Subdivision on the Japanese Language of the Council for Cultural Affairs. The council has issued resolutions regarding the Japanese writing

system, including the *joyo kanji-hyo*, or national list of Chinese characters in common use, *gendai kana zukai*, or modern kana usage (contemporary Japanese syllabic writing), and the notation of borrowed foreign words as a guideline or standards in general social life.

Major Reports and the Status of Their Implementation

(1) The reports concerning Cabinet notifications or directives

The Japanese Language Council					Subdivision on the Japanese Language of the Council for Cultural Affairs			
Consultation	Report	Cabinet Notification/Directive	Consultation	Report	Cabinet Notification/Directive	Consultation	Report (Council for Cultural Affairs)	Cabinet Notification/Directive
1. Matters related to control of national language 2. Matters related to surveys of kanji 3. Matters related to the revision of use of kana 4. Matters related to improvements in style (Mar. 1935)	<i>Toyo kanji-hyo</i> (Nov. 1946)	<i>Toyo kanji-hyo</i> (Nov. 1946)	Concrete measures for improving national language (Jun. 1966)	<i>Joyo kanji-hyo</i> (Mar. 1981)	<i>Joyo kanji-hyo</i> (Oct. 1981)	Modality of kanji policy for the information age (March 2005)	Revised <i>Joyo kanji-hyo</i> (June 2010)	<i>Joyo kanji-hyo</i> (Nov. 2010)
	<i>Toyo kanji on-kun-hyo</i> (Sept. 1947)	<i>Toyo kanji on-kun-hyo</i> (Feb. 1948)						
	<i>Toyo kanji jitai-hyo</i> (June 1948)	<i>Toyo kanji jitai-hyo</i> (April 1949)						
	Modern kana usage (Sept. 1946)	Modern kana usage (Nov. 1946)						
	Revised Modern kana usage (Mar. 1986)							Modern kana usage (Jul. 1986 part rev. Nov. 2010)
	Notation of borrowed foreign words (Feb. 1991)							Notation of borrowed foreign words (June 1991)
	Revised Guide to the use of <i>okurigana</i> (June 1972)							Guide to the use of <i>okurigana</i> (June 1972 part rev. Oct. 1981, part rev. Nov. 2010)
	Uses of Roman alphabet (Dec. 1954)							Uses of Roman alphabet (Dec. 1954)
	Recommendation							
	Guide to the use of <i>okurigana</i> (Nov. 1958) The integration of uses of Romanized Japanese words (Mar. 1953)	Guide to the use of <i>okurigana</i> (July 1959)						

(2) The reports not concerning Cabinet notifications or directives

The Japanese Language Council	
Consultation	Report
Modalities of the Japanese language policy to suit a new age (Nov. 1993)	Honorific expressions in modern society (Dec. 2000) Fonts for characters not listed in the <i>joyo kanji-hyo</i> (Dec. 2000) Modalities of the Japanese language corresponding to the global society (Dec. 2000)

Subdivision on the Japanese Language at the Council for Cultural Affairs	
Consultation	Report (Council for Cultural Affairs)
Japanese language proficiency which is required for the future (Feb. 2002)	Japanese language proficiency which is required for the future (Feb. 2002)
Formulation of concrete guidelines regarding honorific expressions (Mar. 2005)	Guidelines on honorific expressions (Feb. 2007)

Recently, the Council for Cultural Affairs reported the findings of the revised *joyo kanji-hyo* in June 2010. After some alterations in consultation with the stakeholders, the *Joyo Kanji-hyo* was newly defined by the Cabinet announcement on November 30, 2010. In fiscal 2013, discussions about revising the rules for using characters

that are read the same but written differently (*iji-dokun*) was made based on the “Issues that should be handled by the Subdivision on the Japanese at the Council for Cultural Affairs in the future (report)” and the report on ““Example of proper use of “Iji-dokun” kanji (report)” was compiled in February 2014.

あたたかい・あたたかだ・あたたまる・あたためる Atatakai / atatakada / atatamaru / atatameru	007
【温かい・温かだ・温まる・温める (atatakai / atatakada / atatamaru / atatameru)】冷たくない。愛情や思いやりが感じられる。[Not cold or bleak. Feeling of affection or consideration] 温かい料理 [warm food]。スープを温める [heat the soup]。温かな家庭 [loving home]。 心温まる話 [heartwarming story]。温かい心 [kindly heart]。温かい人柄 [warm personality]。	
【暖かい・暖かだ・暖まる・暖める (atatakai / atatakada / atatamaru / atatameru)】寒くない(主に気温で使う) [Not cold. Used mainly for temperature] 日ごとに暖かくなる [getting warm day by day]。暖かい日差し [warm sunshine]。暖かな毛布 [warm blanket]。暖まった空気 [warmed air]。室内を暖める [heating up a room]。	

(Example of items in “Example of proper use of “Iji-dokun” kanji (report)”)

In addition to matters concerning the notation of the Japanese language, the Agency for Cultural Affairs has undertaken an opinion survey on the Japanese language every year since 1995, which contributes to the planning of measures for the Japanese language and to stimulating public interest in and attention to the Japanese language. In addition, the Agency for Cultural Affairs takes the necessary measures to deepen public interest in and understanding of the Japanese language, including “Conference on the



First scene of a movie Kotoba Shokudo e Yokoso! based on the opinion survey on the Japanese language.

Japanese Language Issues,” “the offering of the Japanese Language Policy Information,” “Keigo Omoshiro Sodanshitsu (Guidelines for Honorific Language)” and “Kotoba Shokudo e Yokoso! (A guide for using Japanese idiomatic phrases)” (releasing a total of 20 stories, two stories a month since April 2014), which were published on the website of the Agency for Cultural Affairs.

In addition, the Agency for Cultural Affairs surveyed the current status and efforts for the preservation and succession of eight language and dialects in Japan: the Ainu language, the Hachijo dialect, the Amami dialect, the Kunigami dialect, the Okinawa dialect, the Miyako dialect, the Yaeyama dialect and the Yonaguni dialect, which UNESCO announced were in danger of extinction in February 2011, surveyed the current status of the dialects of areas struck by the Great East Japan Earthquake and provided support for their revitalization, and undertook research into archiving the Ainu language. The reports on these activities are available on the website of the Agency for Cultural Affairs.



Scene of the workshop for postrecording with dialects at the affected area. (Sendai City, Miyagi Pref., February 2014)

2

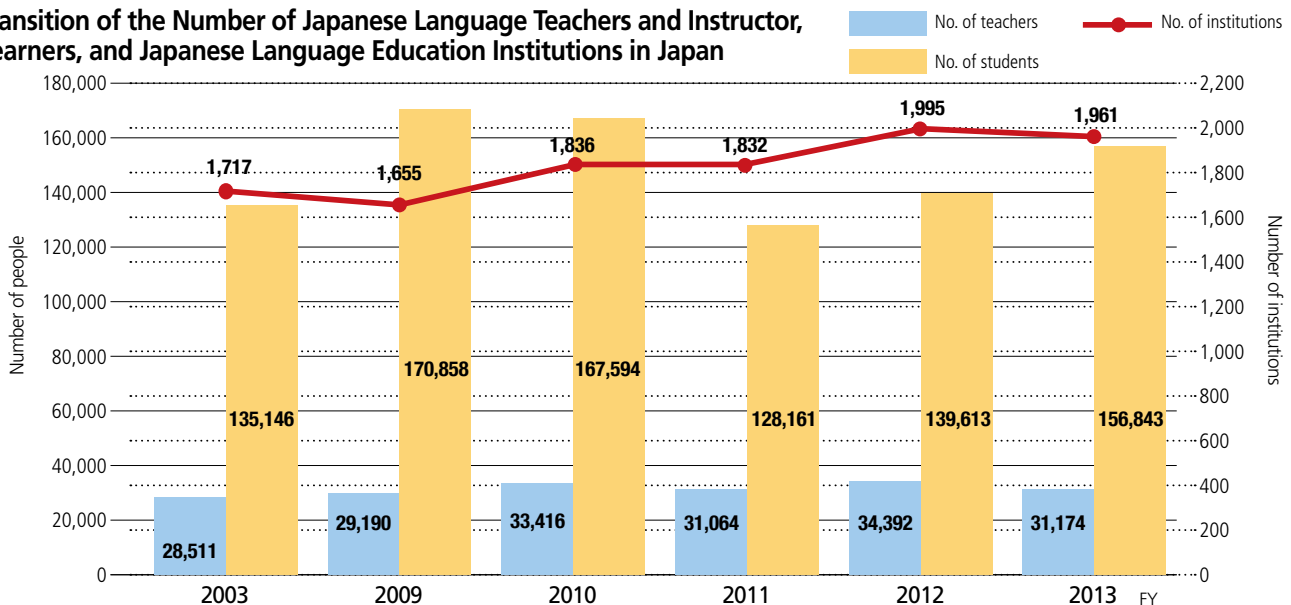
Promoting Japanese Language Education for Foreigners

(1) Japanese Language Education for Foreigners

Though the number of non-Japanese registrants and Japanese language students peaked in FY 2009 before starting to decline due to the Great East Japan Earthquake, nearly 2.06 million (as of the end of 2013; data provided

by the Ministry of Justice) and the number of Japanese language learners in Japan is approximately 150,000 (as of November 2013; data provided by the Agency for Cultural Affairs). Many foreigners living in Japan learn the Japanese language for a variety of purposes.

Transition of the Number of Japanese Language Teachers and Instructor, Learners, and Japanese Language Education Institutions in Japan



Major programs for Japanese Language Education

Japanese Language Education Program for "Foreigners Living in Japan"

In order to improve Japanese language education for foreigners living in Japan so that they can lead easy lives as members of Japanese society, Japanese language education has been implemented in accordance with the actual conditions in each area. Additionally, human resource development is supported, educational materials are created, and support efforts have been established to promote the preparation of a system for Japanese language education in each area.

- Practical programs for community Japanese language education (A) (B)
- Training courses for coordinators of community Japanese language education
- Practical research studies related to the development of a comprehensive promotion system for community Japanese language education

Japanese Language Programs for Convention Refugees and Resettled Refugees

As part of a support program for the resettlement of refugees accepted under the Convention Refugees and Resettled Refugees, Japanese language education is provided at resettlement support centers. After refugees leave the centers, counseling for Japanese language education, distribution of learning materials and other support are provided to refugees, support groups, and the like.

Survey and Survey Research of Japanese Language Education

To obtain more information on educational institutions, facilities, and teachers, a fact-finding survey is performed as well as a variety of surveys to provide basic data for discussing measures for Japanese language education.


Conference of Research on Japanese Language Education

To promote the understanding of Japanese language education and to contribute to the improvement of the level of Japanese language education and the promotion of Japanese language education, seminars on Japanese language education and training courses are held in order to explain measures and provide information about efforts for Japanese language education.

- Conventions for Japanese Language Education
- Conference of Research on Japanese Language Education
- Training for people in charge of Japanese language education in each prefecture, city, town, or village

Cross-ministerial Collaboration in the Development of Foundation for Japanese Language Education

This program undertakes exchanges of opinion and information concerning Japanese language education through the Conference on Japanese Language Education. The program has also produced and published the NIHOONGO Education contents Web sharing System (NEWS), which facilitates cross-sectional use of various contents about Japanese language education.







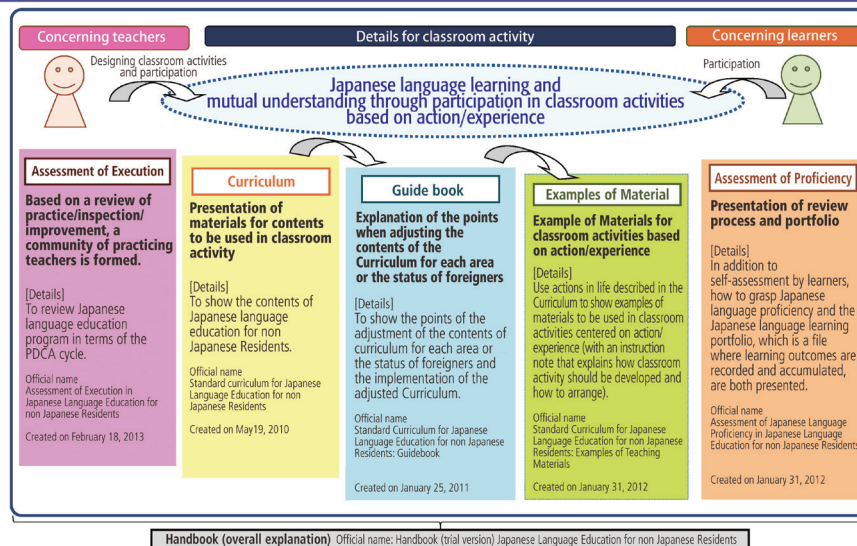

(2) Improvement of Content and Method of Japanese Language Education for Foreigners Living in Japan

In July 2007, the Commission on Japanese Language Education was established in the Japanese Language Division of the Council for Cultural Affairs. After completing systematic studies of the content and methods of Japanese language education for foreign residents,

the Subcommittee compiled the Plan for a Standard Curriculum for Japanese Language Education for Foreigners Living in Japan.

The Agency for Cultural Affairs will publicize this plan to be utilized further as the basis for the promotion of Japanese language education in each region.

Five Sets for Japanese Language Education Programs for non Japanese Residents



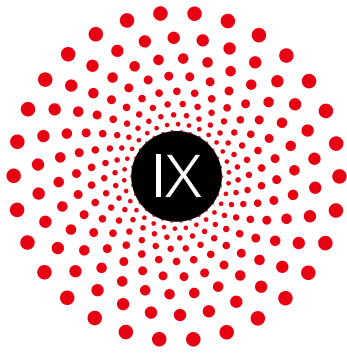
(3) Examining Measures to Further Promote Japanese Language Education

Recently, there are suggestions from various quarters concerning Japanese language education as well as demands for responses to the changes where Japanese language education is concerned.

Under Commission on Japanese Language Education in February 2013, the Summary of Thinking and Points for the Promotion of Japanese Language Education (report) was

compiled. Eleven points of the argument for the promotion of Japanese language education were summarized. In January 2014, the Summary of Opinions Concerning the Main Points for the Promotion of Japanese Language Education (report) was compiled.

The Working Group intends to take a deeper look at the points at issue and to examine specific measures and measures to implement Japanese language in the future.



Dissemination of Japanese Culture and Measures for International Cooperation through International Cultural Exchange

1 Outline of International Cultural Exchange and Cooperation

In accordance with the Fundamental Law for the Promotion of Culture and the Arts and basic policies of the Japanese government formulated on its basis, the Agency

for Cultural Affairs has implemented a variety of measures to facilitate international cultural and artistic exchanges and protect cultural heritage overseas.

1. Participation in International Forums regarding Culture

In addition to participating in international forums for Ministers of Culture including the Japan-China-ROK Forum for Ministers of Culture, which brings together the Ministers of Culture of Japan, China and Republic of Korea, the ASEAN+3 Meeting of the Ministers of Culture, which brings together the Ministers of Culture of ASEAN country with the Ministers of Culture of Japan, China and Republic of Korea, and ASEM Culture Ministers Meeting which brings together the Ministers of Culture

of the ASEM (the Asia-Europe Meeting attending from 49 countries and 2 organizations in Asia and Europe), we participate in UNESCO meetings in order to contribute to their debates. In particular, at the 6th ASEAN+3 Meeting of the Ministers of Culture, the first Japan-ASEAN Meeting of the Ministers of Culture was held at the same time. The Ministers announced that Japan and ASEAN would enhance mutual exchanges in the area of culture and support human resource development.

International Forums on Culture

Meeting Designation	Year	Host Country
Japan-China-KOR Meeting of Ministers of Culture		
First	2007	China
Second	2008	Republic of Korea
Third	2011	Japan
Fourth	2012	China
Fifth	2013	Republic of Korea
Sixth (scheduled)	2014	Japan

Meeting Designation	Year	Host Country
ASEAN+3 Meeting of Ministers of Culture		
First	2003	Malaysia
Second	2005	Thailand
Third	2008	Myanmar
Fourth	2010	Philippines
Fifth	2012	Singapore
Sixth	2014	Viet Nam

Meeting Designation	Year	Host Country
ASEM Meeting of Ministers of Culture		
First	2003	China
Second	2005	France
Third	2008	Malaysia
Fourth	2010	Poland
Fifth	2012	Indonesia
Sixth (scheduled)	2014	Netherlands

2. International Exchange of Artists and Specialists

To publicize Japanese culture overseas, the Agency implements the Japan Cultural Envoy program to dispatch the top-level artists and specialists overseas. The Agency also invites outstanding foreign artists and specialists to exchange opinions with stakeholders in Japan.

Furthermore, the Agency implements Artists-in-Residence program which invites young foreign artists to Japan for art creations.

In addition, the Agency offers opportunities to upcoming artists of Japan in various fields including fine arts, music, dance and so on to study abroad at artistic organizations or similar facilities.

In the field of cultural properties, the Agency sends specialists in cultural properties to other countries, and invites experts from abroad to cooperate in management and restoration techniques for works of Japanese classical fine art, cultural property architecture and so on.

Projects for Exchanging Artists and Specialists

Dispatching Top-Level Artists and Specialists

· "Japan Cultural Envoy" Program

Invitation of Outstanding Artists and Specialists

· Invitation Program for Outstanding Artists and Cultural Property Specialists

Invitation of Young Artists

- Program of Forming International Points of Communication for Arts and Culture

Training abroad program for artist's development

- Program of Overseas Training for Upcoming Artists

Dispatching and Inviting Specialists in Cultural Properties

- Museum Research and Cooperation Program
- Program for Preservation and Restoration of Cultural Heritage Buildings in Asia Pacific
- Project for Promoting Cooperation to Protect World Heritage and other Cultural Properties of the Asia-Pacific Region
- Management of the Center for International Cooperation in Cultural Heritage*

*Implemented as a project funded by the National Institute for Cultural Heritage

3. Hosting and Supporting Participation in International Events concerning Arts and Culture

To promote exchange with countries where the current year is designated International Exchange Year and countries in East Asia, the Agency for Cultural Affairs supports events organized in relation to these countries and performances by Japanese cultural and artistic associations in these countries. In addition, the Agency organizes forums where world-famous cultural figures and artists engage in discussion, and we support international film festivals held in Japan.

Projects for Hosting and Supporting Participation in International Events concerning Arts and Culture

Designation	Outline
International Cultural Exchange /Cooperation Project	Implements art and culture communication projects and international exchange projects at the top level where a response as a nation is necessary on the basis of the significance of cultural policy and the significance from the perspective of international contribution at events related to the arts and culture undertaken in full calendar years designated by heads of state and governments.
East Asia "Kyousei" Forum	For details please refer to page 60.
Supporting International Arts Festivals	For details please refer to page 61.

4. Promotion of International Exchange and Cooperation in Culture and Arts

To promote international exchange of outstanding art, we support overseas performances by Japanese artistic associations and participation in overseas festivals. We also support joint productions and performances with overseas artistic associations as well as international festivals held in Japan.

Since FY2002, we have organized recitals of wonderful performances, inviting several professional orchestras from the Asian countries for orchestral performances at arts festivals sponsored by the Agency for Cultural Affairs. In

the field of media arts, we have also organized exhibitions and film festivals overseas in order to introduce excellent media art works and film productions to the international community. We have also supported the cost of entering works at media arts-related festivals and film festivals held overseas.

In addition, we are implementing projects to translate contemporary Japanese literature to English and other languages, and to publish the works in several foreign countries.

Programs for Promotion of International Exchange and Cooperation in Culture and Arts

Overseas performances by Japanese artistic groups and other organizations and domestic performances by invited artistic groups and other organizations

- Support for international exchange by the arts

International exchanges concerning media art

- Japan Media Arts Festival outside Japan
- Exhibiting works from the Japan Media Arts Festival at overseas festivals and events
- Japanese Film Festival in Asia
- Support for Participation in Overseas Film Festivals
- International exchange concerning film*

* Implemented as a project funded by the IAI National Museum of Art.

Publicizing Japanese Modern Literature

- Japanese Literature Publishing Project

For details of international exchanges concerning media arts, please see page 62.



The Ballet Sleeping Beauty, the 26th overseas performance of the Tokyo Ballet, supported by the Agency for Cultural Affairs, Government of Japan in FY 2013

5. Promotion and Cooperation for International Exchange in Cultural Properties

Cultural heritage in Japan and the rest of the world is the common property of mankind, and international exchanges and cooperation are indispensable for its protection. International exchange through cultural properties

contributes to increasing cultural exchange among nations and mutual understandings. Based on this idea, the Agency for Cultural Affairs has implemented the following programs. (For details, please see pages 64-66.)

Programs for International Cooperation on Cultural Heritage Protection

Program	Summary
International Cooperation based on requests from other countries	Complying with a request from overseas, Japanese specialists are dispatched for on-site surveys, preservation, and restoration as the overseas cooperation for the preservation of tangible and intangible cultural heritage, and overseas experts are invited for training. Furthermore, international conferences are held and support is provided for the operation of the international cooperation consortium of cultural heritage to enforce international cooperation efficiently and effectively.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Project for International Contribution to Cultural Heritage Protection 	
Training for Specialists in Preservation and Restoration of Foreign Cultural Properties	With a view to enhancing international cooperation for the protection of the Asia-Pacific region's cultural heritage, this program implements training and other activities for those working in areas relevant to cultural properties, in cooperation with Nara City, Nara Prefecture, and the Cultural Heritage Protection Cooperation Office, Asia/Pacific Cultural Centre for UNESCO (ACCU).
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Heritage Protection Cooperation Office, Asia/Pacific Cultural Centre for UNESCO (ACCU). 	
Promoting Cooperation with International Organizations	To promote collaboration with the International Centre for the Study of the Preservation of Cultural Property (ICCROM) and encourage international cooperation for the protection of cultural properties, this program dispatches staff from the Agency for Cultural Affairs and other organs to ICCROM.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Promotion of tie-ups with agencies cooperating on the protection of the world's cultural heritage 	
Promotion of International Exchange through Cultural Properties	This program organizes exhibitions in other countries to contribute to international goodwill and to advance understanding of the history and culture of Japan by introducing outstanding cultural properties from Japan to countries overseas.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Overseas Exhibition of Japanese antiquities 	
Preventing Illegal Export and Import of Cultural Properties	For details, please see page 66
Promoting Protection of the World Heritage	This program aims to promote the nomination of cultural heritage in Japan for inscription on the World Heritage List, in accordance with the World Heritage Convention and to send representatives to a variety of international expert meetings. In addition, information concerning World Heritage is disseminated to deepen understanding about cultural properties.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Promoting World Heritage protection Project for disseminating and utilizing World Heritage information 	
Program for international cooperation on cultural heritage protection at National Institutes for Cultural Heritage*	(IAI) National Institutes for Cultural Heritage conduct international exchanges in research regarding the conservation and restoration of the world's cultural heritage, cooperate on conservation and restoration projects, and expand international cooperation by training specialists and other means. In addition, international symposia and seminars are organized by inviting researchers from Japan and abroad for presentations and discussions regarding the current situations of and measures taken for cultural heritage protection in different countries.
* Implemented as a project funded by the IAI National Institutes for Cultural Heritage	
Program for Preservation and Restoration of Cultural Heritage Buildings in Asia Pacific	Based on requests from partner countries, this program dispatches staff from the Agency for Cultural Affairs with expertise in preserving cultural heritage to provide technical cooperation for joint surveys, preservation and restoration of historical buildings. The program also invites specialists and others involved in the administration of cultural heritage preservation in partner countries to Japan for training.

6. Promotion of Measures to Support Japanese-Language Education for Foreigners

<Details provided on page 54>

7. Cooperation Related to Copyright

The Agency for Cultural Affairs organizes seminars, symposia, training programs and dispatching of experts for developing countries to assist improvement of copyright systems in cooperation with international organizations and programs such as the Asia-Pacific Copyright Systems Enhancement (APACE) Program.

Programs for Cooperation Related to Copyright

Overseas support for development of copyright systems

- Asia-Pacific Copyright Systems Enhancement (APACE) Program



World Intellectual Property Organization (WIPO) special course on the enforcement of copyright and related rights in Tokyo

The advance of globalization not only brings with it the need to proactively transmit overseas Japan's diverse culture and arts, from traditional culture to modern cultural and artistic activities. It also requires us to boost the promotion of culture and the arts as well as enhance Japan's image and further mutual understanding with foreign countries by promoting international cultural exchange in all cultural and artistic fields.

With consideration given to the Fundamental Law

for the Promotion of Culture and the Arts and the basic policies of the government developed based on the Act, the Agency for Cultural Affairs has sought to bolster measures designed to make Japan a nation founded on culture, through artistic creativity that we can present proudly to the world, the provision of information both within Japan and to other countries, the promotion of cultural and artistic international exchange, and other initiatives.

1. Transmitting Japan's Culture

The Agency for Cultural Affairs have been transmitting the Japanese culture to overseas by promoting a program called "Japan Cultural Envoy" which sends Japanese top artists and specialists to overseas. They will stay overseas for a fixed period to deepen appreciation of Japanese culture in other parts of the world. The program also includes activities to form and strengthen cultural networks among people in Japan and overseas.

Japan Cultural Envoy are grouped into two categories. Artists and specialists who are "Specialists Dispatched Overseas" reside in Japan but stay for a fixed period overseas. They conduct activities involving Japanese culture, such as giving lectures, workshops, and lecture demonstrations. They give lectures, workshops, and performances, write articles for local media, and so forth.

"Specialists on Short-Term Appointments," meanwhile, are groups of artists who perform overseas as part of the International Artistic Exchange Support Projects. They perform at local schools and other venues, for outreach activities including concerts.

In FY 2013, eight persons worked as Specialists Dispatched Overseas and there were six groups of Specialists on Short-Term Appointments. In FY 2014, eight persons were nominated as Specialists Dispatched Overseas.

The Japan Cultural Envoy Forum (the 11th Briefing Session on the Activities of the Japan Cultural Envoys) at the National Graduate Institute for Policy Studies (Tokyo) on February 28, 2014 featured activity reports and performances by the Cultural Envoys who engaged in overseas activities from FY2012 to FY2013.



A performance "LIVE BONE" (in Singapore) demonstrated by Kaiji Moriyama (dancer, choreographer) (Photo: Japan Creative Centre)

Japan Cultural Envoys in FY2013

Category	Name	Profile	Location of activity
Specialists dispatched overseas (8 persons)	Tosa Novmichi (Maywa Denki)	Artist, art unit "Maywa Denki" President	France
	Takeda Souun	Kanji Artist	Viet Nam, Indonesia
	Hasado Syuhei	Japanese Plaster Craftman	USA
	Hasegawa Yuko	Curator, professor	UAE, Morocco, USA, Czech, Georgia, Armenia, Sweden, Portugal, Belgium, Monaco, Switzerland, Russia, China, Hungary
	Hirao Masashi	Bonsai Specialist	Lithuania, Italy, France, Netherlands, USA, Mexico, Australia, Germany, Turkey, Spain
	Moriyama Kaiji	Dancer, Choreographer	Indonesia, Viet Nam, Singapore
	Moriyama Mirai	Actor	Israel, Belgium, Sweden, UK, Russia
	Leonard Eto	Taiko Performer	Switzerland, Italy, France, Portugal, Tunisia, India, Germany, Netherlands, Hungary

Category	Name	Profile	Location of activity
Specialists on short-term appointments (6 groups)	Ono-Gagaku-Kai	Gagaku (court music)	Russia, Germany
	Geimaruzza	Traditional dance	Spain
	Sankai Juku	Dance	India
	Shomyo no Kai 'Voices of a Thousand Years'	Traditional performing arts	USA
	Chelfitsch	Drama	Greece
	Warabi-za	Folk dance	Viet Nam

(Alphabetical order)

Japan Cultural Envoys in FY2014

Category	Name	Profile	Location of activity (scheduled)
Specialists dispatched overseas (8 persons)	Okada Toshiki	Director, Writer, Novelist	China, Republic of Korea, Thailand
	Sakurai Akiko	Biwa (Japanese lute) player	USA, El Salvador, Guatemala, Brazil, etc.
	Nakazawa Hiroko	Professor, Nagano Prefectural College (food culture)	France, Germany, Poland, Hungary, Italy, Slovakia, UK
	Hayashi Eitetsu	Taiko Drummer	USA, Trinidad and Tobago, Cuba
	Hayashida Hiroyuki	CG artist	Saudi Arabia, Jordan, Lebanon, Viet Nam, Thailand, etc.
	Hirano Keiko	Storyteller	Germany, Turkey
	Yamai Tsunao	Noh actor of Komparu school	Canada, USA, France
	Wakamiya Takashi	Producer of Hikoju Makie (gold-relief lacquerware)	UK, France, China

2. Exchange with the East Asian Countries and the Nations established International Exchange Year

The Agency for Cultural Affairs is making efforts to deepen the national exchange among the countries such as East Asian countries and other nations with which settled the National Exchange Year.

1. International Exchange Year

National Exchange Year is established with various countries to deepen goodwill and mutual understanding by means of sponsoring and carrying out exchange programs in the public and private sector in culture, education, sports

and various other fields.

The main National Exchange Year initiatives scheduled for 2014 and after are indicated in the right-side list.

The Agency for Cultural Affairs organizes or supports bilateral exchange programs in an extensive range of fields, from traditional culture to contemporary performing arts and media arts among these countries

Main List of International Exchange Year

2014

Japan-CARICOM Friendship Year 2014
The 100 th Anniversary of the Establishment of Diplomatic Relations between Japan and Bolivia
The 30 th Anniversary of the Establishment of Diplomatic Relations between Japan and Brunei
The 150 th Anniversary of the Establishment of Diplomatic Relations between Japan and Switzerland

2015

The 120 th Anniversary of the Establishment of Diplomatic Relations between Japan and Brazil
Japan-SICA Friendship Year 2015
The 60 th Anniversary of the Establishment of Diplomatic Relations between Japan and Saudi Arabia

*For more information, please see the Exchange Year site of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Japan (http://www.mofa.go.jp/mofaj/gaiko/culture/koryu/kuni/jigyo/topics_2.html, Japanese only)

2 Culture City of East Asia

Core cities in culture and arts are selected from within three nations—Japan, China and Republic of Korea. The cities will be the venues for performing art shows, exhibitions and many other cultural and artistic events involving cultural figures and artists from East Asian countries throughout the year.

In 2014, the initial year of the Project, City of Yokohama, Japan, Quanzhou City, China, and Gwangju Metropolitan City, Korea have been selected. In Yokohama, a variety of cultural and artistic events are scheduled to be held throughout the year, including an opening ceremony on February 25, 2014.

3 East Asia "Kyousei" Forum

The East Asia Kyousei Forum is for cultural figures, artists and academists from many different fields in East Asian countries to meet and exchange ideas on the harmonious coexistence of East Asian countries.

4 Cultural Exchange with the East Asian Countries

With the strengthening of relations with the East Asian countries including China, Republic of Korea and the ASEAN countries becoming an issue for the nation as a whole, the strengthening of cultural exchanges that

contribute to mutual understanding at the national level has become an issue.

Therefore, we support people-to-people exchanges and all manner of events held in these countries.

International Cultural Exchange and Cooperation Projects Held in the Asian Countries (FY2012, FY2013)

FY2012

Name	Venue
Performance to commemorate the 40 th anniversary of normalization of diplomatic relations between Japan and China: Aida (concert version)	China
Japanese Film Festival in Asia 2012	Republic of Korea

FY2013

Name	Venue
Performance of Bunraku (puppet theater) to commemorate the 40th Anniversary of ASEAN-Japan Friendship and Cooperation	Indonesia
Trilateral Arts Festival (Japan, China and Republic of Korea)	Republic of Korea
Japanese Film Festival in Asia 2013	Viet Nam
Overseas Exhibition of Japan's Authentic Antiques: Japanese Culture	Viet Nam

(By order of dispatch)

3. Creation of Points for the Promotion of Japanese Arts and Culture

1. Program to Support International Arts Festivals

International arts festivals bring together outstanding art from around the world in one place, and they also present opportunities to communicate the arts of the countries concerned to the wider world. By supporting core

international contemporary art festival and film festival, we aim to nurture a global center for arts and culture also in Japan.

2. Program to Create International Points for the Promotion of Arts and Culture

In recent years, projects for the promotion of international cultural exchange and Japanese culture overseas have been shouldered by diverse organizations such as local governments, NGOs and NPOs.

To address this situation, hubs for the creation and international dissemination of culture will be developed through support for acceptance of foreign artists to lead cross-cultural exchange, creation of international culture and art, an artist-in-residence program and other initiatives to facilitate unique projects for international cultural exchange that are implemented in the relevant regions.

Thirty-one organizations gained support in FY 2013.



NPO Japan Contemporary Dance Network
Creation of performing arts fusion of a community dance of England and local performing art of Tohoku region (Japan).

3

Promoting International Exchange and Cooperation for the Arts and Culture

1. Japan Media Arts Festival in Foreign Countries

Highly acclaimed overseas, Japanese media arts works are also instrumental for deepening understanding of and interest in Japan. The Agency for Cultural Affairs exhibits and screens outstanding works at overseas media art festivals to publicize Japanese media arts and to further enhance international appreciation.



Scene from the showcase of works at ARS ELECTRONICA 2013 (Austria)



Scene from the live stage program of "Warterpieces 2013" (Latvia)

2. Japanese Film Festivals in Asia

The Agency for Cultural Affairs has sought to create new opportunities for featuring and showing in Asian countries Japanese films that reflect the culture and society of Japan, with the aim of increasing understanding and appreciation of Japanese culture and developing film

arts in Japan. In FY 2013, films were shown in Viet Nam (15 programs, 28 films), Seminar and other events were also held during the film festivals, which attracted many visitors. The Festival for FY2014 is planned to be held in Viet Nam continuously.



Film festival poster in Viet Nam



Scene from the Seminar

3. Support for Participation in Overseas Film Festivals

The Agency for Cultural Affairs has undertaken programs to help Japanese filmmakers participate in overseas film festivals, with the aim of fostering Japanese films and promoting Japanese culture.

Through the program, a number of outstanding Japanese films have been shown at overseas film festivals, and opportunities for filmmakers to participate in these festivals have grown.

Winners in international film festivals whose participation was supported by the Agency for Cultural Affairs

Film Festival	Title	Director	Awards
FY 2009			
Cannes	Hotaru ~2009 version~	KAWASE Naomi	Lifetime Achievement Award
Seattle	Manhole Children	TAKAHASHI Taro	Special Jury Prize
Puchon	SR: Saitama no Rappâ	IRIE Yu	NETPAC Award
Neuchâtel	Fish Story	NAKAMURA Yoshihiro	Grand Prix (Prix H.R. Giger)
Montreal	Viyon's Wife (Viyon no Tsuma)	NEGISHI Kichitaro	Best Director
FY 2010			
Montreal	Villain (Akunin)	LEE Sang-il	Best Actress Award
Vancouver	Good Morning to the World! (Sekai, Good Morning!)	HIROHARA Satoru	Best Film
San Sebastian	Genpin	KAWASE Naomi	FIPRESCI Prize
Berlin	Heaven's Story	ZEZE Takahisa	NETPAC Award and others
FY 2011			
Venice	Himizu	SONO Sion	Marcello Mastroianni Award for Best New Young Actor and Actress
Venice	Kotoko	TSUKAMOTO Shinya	Orrizonti Award
Locarno	Tokyo Koen (Tokyo Park)	AOYAMA Shinji	Golden Leopard Special Jury Prize
Montreal	Antoki no Inochi	ZEZE Takahisa	Innovation Award
Montreal	Waga Haha no Ki (Chronicle of My Mother)	HARADA Masato	Special Grand Prix of the jury
San Sebastian	Kiseki / I Wish	KORE-EDA Hirokazu	SIGNIS Prize
Berlin	Kazoku no Kuni (Our Homeland)	YANG Yonghi	C.I.C.A.E.
FY 2012			
Zagreb	beluga	Hashimoto Shin	Jury Special Awards
Zagreb	A Gum Boy	Okuda Masaki	Jury Special Awards (in the Student Competition)
Anncy	Modern No.2	Mizue Mirai	Sacem Award for original music
Montreal	Karakara (Japan/Canada)	Claude Gagnon	Openness to the World Award and Public Award
Montreal	Dearest	Furuhata Yasuo	Special mention of the Ecumenical jury
Toronto	The Land of Hope	Sono Shion	NETPAC Best Asian Film Award
Busan	Transferring	Kanai Junichi	Sonje Award Special Mention
FY 2013			
Cannes	Like Father, Like Son	KORE-EDA Hirokazu	Jury Awards
Moscow	The Ravine of Goodbye	OMORI Tatsushi	Special Jury Prize
Toronto	Why Don't You Play in Hell?	SONO Shion	People's Choice Award in the Midnight Madness section
Montreal	Ask this of Rikyu	TANAKA Mitsutoshi	Best Artistic Contribution Award
Berlin	The Little House	YAMADA Yoji	Silver Bear for Best Actress

4. Translation and Dissemination Programs for Contemporary Japanese Literature

Since 2002, under the Japanese Literature Publishing Project, some of the best Japanese Literary works have been translated into English and other languages and published in other countries, aiming to introduce the Japanese culture to other countries and to raise the profile of Japanese Literature.

The works have been translated mainly into four languages: English, French, German, and Russian.

· Japanese Literature Publishing Project website
<http://www.jlpp.go.jp/en/index.html>

Major works translated and published

Title	Author
Rashomon and Seventeen Other Stories	AKUTAGAWA Ryunosuke
Undercurrents-Episodes from a Life on the Edge	ISHIHARA Shintaro
Hanshichi torimono-cho (The Curious Casebook of Inspector Hanshichi: Detective Stories of Old Edo)	OKAMOTO Kido
Jiyu gakko (School of Freedom)	SHISHI Bunroku
No Reason for Murder	SONO Ayako
Growing Up / Troubled Waters / The Thirteenth Night	HIGUCHI Ichiyo
Kinshu (Autumn Brocade)	MIYAMOTO Teru
Bedtime Eyes / The Piano Player's Fingers / Jesse	YAMADA Amy
A Wife in Musashino	OOKA Shohei
Ako Roshi (The Forty-seven Ronin)	OSARAGI Jiro
Embracing Family	KOJIMA Nobuo
The Hundred-yen Singer	SUENAGA Naomi
Rivalry (A Geisha's Tale)	NAGAI Kafu
Ukigumo (Floating Clouds)	HAYASHI Fumiko
Strangers	YAMADA Taichi
Yugure Made (Until Nightfall)	YOSHIIYUKI Junnosuke

4

Promoting International Exchange and Cooperation Concerning Cultural Properties

As cultural properties are heritage shared by all humankind, international exchange and cooperation are

vital to their protection. Therefore, the Agency for Cultural Affairs has implemented the following projects.

1. Law on the Promotion of International Cooperation for the Protection of Cultural Heritage Abroad

In June 2006, the Law on the Promotion of International Cooperation for the Protection of Cultural Heritage Abroad was enacted, which stipulates the responsibilities of the Japanese government and of education and research institutions with regard to international cooperation on protecting cultural heritage abroad, the establishment of a fundamental policy for such international cooperation, and the measures to be taken, which include reinforcing coordination among the

agencies concerned. In December 2007, a fundamental policy was established under the Law stipulating the responsibilities of the national government, research institutions, and the Japan Consortium for International Cooperation in Cultural Heritage, designating Asia as a priority area, and mentioning greater coordination with economic cooperation. In February 2014, the revision for international promotion of protecting intangible cultural heritage was made to reflect various changes.

2. Establishing the Japan Consortium for International Cooperation in Cultural Heritage

In June 2006, the Japan Consortium for International Cooperation in Cultural Heritage was created, which is constituted by the Agency for Cultural Affairs, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, education and research institutions, independent administrative institutions, and private assistance organizations.

This Consortium aims to allow each of the constituent organizations and participating experts to fully display their abilities in their areas of excellence, while at the same time promoting efficient and effective international cooperation in the area of cultural heritage.

3. International Contribution Project for Cultural Heritage

To protect cultural properties that have suffered from wars and disasters, we dispatch and accept specialists in the International Contribution Project of Cultural Heritage, which addresses urgent problems.

In addition, we have undertaken exchange and cooperation projects since 2007 with overseas

International Contribution Project for Cultural Heritage in FY 2013

- FY 2010- Exchange program to preserve the cultural heritage in Cambodia
- FY 2010- Exchange program to preserve and restore historical records in Indonesia
- FY 2011- Exchange program to protect the cultural heritage in the Kyrgyz Republic and countries in Central Asia
- FY 2011- Exchange program to protect the cultural heritage in Armenia and countries in Caucasia
- FY 2012 Exchange program to preserve traditional buildings in the Kingdom of Bhutan
- FY 2012 Exchange program for local promotion of historical areas in Indonesia
- FY 2013 Exchange program to protect the cultural heritage of Myanmar
- FY 2013 Exchange program to preserve unearthed wooden articles in Vietnam
- FY 2013 Technical survey (expert exchange) concerning the protection of the cultural heritage in Tuvalu, Kiribati, and Fiji

organizations that play important roles in protecting cultural heritage in each country and region. We are involved in cooperative efforts in the conservation and restoration of cultural heritages of the Angkor and post-Angkor periods in Cambodia, and other heritage sites in Indonesia and Central Asia. At these locations, training is being provided to cultivate local human resources engaged in the protection of cultural heritage.



Technical survey (expert exchange) concerning the protection of the cultural heritage in Tuvalu, Kiribati, and Fiji (Courtesy of Independent Administrative Institution, the National Research Institute for Cultural Properties, Tokyo)

4. International Research Centre for Intangible Cultural Heritage in the Asia-Pacific Region

As an organization of the National Institutes for Cultural Heritage designed to provide technical assistance concerning intangible cultural heritage to developing countries, the International Research Centre for Intangible Cultural Heritage in the Asia-Pacific Region, a UNESCO

Category 2 center, was established in the Sakai City Museum in Sakai, Osaka in October 2011. The Centre conducts research on intangible cultural heritage in the Asia-Pacific region.

5. Research Cooperation on the Conservation and Restoration of Cultural Properties

An Independent Administrative Institution, the National Research Institute for Cultural Properties, Tokyo, a part of the National Institutes for Cultural Heritage, is implementing cooperative projects, such as investigation and research, in Myanmar, Afghanistan, South Pacific countries, and so on. In addition, the Agency for Cultural Affairs conducts a survey on Japanese works of art held in foreign countries and cooperates in the preservation and restoration of these works. Through this program, the Agency for Cultural Affairs promotes the restoration and passing down of Japanese works of art for posterity and

the understanding of Japanese culture locally to contribute to cultural exchanges.

Since FY 1999, in cooperation with Nara Prefecture, Nara City, and the Cultural Heritage Protection Cooperation Office, Asia/Pacific Cultural Centre for UNESCO (ACCU), the Agency for Cultural Affairs has invited specialists from the Asia-Pacific region and organized training courses.



A workshop in Sri Lanka
Courtesy of the Cultural Heritage Protection Cooperation Office, Asia/Pacific Cultural Centre for UNESCO (ACCU)

Independent Administrative Institution, the National Research Institute for Cultural Properties, Tokyo

http://www.tobunken.go.jp/index_j.html

Cultural Heritage Protection Cooperation Office, Asia/Pacific Cultural Centre for UNESCO (ACCU)

<http://www.nara.accu.or.jp/english/index.html>

6. Bilateral Exchange and Cooperation concerning Cultural Heritage

Japan has begun cooperating with Italy, which has many years of experience in the area of preservation and restoration of cultural properties, and international cooperation.

In March 2007, Francesco Rutelli, the Italian Minister for Cultural Patrimony and Activities (vice prime minister), and Ibuki Bunmei, the Japanese Minister of Education, Culture, Sports, Science and Technology, signed a document on international cooperation on cultural heritage between Japan and Italy. Based on this, in March 2008, the “first working-level meeting on cooperation between Japan

and Italy concerning the protection of cultural properties” was held. The two nations agreed to commence in FY 2008 cooperative efforts designed to maintain a balance between conservation/repair and the use of murals, as well as protecting cultural scenery and historic cities.

In FY 2013, the Japan-Italy Experts’ Meeting (workshops) was held in Florence, Italy.

7. Overseas Exhibitions

Overseas Exhibitions of Japanese Classical Art

International exchanges through cultural properties contribute to promoting cultural exchange and to deepening mutual understanding. Every year since 1951, the Agency for Cultural Affairs has held overseas exhibitions of Japanese classical art including National Treasures and Important Cultural Properties to introduce Japan’s superb cultural properties to other countries, to deepen understanding of Japanese history and culture, and to further international cultural exchange.



Overseas Exhibitions of Japanese Classical Art: Japanese Culture (Vietnam National Museum of History, Hanoi, Viet Nam)

8. Regulating the Illicit Import, Export, and Transfer of Ownership of Cultural Properties

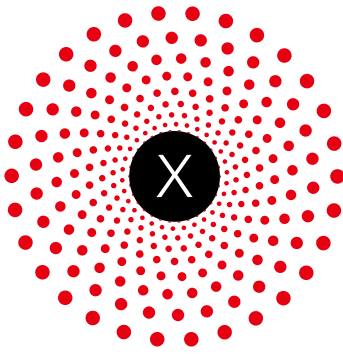
To prevent illegal transactions of cultural properties and protect every country’s cultural properties from illegal import or export, the Japanese government in 2002 ratified the Convention on the Means of Prohibiting and Preventing the Illicit Import, Export and Transfer of Ownership of Cultural Property. Since then, the Law on Controls on the Illicit Export and Import and other matters of Cultural Property has been implemented.

Among other things, this law establishes import restrictions of cultural property stolen from a foreign museum by designating it as a Specific Foreign Cultural Property, and a special extension to ten years of the time period during which a claim for recovery, based on indemnity payments stipulated in civil law, may be made by victims of theft of Specific Foreign Cultural Properties.

9. Protection of Cultural Property in the Event of Armed Conflict

As a means to protect cultural property during a time of armed conflict, Japan concluded the Convention for the Protection of Cultural Property in the Event of Armed Conflict, and passed the Law on the Protection of Cultural Property in the Event of Armed the Conflict. Among other things, this law establishes import

restrictions of cultural property that has been removed from occupied areas by designating is as a Cultural Property from Occupied Areas. During armed conflict, the law penalized as acts of combat any incident in which cultural property is used for military purposes or is damaged.



Promotion of the Ainu Culture

In May of 1997, in view of the current state of the Ainu traditions and cultural properties that are a source of pride for the Ainu people, the Law for the Promotion of the Ainu Culture and for the Dissemination and Advocacy for the Traditions of the Ainu and the Ainu Culture was enacted. By advancing various policies to promote Ainu traditions and culture, the law aims to create a society that respects the ethnic pride of the Ainu and also contribute to the development of Japan's cultural diversity.

The Agency for Cultural Affairs strives to promote Ainu culture through programs carried out in accordance with this law by the Foundation for Research and Promotion of Ainu Culture, which include assistance for research

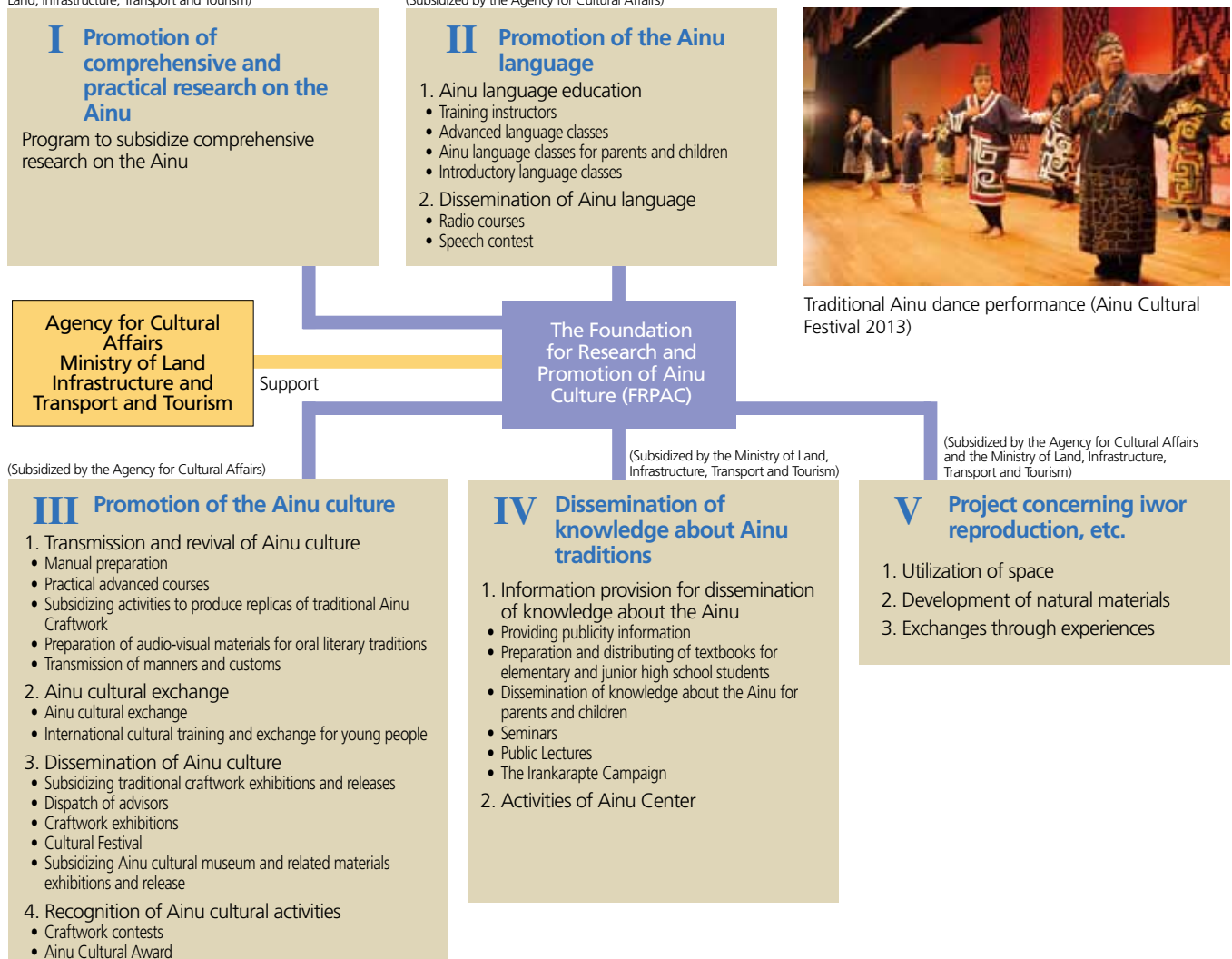
regarding Ainu, promotion of the Ainu language, projects for transmitting and reproducing Ainu culture, cultural exchanges on Ainu culture, projects for diffusing Ainu culture, commendation of outstanding Ainu cultural activities, and the project for reproducing traditional Ainu living spaces (iwor).

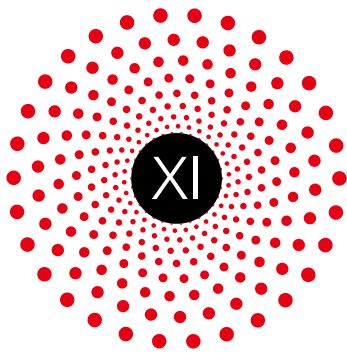
In addition, concerning the development of the Symbolic Space for Ethnic Harmony, which is the core of the measures promoted under the Council for Ainu Policy Promotion (head: chief cabinet secretary), the Agency for Cultural Affairs is currently formulating a basic museum plan for the development of the Ainu National Cultural Museum (tentative name).

Schematic Diagram of FY 2014 Project

(Subsidized by the Agency for Cultural Affairs and the Ministry of Land, Infrastructure, Transport and Tourism)

(Subsidized by the Agency for Cultural Affairs)





Religious Juridical Persons and Administration of Religious Affairs

Today, in Japan, there are many different religious entities varying in size, including large religious organizations such as denomination (*kyoha*, *shuha* or *kyodan*), shrines (*jinja*), temples (*jiin*) and churches, which engage in a diverse range of religious activities. Among these religious organizations, approximately 182,000 are incorporated as religious juridical persons based on the Religious Juridical Persons Act.

The purpose of the Religious Juridical Persons Act, which stipulates the Religious Juridical Persons System, is to grant corporate status to religious organization, and to secure the

basis for the management of properties and organizations for freedom and autonomy in activities. The Religious Juridical Persons System by religious organization, on the basis of freedom of religion and principle of the separation of religion and government guaranteed by the Constitution, minimizes the involvement of the competent authority and gives religious juridical persons autonomy and independence in operation, to guarantee maximum freedom in the religious activities of religious juridical persons. However, the general system is constructed in a way that clarifies the responsibilities of religious juridical persons, with their public nature as a principal element.

Number of Religious Juridical Persons

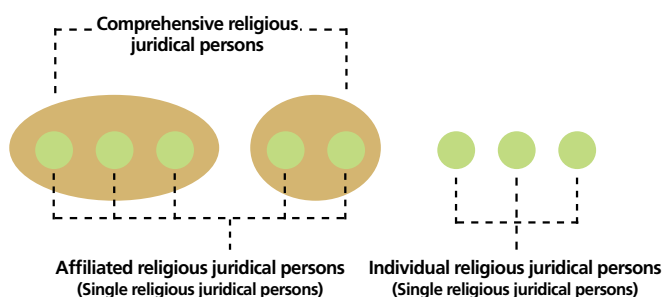
Jurisdiction	Category		Comprehensive religious juridical persons	Single religious juridical persons	Total
	Religion				
Minister of Education, Culture, Sports, Science and Technology	Shinto		124	94	218
	Buddhism		157	290	447
	Christianity		62	250	312
	Others		29	81	110
	Subtotal		372	715	1,087
Prefectural governors	Shinto		6	84,993	85,999
	Buddhism		11	77,110	77,121
	Christianity		7	4,309	4,316
	Others		1	14,676	14,677
	Subtotal		25	181,088	181,113
Total			397	181,803	182,200

As of Dec. 31, 2012

Note: Under the jurisdiction of the Minister of Education, Culture, Sports, Science and Technology: any religious juridical person whose precinct buildings are in multiple prefectures. Under the jurisdiction of a prefectural governor: any religious juridical person whose precinct buildings are in only a single prefecture.

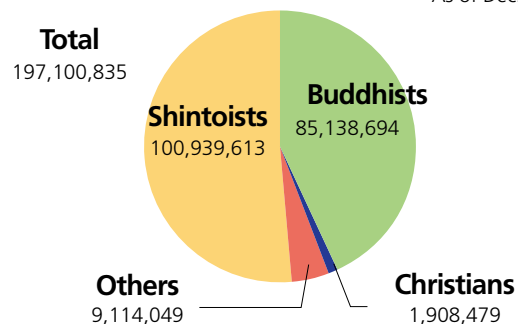
Source: *Shukyo Nenkan (Religious Yearbook) 2013* by ACA

Category of Religious Juridical Persons



Number of Followers by Classification of Religion

As of Dec. 31, 2012



Note: *Data collection methods for believers vary with the religious group.
Source: *Shukyo Nenkan (Religious Yearbook) 2013* by ACA

Comprehensive religious juridical persons

Shinto denominations, Buddhist denominations, Christian denominations, and others that encompass single religious juridical persons

Single religious juridical persons

Shrines (*jinja*), temples (*jiin*), churches, and other corporate religious entities having establishment for worship

Affiliated religious juridical persons

A religious juridical person that is under the coverage of another religious juridical person

Individual religious juridical persons

A religious juridical person that is not under the coverage of another religious juridical person

1. Promotion of Management and Operation of Religious Juridical Persons

The Agency for Cultural Affairs conducts affairs stipulated in the Religious Juridical Person Act, such as certifying incorporation, alteration of the article of incorporation, merger and voluntary dissolution of religious juridical persons as the competent authority.

The Agency also provides guidance and advice to the prefectural administration for religious affairs, holding lectures for administrative officers in charge of religious affairs at the prefectural level, running practical seminars for religious juridical persons and producing manuals for them.

In addition, to review religious trends of Japan, the Agency each year has conducted a statistical survey on religious juridical persons and published the results in the *Shukyo Nenkan (Religious Yearbook)* with the cooperation of religious juridical persons. Moreover, the Agency has worked on gathering materials related to religion and overseas surveys on religious situations.



Shukyo Nenkan (Religious Yearbook) and other publication

2. Promotion of Measures on Inactive Religious Juridical Person

Among religious juridical persons there exist so-called inactive religious juridical persons, who have ceased activities for any reason after establishment. Inactive religious juridical persons may cause social problems, for example, if a third party buys out the corporate status of inactive religious juridical person, and abuses it for conducting business. Cases such as this could impair social trust in the religious juridical person system generally.

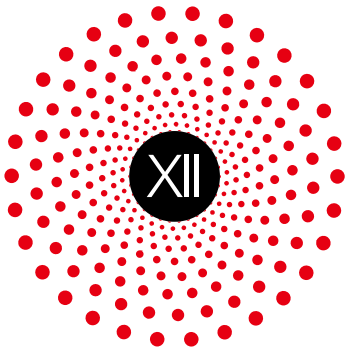
In this context, ACA and prefectures tackle such issues if inactive religious juridical persons can not be back in action through certification of amalgamation by absorption-type merger or voluntary dissolution, or if such measures are not feasible, by a petition for dissolution order to the court.



Meeting on countermeasures for inactive religious juridical persons (Kyoto)

3. The Religious Juridical Persons Council

To ensure the religious juridical persons' freedom of religion and duly consider their individual distinctive characteristics from a religious perspective, the Religious Juridical Persons Council was established as an advisory organ of the Minister of Education, Culture, Sports, Science and Technology.



Promoting Museums

1 Support for Art Museums and History Museums

1. Project to Support Creative Activities at Art Museums and History Museums with the Local Community

Art museums and history museums do not only act as places for preserving, transmitting, creating, exchanging, and conveying outstanding cultural art, but they also facilitate lifelong learning in the community, international exchange, volunteer activities, and tourism. They are extremely important as venues for the artistic and cultural activities of the local residents and as venues for communication, aesthetic education, and regional brand creation.

As of FY 2013, the Agency for Cultural Affairs is implementing the Project to Support Creative Activities at Art Museums and History Museums with the Local Community. This project aims to support the development of projects that leverage the versatile potential of art museums and history museums in collaboration with the local community, as well as to revitalize them as cultural base in the community in order to improve vitality not only in the local community, but in Japan as a whole.

(1) Art museums and history museums as globalization bases of the local community

- Environmental improvement for non-Japanese visitors (Displaying exhibition content in several languages, publishing brochures in several languages)
- Invite and host international conferences
- Interaction with art museums and history museums in other countries (Inviting and dispatching curators)
- Other projects that contribute to art museums and history museums as globalization bases of the local community

(2) Art museums and history museums that collaborate with the local community

- Outreach activities in the local community
- Cultural activities in collaboration with the local community
- Interactive volunteering activities
- Other activities that contribute to art museums and history museums collaborating with local community

(3) Art museums and history museums that contribute to human resource training

- Cooperation with universities to develop a human resource training program for culturati who play important roles in the world
- Implementation of study courses for working people
- Cooperation with schools to nurture bearers of the local culture (Programs for children)
- Other projects that contribute to human resource training by art museums and history museums

(4) Art museums and history museums create new functions

- Interdisciplinary activities
- Development of new techniques to preserve and maintain cultural properties
- Disseminate Japanese cultures and local cultures to the world
- Other activities in which art museums and history museums create new functions



(Project example) Programs for children



(Project example) Volunteer guide training for local citizens

2. Training Support Personnel for Art Museums and History Museums

Art museum and history museum activities need to be enriched in order to enhance specialist knowledge and technical skills of curators of public and private art museums and history museums. To this end, the Agency for Cultural Affairs, in collaboration with institutions such as national museums, plans and holds various training sessions and courses of study, including special exhibition seminars, museum management seminars, and museum educator training (see page 29).



Scene from the experience program of the 3rd museum Educator Training

2

Indemnity System for Works of Art etc.

The Indemnity System for Works of Art indemnifies works of art temporarily borrowed from abroad for exhibitions when they are damaged.

This system was established in 2011, based on the Act on the Indemnification of Damage to Works of Art in Exhibitions established and enacted in the same year. Fourteen exhibitions have been applied so far (as of April 1, 2014) and they include works of art from the Musée du Louvre (France) and the Museo del Prado (Spain). It is expected to relieve exhibition organizers of the burden of insurance expenses and to ensure that high quality exhibitions be held consistently all around the country.

The Act on the Facilitation of Disclosures of Foreign

Works of Art in Japan was enacted and came into effect in 2011. Specifying such measures as the ban on forcible execution concerning works of art from abroad, the Act includes provisions about development and improvement of museums and other national institutions. This Act enables works of art that were previously difficult to borrow due to the absence of guaranteed bans on forcible execution and other issues, to be borrowed and exhibited. Combined with the abovementioned governmental indemnification system, seventeen exhibitions have been applied by April 1, 2014. This Act is expected to increase opportunities for people to experience the cultural diversity of the world.

Main exhibitions where the Indemnity System for Works of Art has been applied

	Exhibition	Organizer	Period
1	Francis Bacon	The National Museum of Modern Art, Tokyo Toyota Municipal Museum of Art Nikkei Inc.	- March 8, 2013 to May 26, 2013 - June 8, 2013 to September 1, 2013
2	Divisionism from Van Gogh and Seurat to Mondrian	The National Art Center, Tokyo, NHK (Japan Broadcasting Corporation), NHK Promotions Inc., The Tokyo Shimbun (The Chunichi Shimbun) Hiroshima Prefectural Art Museum, NHK Hiroshima Station, The Chugoku Shimbun Aichi Prefectural Museum of Art, NHK Nagoya Station, NHK PlanNet Chubu, The Chunichi Shimbun	- October 4, 2013 to December 23, 2013 - January 2, 2014 to February 16, 2014 - February 25, 2014 to April 4, 2014
3	Commemorative Exhibition for the Reopening of the Toyokan: Treasures of Chinese Painting from the Shanghai Museum	Tokyo National Museum	October 1, 2013 to November 24, 2013
4	The Birth of Impressionism - Freedom in Painting: Masterpieces from the Musée d'Orsay	The National Art Center, Tokyo, The Yomiuri Shimbun	July 9, 2014 to October 20, 2014
5	Treasured Masterpieces from the National Palace Museum, Taipei	Tokyo National Museum Kyushu National Museum NHK (Japan Broadcasting Corporation), NHK Promotions Inc., The Yomiuri Shimbun Headquarters (Tokyo), The Sankei Shimbun, Fuji Television Network, Inc., The Asahi Shimbun Company, The Mainichi Newspapers	- June 24, 2014 to September 15, 2014 - October 7, 2014 to November 30, 2014

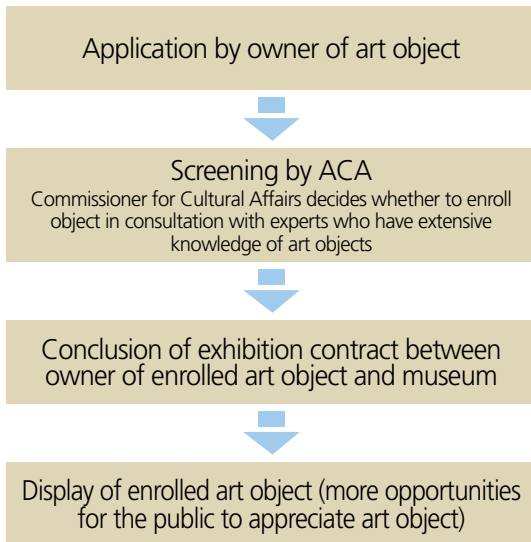
Main exhibitions where the Act on the Facilitation of Disclosures of Foreign Works of Art in Japan has been applied

	Exhibition	Organizer	Period
1	Your Portrait: A Tetsumi Kudo Retrospective	The National Museum of Art, Osaka The National Museum of Modern Art, Tokyo Aomori Museum of Art	- November 2, 2013 to January 19, 2014 - February 4, 2014 to March 30, 2014 - April 12, 2014 to June 8, 2014
2	Puvis de Chavannes, The Sacred Grove, Beloved of the Arts and the Muses	The Bunkamura Museums of Art Shimane Art Museum Shimane Prefectural Government, The Nikkei Inc., San-in Chuo Television Broadcasting Co., Ltd., The San-in Chuo Shimpō, The Chugoku Shimbun, SPS Shimane	- January 2, 2014 to March 9, 2014 - March 20, 2014 to June 16, 2014
3	Admired from Afar: Masterworks of Japanese Painting from the Cleveland Museum of Art	Tokyo National Museum Kyushu National Museum Cleveland Museum of Art, NHK (Japan Broadcasting Corporation), NHK Promotions Inc., The Asahi Shimbun Company, Fukuoka Prefectural Government, The Nishinippon Shimbun, TVQ Kyushu Broadcasting Co., Ltd., Television Nishinippon Corporation	- January 15, 2014 to February 23, 2014 - July 8, 2014 to August 31, 2014
4	Toward the Modernity: Images of Self & Other in East Asian Art Competitions	Fukuoka Asian Art Museum Fuchu Art Museum Hyogo Prefectural Museum of Art The Yomiuri Shimbun, The Japan Association of Art Museums, Fukuoka Broadcasting System Corporation	- February 13, 2014 to March 18, 2014 - May 14, 2014 to June 8, 2014 - June 14, 2014 to July 21, 2014
5	Balthus: A Retrospective	Tokyo Metropolitan Art Museum (Tokyo Metropolitan Foundation for History and Culture) Kyoto Municipal Museum of Art NHK, NHK Promotions Inc., NHK Kyoto Station, NHK PlanNet Kinki, The Asahi Shimbun	- April 19, 2014 to June 22, 2014 - July 5, 2014 to September 7

3

The System of Art Objects Enrollment

<Process for Enrollment and Display of Art Objects>



The growing interest in fine arts in recent years has led to an increasing number of museums and visitors to museums. Despite numerous outstanding works of art in Japan, such works are not all being fully utilized since they are not publicly exhibited in museums.

Considering the above situation, the system of enrollment for art objects has been utilized on the basis of the Law Concerning Public Display of Art in Museums (enforced in December 1998). This system aims to give the public more opportunities to appreciate outstanding art objects by enabling individual or corporate owners of outstanding art objects to have them enrolled by the Commissioner for Cultural Affairs for public display in museums. All of the 63 art objects (397 works) enrolled thus far are available for public viewing in museums.

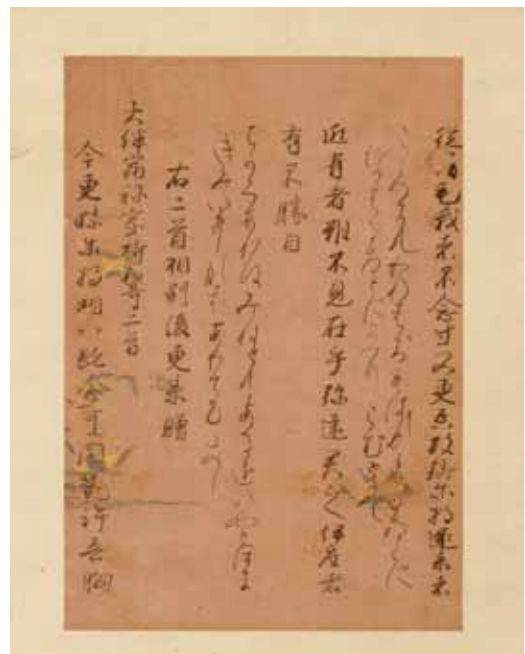
Hopefully this system will encourage many valuable art objects to be extensively exhibited to the public in the future. (as of April 1, 2014)

<Merits of Enrollment of Art Objects>

- Enrolled art objects are safely and properly handled and conserved by specialists at the art museum, and are systematically exhibited to the public for five years or more
- Ownership rights to art objects are not transferred with enrollment
- For inheritance tax payment, it is simpler for enrolled art objects than unenrolled art objects (due to an exceptional provision of inheritance taxation)



National Treasure: Tanto
<Mei-sa/Chikushu-ju> (short sword made by chikuzen-samonji, a Japanese swordsmith in Nanbokucho-Period)
(Showing at Fukuyama Museum of Art, Hiroshima Pref., Photo: Matsumoto Masamitsu)



Irogami-bokusho Man'yo Shu maki-no-dai-yon dankan
<[Togano ogire / [Kokoronimo]> (on inked colored paper: Segments of Man'yo Shu Poetry Anthology Vol. 4) (Showing at the Tokyo National Museum)

4 National Archives of Modern Architecture

Aims

Internationally acclaimed, modern architecture in Japan is an important part of the culture and arts worldwide, but so far, efforts to pass on the academic, historical and artistic value to the next generation have been inadequate. In recent years, some of the drawings and models of famous architects are in danger of flowing out of the country and being lost and deteriorated.

Meanwhile, the Basic Policy on the Promotion of Culture and the Arts (3rd Basic Policy), endorsed by the Cabinet in February 2011, promotes collecting information about repositories of works and materials from potential fields with the aim of establishing an arts and culture

archive in order to ensure that the arts and culture are passed on to the next generation.

In this context, the National Archives of Modern Architecture was established in November 2012 to survey repositories nationwide, collaborate with institutions such as universities that have related materials, and collect and store materials that are in need of urgent protection, the aim being to improve the archive function in the field of modern architecture. At the same time, the National Archives strive to increase understanding of modern architecture and related materials among the people of Japan through exhibitions and educational and promotional activities.

Outline

- (1) Collect information
- (2) Collect and store materials
- (3) Exhibitions and education
- (4) Survey research

Reference and Exhibitions

It is possible to research materials in the archives by advance application. Special exhibitions will also be organized on an occasional basis. Please confirm the details for use on the website.

<http://nama.bunka.go.jp>

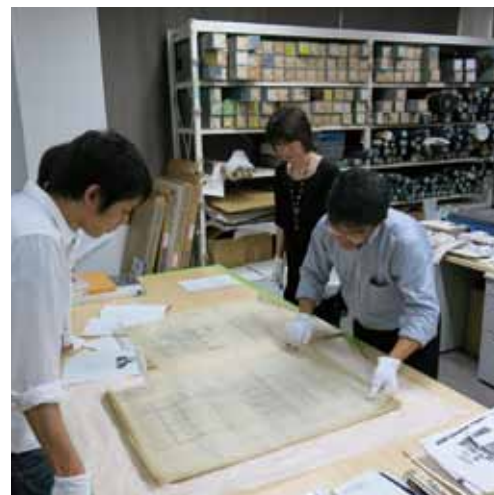
Access

4-6-15 Yushima, Bunkyo-ku, Tokyo, 113-8553, Japan
(inside the Yushima Local Government Office)
TEL 03-3812-3401

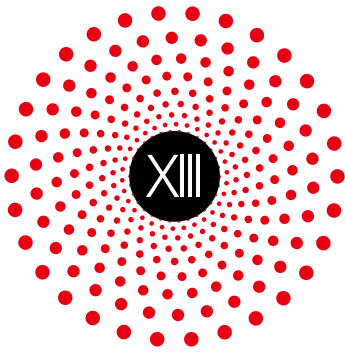
3 minutes walk from Yushima station on the Tokyo Metro Chiyoda Line / 10 minutes walk from Ueno-Hirokoji station on the Tokyo Metro Ginza Line / 10 minutes walk from Ueno-Okachimachi station on the Tokyo metro Oedo Line / 15 minutes walk from Okachimachi station on the JR Yamanote Line



Exhibition: Junzo Sakakura in Architectural Documents
(November 27, 2013 to February 23, 2014)



Processing of materials



National Cultural Facilities

1. Japan Arts Council

<http://www.ntj.jac.go.jp/english.html>

Aiming to improve the arts and other elements of culture in Japan, the Japan Arts Council (1) assists cultural and artistic activities, (2) preserves and promotes traditional performing arts of Japan, and (3) promotes and popularizes modern performing arts. The Council has established the National Theatre, the National Engei Hall, the National Noh Theatre, the National Bunraku

Theatre, the National Theatre Okinawa and the New National Theatre, Tokyo to function as theater facilities for the traditional and modern performing arts. At each of the venues, the Council operates integrated programs to present public performances, train artists and collect traditional and modern performing arts materials.

National Theatre and National Engei Hall

The National Theatre (Large Theatre, Small Theatre) opened in November 1966 and the National Engei Hall opened in March 1979.

Public performances of the traditional arts remain as close as possible to the classical traditions, and efforts are made to preserve and promote the arts in their correct form by the Japan Arts Council which manages the Theatre. The Council also conducts training programs for successors, research and collection of data on traditional performing arts.

The Traditional Performing Arts Information Centre at the site houses an exhibition area, a reading room and a lecture room.

http://www.ntj.jac.go.jp/english/access/facilities_01.html
http://www.ntj.jac.go.jp/english/access/facilities_02.html

Performance Schedule in the FY 2014

Kabuki	5 productions	122 performances
Bunraku	4 productions	149 performances
Buyo (traditional dance)	4 productions	8 performances
Hogaku (traditional music)	4 productions	6 performances
Gagaku (court music)	2 productions	2 performances
Shomyo (Buddhist chant)	1 production	1 performance
Minzoku Geino (folk performing arts)	2 productions	4 performances
Ryukyu Geino	1 production	2 performances
Special programme	4 productions	7 performances
Popular stage entertainment	56 productions	286 performances
Kabuki performance for beginners	2 productions	90 performances
Bunraku performance for beginners	1 production	24 performances

Large Theatre 1,610 seats
 Small Theatre 590 seats
 National Engei Hall 300 seats
 Traditional Performing Arts Information Centre



4-1 Hayabusacho, Chiyoda-ku,
 Tokyo 102-8656
 Tel: +81-(0)3-3265-7411

5-min. walk from Hanzomon Station (Exit 1 Hanzomon Line)
 8-min. walk from Nagatacho Station (Exit 4, Yurakucho, Hanzomon and Namboku Lines)



National Noh Theatre

http://www.ntj.jac.go.jp/english/access/facilities_03.html

The National Noh Theatre opened in September 1983. Aiming at dissemination of Noh and getting a new spectrum of people as audiences, the Theatre presents performing arts of Noh and Kyogen. It also conducts training programs for successors, research and collection of data on traditional performing arts.



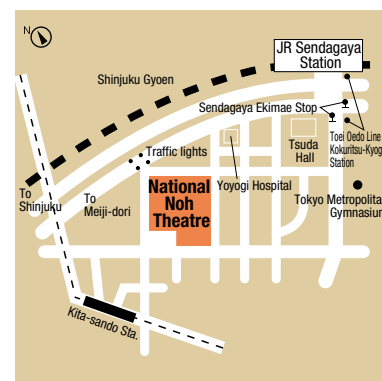
4-18-1 Sendagaya, Shibuya-ku, Tokyo 151-0051
Tel: +81-(0)3-3423-1331

Performance Schedule in the FY 2014

Regular performance	18 productions	18 performances
Dissemination performance	9 productions	9 performances
Special programme	23 productions	23 performances
Noh performance for beginners	1 production	10 performances

Noh stage 627 seats

5-min. walk from Sendagaya Station (JR Chuo-Sobu Line)
5-min. walk from Kokuritsu-Kyogijo Station, Exit A4 (Toei Oedo Line)
7-min. walk from Kita-sando Station, Exit 1 (Fukutoshin Line)



National Bunraku Theatre

http://www.ntj.jac.go.jp/english/access/facilities_04.html

The National Bunraku Theatre opened in March 1984. Mainly Bunraku is staged. The Theatre performance aims to preserve and pass down mainly Bunraku and other performing arts in the Kamigata area around present-day Osaka to the next generation. It also conducts training programs for successors, research and collection of data on traditional performing arts.



1-12-10 Nippombashi, Chuo-ku, Osaka-shi,
Osaka 542-0073
Tel: +81-(0)6-6212-2531

Performance Schedule in the FY 2014

Bunraku	4 productions	187 performances
Buyo (traditional dance)	1 production	2 performances
Hogaku (traditional music)	1 production	1 performance
Special programme	2 productions	2 performances
Popular stage entertainment	8 productions	27 performances
Bunraku performance for beginners	1 production	28 performances

Bunraku Theatre 753 seats
Small Hall 159 seats



1-min. walk from Nippombashi Station, Exit 7 (Sakaisuji, Sennichimae and Kintetsu Lines)

National Theatre Okinawa

<http://www.nt-okinawa.or.jp/english.html>

The National Theatre Okinawa opened in January 2004. It aims to become the base of exchange with the Asia-Pacific region through traditional culture. It shows the traditional performing arts of Okinawa such as Kumiodori, conducts training programs for successors, research and collection of data on traditional performing arts.



4-14-1 Jitchaku, Urasoe-shi, Okinawa 901-2122
Tel: +81-(0)98-871-3311

Regular performance	19 productions	23 performances
Special programme	6 productions	9 performances
Research performance	1 production	1 performance
Kumiodori performance for beginners		
	4 productions	10 performances

Large Theatre 632 seats
Small Theatre 255 seats



By bus: 10-min. walk from Jitchaku bus stop
By taxi: 20 min. from Naha Airport

New National Theatre, Tokyo

<http://www.nntt.jac.go.jp/english/>

The New National Theatre, Tokyo, opened in October 1997. It aims to disseminate modern performing arts, such as opera, ballet, contemporary dance, and theatrical play. It also conducts training programs for artists, research and collection of data on modern performing arts. The Stage Set & Design Centre conserves and maintains the stage installations, and preserves and exhibits the selected items for modern performing arts.

Opera	11 productions	50 performances
Ballet	6 productions	32 performances
Contemporary dance	4 productions	10 performances
Theatrical play	8 productions	151 performances
Opera for beginners	1 production	6 performances
Ballet for beginners	1 production	6 performances

Opera House 1,814 seats
Playhouse around 1,000 seats
The Pit around 440 seats
Stage Set & Design Centre

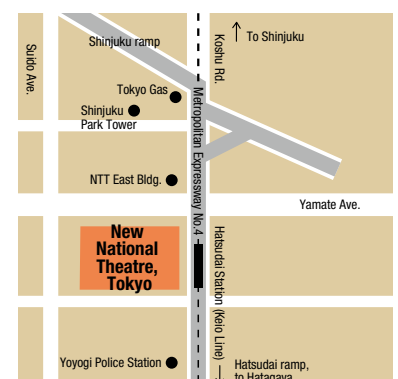
1-min. walk from the central exit of Hatsudai Station (Keio New Line, which shares tracks with the Toei-Shinjuku Line)
By car: Parking is available for about 860 cars at the intersection of Yamate Ave. and Koshu Rd, near the (off) ramp of the Metropolitan Expressway No.4



1-1-1 Honmachi, Shibuya-ku, Tokyo 151-0071
Tel: +81-(0)3-5351-3011



Stage Set & Design Centre
1-1044, Toyosatodai, Choshi-shi,
Chiba 288-0874
Tel: +81-(0)479-30-1048



2. National Museum of Art

<http://www.artmuseums.go.jp/> (Japanese only)

Independent Administrative Institution National Museum of Art is tasked with implementing diverse activities that suit the range of people's curiosity and interests and changes in situations related to contemporary art, with an objective of creating and developing the arts and culture. For this purpose, the five museums-National Museum of Modern Art, Tokyo; National Museum of Modern Art, Kyoto; National Museum of Western Art; National Museum of

Art, Osaka; and National Art Center, Tokyo-collaborate and cooperate in collecting and exhibiting works of art, art education activities, and research activities, while making use of their respective unique characteristics. At the same time, these museums serve as the basis for promoting the arts in Japan, implementing measures such as exchanges with overseas museums and artists and offering advice to public and private art museums.

National Museum of Modern Art, Tokyo <http://www.momat.go.jp/english/index.html>

The National Museum of Modern Art, Tokyo opened in 1952 as the first national museum of fine arts. It collects, houses, exhibits, and conducts research on works of modern and contemporary art, film, and other relevant materials.

In addition to the Art Museum, the Crafts Gallery (opened in 1977), National Film Center (opened in 1970), and National Film Center Sagami-hara Annex (opened in 1986) have been established within the museum.



Art Museum



Crafts Gallery

(Art Museum and Crafts Gallery)

- Hours: 10:00-17:00 (last admission: 16:30)
- Extended hours: 10:00-20:00 (last admission: 19:30)
- Extended hours apply only to the Art Museum on Fridays
- Closed: Every Monday (or the following day if a national holiday falls on a Monday)
- During exhibition preparation periods, New Year's period (Dec. 28, 2014 to Jan. 1, 2015)
- Number of visitors: 632,000 (as of FY 2013, including visitors to National Film Center)
- Collection:
 - Japanese and Western paintings..... 2,033 works
 - Watercolors, drawings and prints..... 6,952 works
 - Sculptures 451 works
 - Photographs 2,339 works
 - Craft works (including designs) 3,316 works
 - Others 706 works
 - Total 15,797 works
 - (As of the end of FY 2013)

(National Film Center)

- Screenings: Cinema 1 and 2
- Shown 2-3 times a day for each program
- Check the film schedule, leaflets and the website for details
- Hours: Exhibition Gallery: 11:00-18:30, Tuesday to Sunday (last admission 18:00)
- Closed: Mondays; preparatory period for screenings and exhibition; New Year's period (Dec. 28, 2014-Jan. 6, 2015)
- In storage: 72,290 films (As of the end of FY 2013)



National Film Center

Art Museum

3-1 Kitanomaru Koen, Chiyoda Ward, Tokyo
102-8322

Tel: +81-(0)3-3214-2561

Crafts Gallery

1-1 Kitanomaru Koen Chiyoda Ward, Tokyo
102-0091

Tel: +81-(0)3-3211-7781

National Film Center

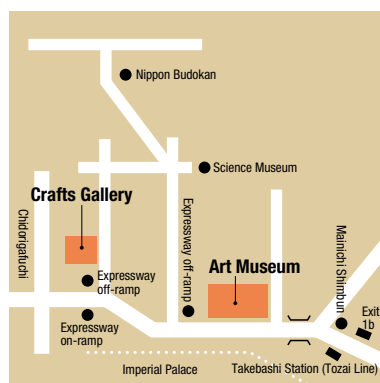
3-7-6, Kyobashi, Chuo Ward, Tokyo 104-0031

Tel: +81-(0)3-3561-0823

Sagami-hara Annex

3-1-4, Takane, Chuo Ward, Sagami-hara,
Kanagawa 252-0221

Tel: +81-(0)42-758-0128



3-min. walk from Exit 1b of Takebashi Station (Tozai Line), and 10-min. walk to the Crafts Gallery.



1-min. walk from Kyobashi Station Exit 1 (Ginza Line)
1-min. walk from Takaracho Station Exit A4 (Toei-Asakusa Line)
10-min. walk from Tokyo Station, Yaesu-Minami Exit

National Museum of Modern Art, Kyoto

<http://www.momak.go.jp/English/>

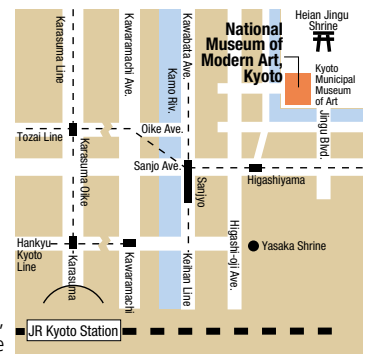
Established in 1963 as the Kyoto Annex Museum of the National Museum of Modern Art, Tokyo, this museum became independent in 1967 and was renamed the National Museum of Modern Art, Kyoto.

The museum collects, houses, exhibits, and researches artworks and other materials related to modern and contemporary art of western Japan centering on Kansai region.



Okazaki Enshojicho, Sakyo Ward, Kyoto
606-8344 (Within Okazaki Park)
Tel: +81-(0)75-761-4111

Hours:	9:30-17:00 (last admission: 16:30)
Extended Hours:	9:30-20:00 (last admission: 19:30)
	Extended hours only apply on Fridays from March 21 to July 4, 2014 during special exhibitions
Closed:	Every Monday (or the following day if a national holiday falls on a Monday), Exhibition replacement period and Renovation term (Dec. 1, 2014-Mar. 26, 2015)
Number of visitors:	277,000 (as of FY 2015)
Collection:	Japanese and Western paintings 1,563 works
	Watercolors, drawings and prints 4,243 works
	Sculptures 103 works
	Photographs 1,909 works
	Craftworks (including designs) 2,435 works
	Others 1,241 works
	Total 11,494 works
	(As of the end of FY 2013)



10-min. walk from Higashiyama Station,
Kyoto City Tozai Line

National Museum of Western Art

<http://www.nmwa.go.jp/en/>

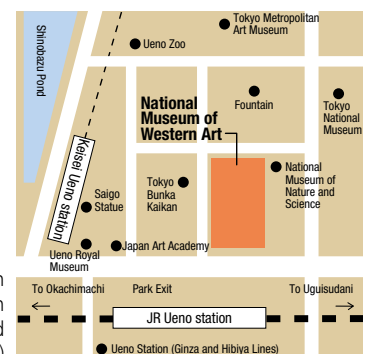
This museum was established in April of 1959, upon the occasion of the return of the Matsukata Collection to Japan, and its main building opened two months later in June. The facilities have since been expanded by the addition of a new wing in May of 1979 and special exhibition wing in December of 1997.

This museum collects, houses, exhibits, and researches the Matsukata Collection returned by the French Government and other materials concerning Western art.



7-7 Ueno-Koen, Taito Ward,
Tokyo 110-0007
Tel: +81-(0)3-3828-5131

Hours:	9:30-17:30 (last admission: 17:00)
Extended Hours:	9:30-20:00 (last admission: 19:30)
	Extended hours apply only on Fridays
Closed:	Every Monday (or the following day if a national holiday falls on a Monday)
	New Year's period (Dec. 28-Jan. 1)
Number of visitors:	1,317,000 (as of FY 2013)
Collection:	Western paintings 392 works
	Watercolors, drawings and prints 4,037 works
	Sculptures 101 works
	Craft works (including designs) 815 works
	Others 184 works
	Total 5,529 works
	(As of the end of FY 2013)



1-min. walk from JR Ueno Station
7-min. walk from Keisei Ueno Station
8-min. walk from Ueno Station (Ginza and Hibiya Lines)

National Museum of Art, Osaka

<http://www.nmao.go.jp/en/index.html>

Founded in 1977, the National Museum of Art, Osaka, utilizes the building and facilities of the Expo Museum of Fine Arts built for the 1970 World Exposition. It moved to Nakanoshima, the central district of Osaka, in November, 2004. This museum collects, houses, exhibits, and researches work of arts and related materials (mainly after 1945) that are necessary for making clear the relations between the development of fine arts in Japan and the rest of the world.

Hours: 10:00-17:00 (last admission: 16:30)
 Extended hours: 10:00-19:00 (last admission: 18:30)
 Extended hours apply only on Fridays
 Closed: Every Monday (or the following day if a national holiday falls on a Monday)
 New Year's period (Dec. 29, 2014-Jan. 3, 2015)
 Exhibition replacement period

Number of visitors: 348,000 (as of FY 2013)
 Collection: Japanese and Western paintings 764 works
 Watercolors, drawings and prints 3,141 works
 Sculptures 373 works
 Photographs 737 works
 Craft works (including designs) 1,336 works
 Others 772 works
 Total 7,123 works
 (As of the end of FY 2013)



4-2-55, Nakanoshima, Kita Ward, Osaka 530-0005
 Tel: +81-(0)6-6447-4680

5-min. walk from Watanabebashi Station (Keihan Nakanoshima Line)
 10-min. walk from Higobashi Station (Yotsubashi Subway Line)
 15-min. walk from Yodoyabashi Station (Midosuji Subway Line or Keihan Main Line)
 10-min. walk from Fukushima Station (Hanshin or JR Osaka Loop Line) or Shin-Fukushima Station (JR Tozai Line)



National Art Center, Tokyo

<http://www.nact.jp/english/index.html>

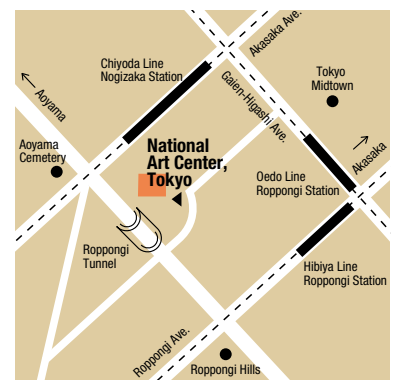
The National Art Center, Tokyo was opened to the public in January 2007 as the fifth national art institution. Instead of maintaining a permanent collection, the Center makes full use of its exhibition space of 14,000 m², which is among the largest in Japan, to serve as a venue for the exhibition by artist associations with a national membership base, for exhibitions organized by the Center itself that highlight the latest trends in art, and for exhibitions co-organized with mass media companies and other art institutions. In addition, the Center collects information and materials related to art, primarily exhibition catalogs, and makes them accessible to the public. Through its educational programs, the Center also promotes outreach activities for a wide range of audiences.

Hours: (For exhibitions organized by the Center) 10:00-18:00 (last admission: 17:30)
 10:00-20:00 on Fridays during the exhibition period (last admission: 19:30)
 (For Artist associations' exhibitions) 10:00-18:00 (different depending on associations)
 Closed: Every Tuesday (or the following day if a national holiday falls on a Tuesday)
 New Year's period (Dec. 24, 2014-Jan. 6, 2015)
 Number of visitors: 822,000 (FY 2013)



7-22-2 Roppongi, Minato Ward, Tokyo 106-8558
 Tel: +81-(0)3-6812-9900

Directly linked to Nogizaka Station, Exit 6 (Tokyo Metro Chiyoda Line)
 5-min. walk from Roppongi Station, Exit 4a (Tokyo Metro Hibiya Line)
 4-min. walk from Roppongi Station, Exit 7 (Toei Oedo Subway Line)



3. National Institutes for Cultural Heritage (National Museums and Research Institutes for Cultural Properties)

<http://www.nich.go.jp/english/index.html>

The National Institutes for Cultural Heritage (NICH) was established in April 2007, by integrating an independent administrative institution comprising the Tokyo National Museum, Kyoto National Museum, Nara National Museum and Kyushu National Museum, together with another comprising the National Research Institute for Cultural Properties, Tokyo, and Nara National Research Institute for Cultural Properties. Furthermore, in October 2011, NICH established the International Research Centre

for Intangible Cultural Heritage in the Asia-Pacific Region as its seventh institution.

The mission of the National Institutes for Cultural Heritage is to conserve and utilize cultural properties, which are invaluable assets for the people of Japan. The institutions have conducted surveys and research related to cultural properties, collected, preserved and managed tangible cultural properties, and planned and held exhibitions.

Tokyo National Museum <http://www.tnm.jp/?lang=en>

This museum was established in 1872 and has the longest history among museums in Japan. It was established following an exposition held at the Confucian temple named Yushima Seido in Yushima, Tokyo. Named the Imperial Museum in 1889, it was renamed the Tokyo National Museum in 1952.

As Japan's most comprehensive national museum, the Tokyo National Museum collects, preserves, and holds public exhibitions of artworks, archaeological artifacts, and other tangible cultural properties of the East Asian region, with a focus on Japan. It also gathers books on fine arts, stone rubbings, photographs and other materials, makes such materials accessible to researchers, and also conducts associated research, training, and public education programs.

- Hours: 9:30-17:00 (last admission: 16:30)
- Extended hours: 9:30-20:00 (last admission: 19:30; only on Fridays during special exhibition periods from March 28 to December, 2014)
9:30-18:00 (last admission: 17:30; only on Saturdays, Sundays, and national holidays from March 29 to December 7)
During special exhibition periods, the opening hours and closure dates are subject to change.
- Closed: Mondays (if a Monday is a national or other holiday, the museum opens that Monday and closes on the following weekday), New Year period (Dec. 24, 2014-Jan. 1, 2015)
*Some of the facilities may be closed for renovation or improvements of exhibition environment.
- Number of visitors: 1,322,000 (as of FY 2013)
- Collection:

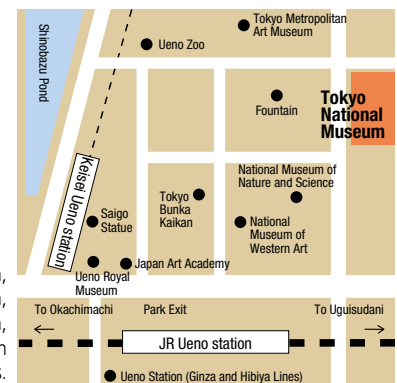
Paintings	11,540 works
Calligraphy	2,177 works
Sculptures	1,251 works
Archaeological objects	28,795 articles
Applied art objects	30,936 works
East Asian art and archaeological objects	18,446 works
Others	25,027 works
Total	118,172 works

 (As of the end of FY 2013)



13-9 Ueno Park, Taito-ku, Tokyo 110-8712
Tel: +81-(0)3-3822-1111

10-min. walk from JR Ueno Station,
10-min. walk from JR Uguisudani Station,
15-min. walk from Keisei Ueno Station,
and 15-min. walk from Ueno Station
on the Ginza and Hibiya Lines.



Kyoto National Museum http://www.kyohaku.go.jp/eng/index_top.html/

The Kyoto National Museum opened in 1897 as the Kyoto Imperial Museum, after a decision was made in 1889 to establish an imperial museum in Kyoto. It was donated to the city to commemorate the marriage of the Crown Prince and renamed the Imperial Gift Museum of Kyoto in 1924. In 1952, the jurisdiction of the museum was returned to the national government and given its current name.

The Kyoto National Museum collects, preserves and exhibits, works of art and historical artifacts from temples and shrines in the Kyoto area, focusing primarily on objects made in the early capital from the Heian to Edo periods. It also conducts research related to its collection, exhibitions and managements. The Conservation Center for Cultural Properties on the museum grounds was established for the restoration, conservation, and replication of National Treasures and Important Cultural Properties.



527 Chaya-cho, Higashiyama Ward, Kyoto City,
Kyoto 605-0931
Tel: +81-(0)75-541-1151

- Notice: *Regular exhibitions are suspended for the time being because of the renovation works on regular exhibition hall. The Museum opened its new wing, the Heisei Chishinkan on September 13, 2014
- Hours: 9:30-17:00 (last admission: 16:30)
- Extended hours: During a special exhibition, 9:30-18:00. Only when it is being held Fridays 9:30-20:00 (last admission: 19:30)
- Closed: Mondays (open if a Monday is a national or other holiday, and closed on Tuesday), New Year period (Dec. 24, 2014-Jan. 1, 2015)
- Number of visitors: 148,000 (As of FY 2013)
- Collection:
- | | |
|---|----------------|
| Paintings..... | 3,991 works |
| Books, manuscripts, and historical documents..... | 2,203 works |
| Sculptures..... | 400 works |
| Archaeological items..... | 1,109 articles |
| Craft works..... | 4,540 works |
| Others..... | 370 works |
| Total..... | 12,613 works |
- (As of the end of FY 2013)

7-min. walk east from Shichijo Station (Keihan Railway)
1-min. walk from "Hakubutsukan Sanjusangendo-mae" bus stop of the 206 or 208 bus that leaves the D2 bus stop in front of Kyoto station (JR or Kintetsu Line)



Nara National Museum http://www.narahaku.go.jp/english/index_e.html

After the decision to establish an imperial museum in Nara in 1889, the Nara Imperial Museum opened in 1895. It adopted its present name of Nara National Museum in 1952.

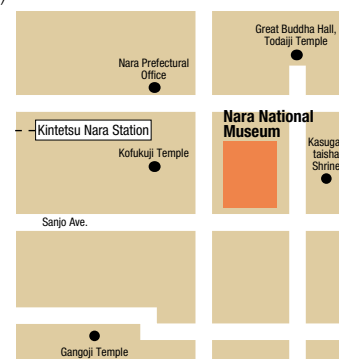
Nara National Museum collects, preserves, maintains, and exhibits cultural properties focusing on Buddhist art, and the museum also researches the cultural properties. It has an attached facility where cultural properties are restored, preserved and managed. In addition to the Exhibition from the Permanent Collection of Buddhist art, the museum holds Special Exhibitions, the Exhibition of Shoso-in Treasures, Feature Exhibition, and other exhibitions.



50 Noborioji-cho, Nara City 630-8213
Tel: +81-(0)742-22-7771

- Hours: 9:30 -17:00
The museum is open late until 19:00 on following days.
- Fridays from the last week in April until the last week in October.
 - Fourth Saturday in January, February 3, March 12, August 5-14 and December 17.
- The museum closes at 18:00 on following days.
- July 19-August 3, August 16-September 15 (except Fridays) and March 1-14 (except March 12)
- The museum is open late until 20:30 from February 8 to 14.
*Last admission is 30 minutes before the closing time.
- Closed: Closed on Mondays
(When Monday falls on a national holiday, the museum remains open on that day and is closed on the following Tuesday. The museum remains open during consecutive holidays and is closed the day after the holidays.)
Closed on January 1
- Number of visitors: 461,000 (As of FY 2013)
- Collection:
- | | |
|--|--------------|
| Paintings | 882 works |
| Writings, manuscripts and historical documents | 466 works |
| Sculptures | 518 works |
| Archaeological works | 961 articles |
| Decorative arts..... | 886 works |
| Others..... | 143 works |
| Total | 3,856 works |
- (As of the end of FY 2013)

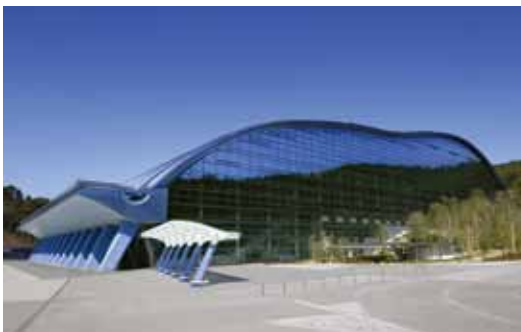
15-min. walk from Kintetsu Nara Station
1-min. walk from "Himuro jinja / Kokuritsu Hakubutsukan" bus stop of the Nara Kotsu City Loop Bus "Shinai junkan Sotomawari"



Kyushu National Museum <http://www.kyuhaku.com/>

In October 2005, the Kyushu National Museum became the first national museum to open in about a century. As the importance of Asia has grown in international society, the museum was established with a new concept of understanding how Japanese culture was formed from the perspective of Asian history, to deepen mutual understanding between Japan and other Asian countries. Since its opening, the Museum has welcomed many people. As a national museum befitting the 21st century, the Kyushu National Museum intends to continue its activities in museum science, education, promotion, and improvement by collecting and exhibiting works of art and historical and archaeological artifacts. It continues as a "Living Museum" open to international and regional society.

Hours:	9:30-17:00 (last admission: 16:30)
Closed:	Mondays (if a Monday is a national holiday, the museum opens that Monday and closes on the following Tuesday), Dec. 24-31
Number of visitors:	893,000 (as of FY 2013)
Collection:	Paintings298 works
(Including works on loan)	Books, manuscripts and historical documents124 works
	Sculptures44 works
	Archeological items141 works
	Craft works778 works
	Others189 works
	Total1,574 works
	(As of the end of FY 2013)



4-7-2 Ishizaka, Dazaifu City, Fukuoka 818-0118
Tel: +81-(0)92-918-2807

By car: [By Kyushu Express Way] Get off the Kyushu Expressway at the Dazaifu Interchange or Chikushino Interchange, head toward Dazaifu Tenmangu via Takao intersection (approx. 20 min.)

[By Fukuoka Urban Expressway] Get off the Fukuoka Urban Expressway at the Mizuki Interchange, head toward Dazaifu Tenmangu via Takao intersection (approx. 20 min.)

By taxi: From JR Futsukaichi Station (approx. 15 min.) or from Fukuoka Airport (approx. 30 min.)

By train: Nishitetsu Train: From Nishitetsu Fukuoka (Tenjin) Station (Nishitetsu Tenjin-Omuta line, 13 min. by limited express or 17 min. by express), change trains to Nishitetsu Dazaifu Line at Futsukaichi Station then get off at Nishitetsu Dazaifu Station (5 min.) and walk (approx. 10 min.)

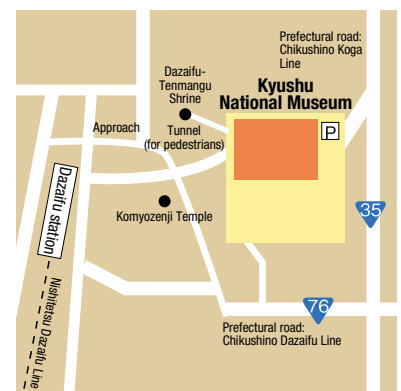
* No extra charge for both limited express and express

JR: From JR Hakata Station, take the JR Kagoshima Chuo Line to Futsukaichi Station (15 min.) then walk (12 min.) or take the bus (5 min.) to Nishitetsu Futsukaichi Station, take the Dazaifu Line from Nishitetsu Futsukaichi Station

By bus: Get on a Nishitetsu bus bound for Dazaifu Station at the Hakata Bus Terminal, get off at Nishitetsu Dazaifu Station bus stop (approx. 42 min.), and walk (approx. 10 min.)

From airport: Take a taxi from Fukuoka Airport (approx. 30 min.). Alternatively, take the subway from Fukuoka-kuko Station and change to the Nishitetsu Line at Fukuoka (Tenjin) Station, proceeding as indicated above for the Nishitetsu Line.

Get on a Nishitetsu bus bound for Dazaifu at the Fukuoka Airport International Terminal and get off at Nishitetsu Dazaifu Station bus stop (approx. 21 min.), and walk (approx. 10 min.)



National Research Institute for Cultural Properties, Tokyo

http://www.tobunken.go.jp/index_e.html

The Institute is engaged in surveys and research primarily on tangible and intangible cultural properties, ranging from basic surveys to research utilizing methods based on advanced science and technologies. While publishing and utilizing the results of such research, it serves as a hub for Japan's international cooperation in preservation and restoration of cultural properties.

13-43 Ueno Park, Taito-ku, Tokyo 110-8713
Tel: +81-(0)3-3823-2241



Scene from the studies at the National Gallery of Armenia

10-min. walk from JR Uguisudani Station (JR Lines);
15-min. walk from JR Ueno Station (Ginza and Hibiya Lines);
15-min. walk from Nezu Station (Chiyoda Line);
20-min. walk from Keisei-Ueno Station (Keisei Line)



Nara National Research Institute for Cultural Properties

<http://www.nabunken.go.jp/english/index-e.html>

The Institute is engaged in comprehensive studies on valuable cultural properties. It conducts surveys and research on individual cultural properties such as architectural structures and historical documents, including archaeological investigations at the Nara and the Asuka-Fujiwara Palace Sites, as well as research, exhibitions, and activities for raising public awareness regarding the preservation of Asuka.

297-1 Saki-cho, Nara City, Nara 630-8577
Tel. +81-(0)742-30-6733



Scene from an excavation of Amakashi-no-oka Toroku Site

10-min. walk from Yamato-Saidaiji Station (Kintetsu Line)



International Research Centre for Intangible Cultural Heritage in the Asia-Pacific Region <http://www.irci.jp/>

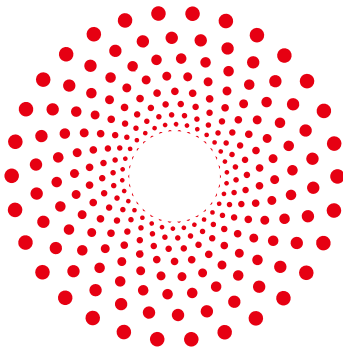
The centre is an international research institution (UNESCO Category 2 Centre) established based on the agreement between UNESCO and the government of Japan as a hub for promoting the safeguarding intangible cultural heritage (ICH) in the Asia-Pacific region. Its mission includes the enhancement of the safeguarding of ICH through instigating and facilitating researches in cooperation with various researchers and institutions.

Sakai City Museum, 2 Cho, Mozusekiun-cho, Sakai-ku, Sakai City, Osaka, 590-0802
Tel: +81-(0)72-275-8050



6-min. walk from Mozu Station (JR Hanwa Line), 4-min. walk from Sakai-shi Hakubutsukan-mae bus stop (Nankai Bus)





Agency for Cultural Affairs' Actions After the Great East Japan Earthquake

1 Supporting Reconstruction Through Art and Culture

1. Damage of cultural facilities and restoration efforts

The Agency for Cultural Affairs has been informed that the Great East Japan Earthquake reportedly caused 278 public cultural facilities to suffer from ceiling falls or breakage, breakage or destruction of lighting apparatuses and cracks in walls and floors.

Through a subsidy for the restoration of disaster-affected

public social education facilities, the Agency for Cultural Affairs has provided the affected public cultural facilities with governmental subsidies for restoration. In FY 2014, the Agency remains focused on restoration of public cultural facilities that should serve as hubs for culture and art in the affected areas.

2. Restoration efforts through art and culture

(1) Program for sending artists to schools and evacuation centers (Dispatch Program)

Since FY 2011, the Agency for Cultural Affairs undertook a program for sending artists to schools and evacuation centers in affected areas. This program continues in FY 2014, pursuing an environment for children in the affected areas to grow up healthily through contact with art and culture.

(2) Arts and Culture Consortium for Reconstruction

In May 2012, the Arts and Culture Consortium for Reconstruction was established with the aim of facilitating cross-disciplinary cooperation among administrative agencies, artists, art organizations, businesses, foundations and many other organizations and individuals in an effort to support the reconstruction of affected areas through art and culture. The Consortium is co-organized by the Association of Public Theaters

and Halls in Japan and the Japan Council of Performers' Organizations. The Consortium undertakes survey research, gathers information, and develops personal and organizational networks to promote reconstruction through the arts and culture.

(3) Regional initiative for cultural and artistic creation and dissemination

One objective of the regional initiative for cultural and artistic creation and dissemination is spiritual renewal through culture and art. The Agency for Cultural Affairs supports cultural and artistic endeavors of local public organizations in affected areas, and provision of opportunities to appreciate culture and art.

By staying updated on conditions in the affected areas, the Agency for Cultural Affairs will stay focused on the abovementioned activities aimed at helping effective reconstruction.

(1) Damage Caused to Cultural Properties

The Great East Japan Earthquake on March 11, 2011 damaged numerous cultural properties. 744 cultural properties, including nationally designated ones, were reported as damaged. Damaged cultural properties include almost all types of tangible and intangible cultural properties.

Since immediately after the earthquake, the Agency for Cultural Affairs has taken actions, through prefectural governments. For example, the ACA gave necessary policies to facilitate restoration and reconstruction, such as a moratorium on legal obligations during an emergency, flexible application of excavation and research of buried cultural properties in the context of the reconstruction project, and actions taken in response to the emergency crisis level on cultural properties and buildings.

In cooperation with relevant local municipalities, the ACA sent Senior Cultural Property Specialists when necessary in an effort to remain updated on the status of damage. Since the damaged properties were too numerous and spread across a wide area, the ACA needed to ask related organizations for urgent cooperation in field research and preservation, and the system for mobilizing numerous/multiple specialists needed to be organized.

(2) The Cultural Property Rescue Program

Where fine arts and crafts, tangible folklore cultural assets, and other movable cultural properties and works of art are concerned, the Agency for Cultural Affairs launched the Rescue Program for Cultural Properties Damaged in the Great East Japan Earthquake (the Cultural Property Rescue Program) at an early stage, and set up the secretariat of the Rescue Committee for Disaster-Affected Cultural Properties (the Rescue Committee) at the National Research Institute for Cultural Properties, Tokyo to urgently preserve damaged cultural properties and to prevent the destruction and ultimate loss of important cultural properties incidental to the demolition of damaged buildings.

Having largely achieved the expected aims of emergency measures and temporary evacuation of cultural properties in cooperation with the parties concerned including the Rescue Committee and the Boards of Education in the four prefectures of Iwate, Miyagi, Fukushima and Ibaraki that requested assistance from the Agency for Cultural Affairs, the Cultural Property Rescue Program was ended as of March 31, 2013. As of FY2012, cultural properties will undergo full-scale repairs before returning to their owners under the Program to Revitalize Disaster-Affected Museums, which has been newly established to assist

with repairs of museum materials damaged in the disaster, to guarantee places for storage, and to assist with other reconstruction projects.

(3) Dispatch Conservators for Historic Monuments

Where buildings are concerned, ACA past support structures have provided technical support aimed at recovery and to carry out emergency measures according to requests from owners etc., as well as to survey the damage situation. Operations for Retrieval and Recovery from the Great East Japan Earthquake (Dispatch Conservators for Historic Monuments) was set up in cooperation with the Architectural Institute of Japan, the Japan Institute of Architects and other related organizations to provide continuous support.

So far, 603 inspectors have been dispatched to 217 municipalities in 11 prefectures to survey approximately

Number of nationally designated cultural properties damaged by the Great East Japan Earthquake

Total: 744

Since 10 of these properties have received multiple designations such as “historic site and place of scenic beauty,” the above figure does not correspond with the total number of cultural properties based on the type of designation.

Prefecture	National Treasures	Important Cultural Properties	Special Historic Sites	Historic Sites	Special Places Of Scenic Beauty	Places of Scenic Beauty	Natural Monuments	Important Preservation Districts for Groups of Traditional Buildings	Important Tangible Folk Cultural Properties	Important Intangible Folk Cultural Properties	Important Cultural Landscapes	Registered Cultural Properties		Total	
												Monuments	Tangible Folk Cultural Properties		
Aomori	1			2		1	1					5		10	
Iwate	14	2	1	8	1	3		1				38	1	69	
Miyagi	3	16	5	1	16	1	2	5		2		39		90	
Akita	2			1				1				7		11	
Yamagata		9										11		20	
Fukushima	1	13	6		18		3	3	1	1		31		77	
Ibaraki	17	4	1	9		1		1				151		184	
Tochigi		13		10						1		62	2	88	
Gunma		5	1	8								47		61	
Saitama		6	1	1				1				16		25	
Chiba		9	1	6		1	4	1				16		38	
Tokyo		19	1	3	6	3	3		2			12		49	
Kanagawa		7		1		1			1			2		12	
Niigata		1		1		1								3	
Yamanashi	1	5	1	1			1					1		10	
Nagano				1										1	
Shizuoka				1		1	2							4	
Mie		1												1	
Kochi										1				1	
Total	5	138	22	6	90	5	17	16	6	4	3	1	438	2	754

4,500 buildings. To date, 603 inspectors have been dispatched to 217 municipalities in 11 prefectures to survey approximately 4,500 buildings. In addition, the Agency for Cultural Affairs conducted follow-up research to validate the initial response after the Great East Japan Earthquake, and dispatched technical assistance experts to formulate a restoration policy.

(4) Project to Support Excavation of Buried Cultural Properties in the Disaster Areas

Where buried cultural properties are concerned, with the cooperation of local governments, experts in buried cultural properties have been dispatched to the disaster areas to handle excavation surveys of buried cultural properties before full-scale reconstruction work in the disaster areas is carried out in a desirable manner. In FY2012, 32 experts were dispatched to Iwate, Miyagi and Fukushima Prefectures, with the number of experts to coastal cities and towns increasing to 70 from FY2013, 62 in the first half of FY2014. The Agency for Cultural Affairs will continue to dispatch experts to support the disaster areas to ensure the recovery activities do not interfere with the protection of buried cultural properties.

In addition, where excavation surveys of buried cultural properties are required at the time of reconstruction, the Agency for Cultural Affairs strives to alleviate the financial burden on the municipalities affected by the disaster by including such surveys among the core projects eligible for the Great East Japan Earthquake Reconstruction Grant and introducing the latest technologies.

(5) Proposal by the Reconstruction Design Council in Response to the Great East Japan Earthquake

A recommendation from the Reconstruction Design Council titled "Towards Reconstruction: Hope Beyond the Disaster" states that, "In order to revive communities which have suffered setbacks due to damage from the earthquake disaster and the evacuation of residents, among other factors, it is necessary to advance the repair and restoration of the cultural properties. Furthermore, assistance will be sought for the restoration, preservation, and succession of traditional events and dialects. In this way it is important to maintain the community identity by valuing the history and culture of the communities and passing on the cultural heritage." The protection of cultural properties is regarded as essential for the restoration of affected areas. The Agency for Cultural Affairs will continue to support this restoration and reconstruction.



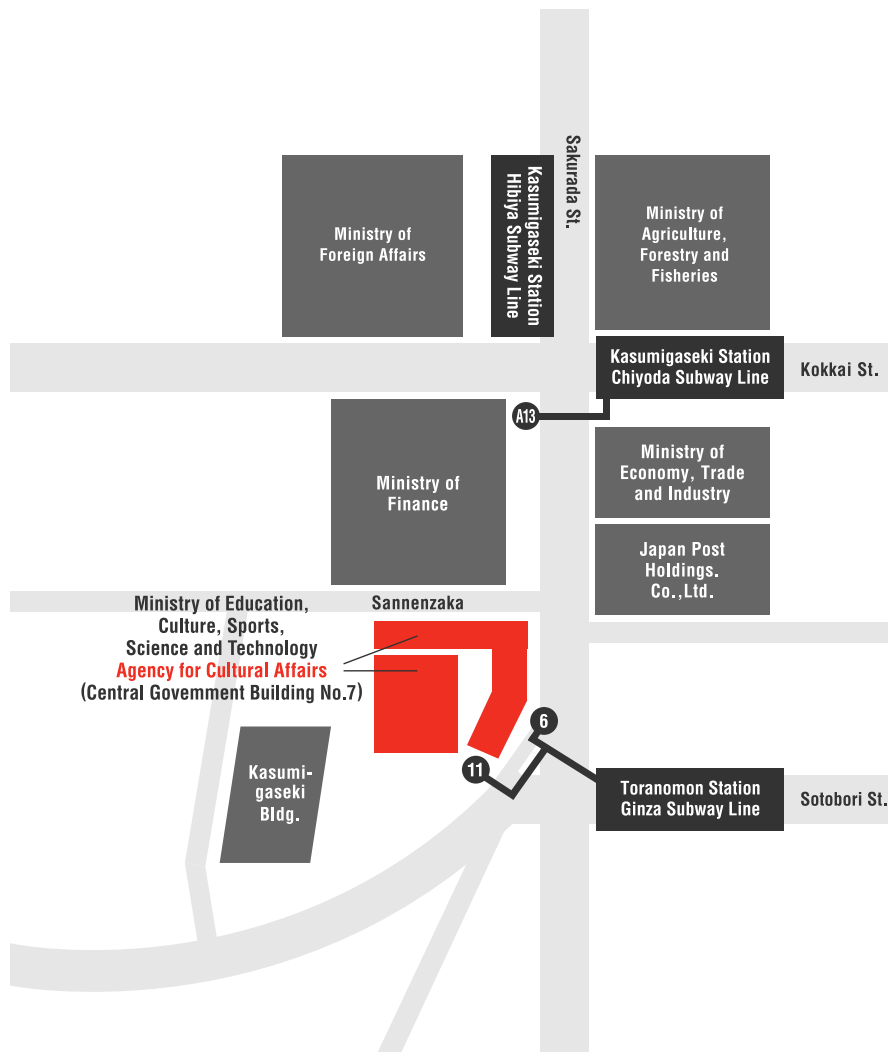
Makeshift warehouse built by the Program to Revitalize Disaster-Affected Museums (Yamada Town, Iwate Pref.)



Dispatch Conservators for Historic Monuments



Project to Support Excavation of Buried Cultural Properties in the Disaster Areas



Directions

2-min. walk from Toranomon Station, Exit 6 or 11 (Ginza Line)

5-min. walk from Kasumigaseki Station, Exit A13 (Chiyoda, Hibiya and Marunouchi Lines)

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Agency for Cultural Affairs

3-2-2 Kasumigaseki, Chiyoda Ward, Tokyo 100-8959

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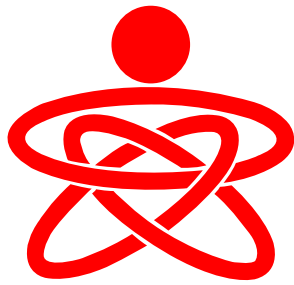
<http://www.bunka.go.jp/english/index.html>



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Descriptions of this paper are based on information as of April 1, 2014.

Note: All Japanese names in this pamphlet are written in the Japanese order, family name first.
 Note: In all Japanese government reports, the Japanese Fiscal Year (FY) begins on April 1 and ends on March 31 of the next year. For example, FY 2014 runs from April 1 of 2014 to March 31 of 2015.



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Agency for Cultural Affairs,
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