



Policy of Cultural Affairs in Japan

Fiscal 2017



● Foreword

● Logo of the Agency for Cultural Affairs

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Aiming for a Bright, Revitalized “New” Agency for Cultural Affairs

MIYATA Ryohei

Commissioner for Cultural Affairs



More than a year has passed since I took office as Commissioner for Cultural Affairs. During this time, a variety of projects has taken me to all corners of the country, which has given me a renewed sense of admiration for Japanese culture, and an understanding of the great efforts expended by the technical experts, volunteers, and other personnel involved in supporting that culture.

However, the appeal of Japan’s cultural heritage, which can be found throughout the country, has still not been fully understood or harnessed. Likewise, the dedicated efforts of those involved are not sufficiently acknowledged. From now on, I would like to raise the profile of these places and actively promote what they have to offer. Also, I would like to see Agency for Cultural Affairs staff go out to these localities and extend their network in order to absorb information on the wonderful culture to be found in every part of the land. In this way, it is my hope that each member of staff will harness their new awareness to disseminate the appeal of Japanese culture through a variety of channels.

In June this year, the Basic Law for the Promotion of Culture and the Arts was revised for the first time in the 16 years since the law was enacted in 2001. This revision extends the scope of cultural administration and reinforces its functions in anticipation of the 2020 Tokyo Olympic and Paralympic Games and the relocation of the Agency for Cultural Affairs to Kyoto. For example, new provisions have been added in respect of organic collaboration with tourism and town planning, and the promotion of food culture. Through these activities, we will promote comprehensive and effective policy development, harnessing cultural programs and cultural assets to promote tourism, regenerate regional areas, and revitalize the economy. The effective circulation of culture, tourism, and the economy will enrich and energize each and every one of us, and ultimately society as a whole. All citizens can enjoy the blessing of culture. This is the kind of environment that I would like the “New” Agency for Cultural Affairs to create.

宮田亮平

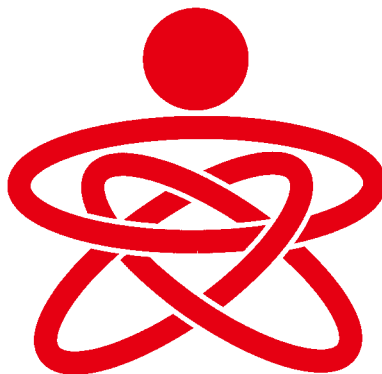
Logo of the Agency for Cultural Affairs

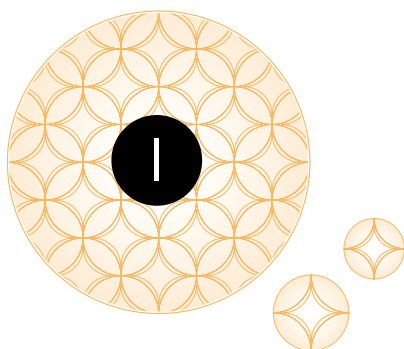
In December 2002, the logo for the Agency for Cultural Affairs was designed with the aims of making use of an easily comprehensive and familiar image, promoting appreciation for the importance of culture and for cultural policies, and to broaden the impression of Japan's cultural policies both in Japan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

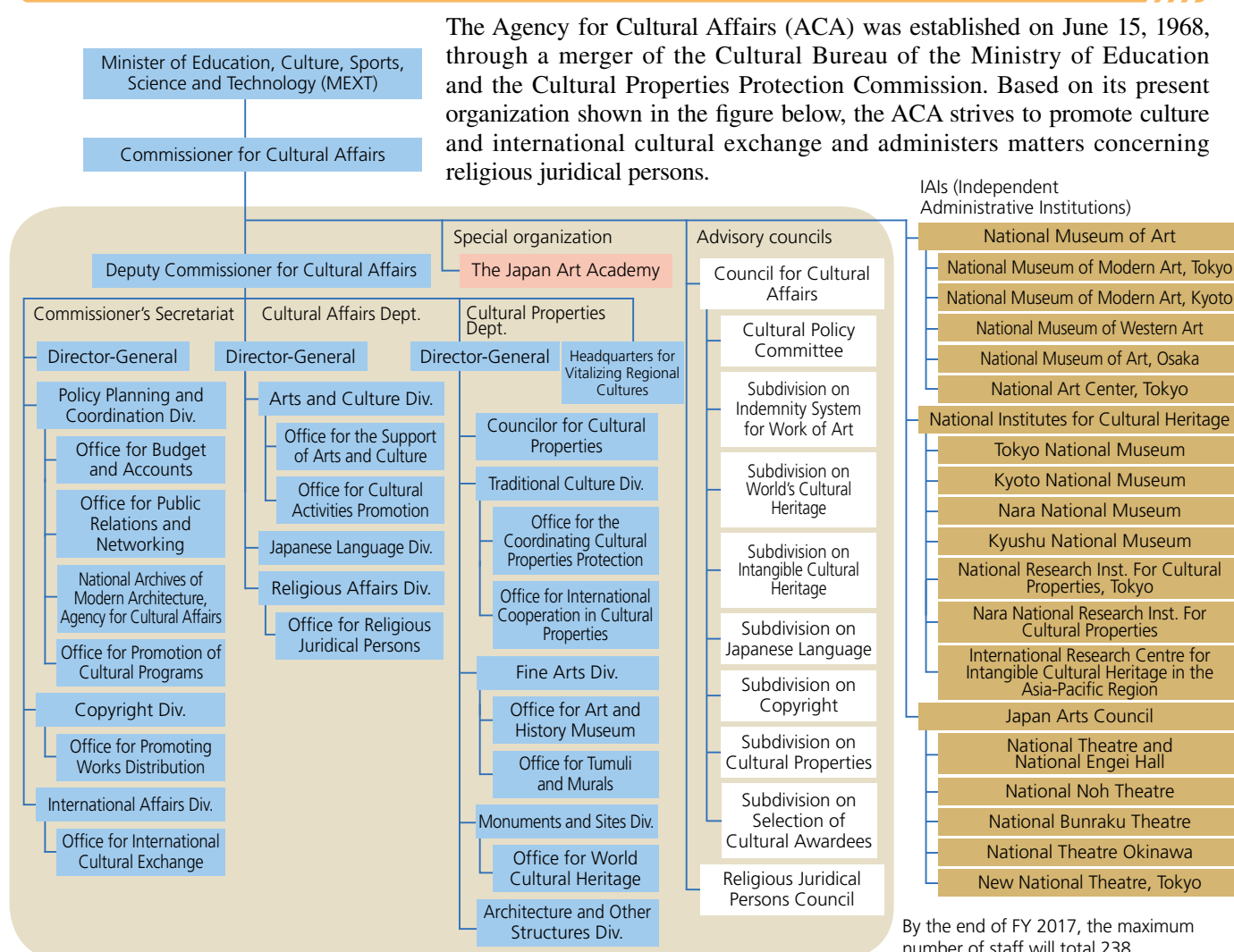




Foundations for Cultural Administration

1 The Organization of the Agency for Cultural Affairs

1. Organization of the Agency for Cultural Affairs (as of April, 2017)



2. About the Relocation of the Agency for Cultural Affairs and Functional Enhancement

(1) Relocation of the Agency for Cultural Affairs and functional enhancement

Headquarters for Overcoming Population Decline and Vitalizing Local Economy in Japan determined the Basic

Policy on the Transfer of Governmental Organizations to Regional Areas in March 2016, having discussed the relocation of government organizations from the viewpoint of the correction of centralized functions in

Tokyo, while taking into account proposals made by the various prefectures.

The policy states that the Agency for Cultural Affairs will be relocated to Kyoto within the next several years, on the presumption that its functions such as diplomatic activities, dealing with Diet debates, and policy planning (including coordination with other ministries) are maintained. It is also decided that as well as relocating, the Agency will enhance its capabilities to meet new policy needs such as regional revitalization and to utilize cultural properties.

In this context, the Council for Relocation of the Agency for Cultural Affairs was established with the related ministries and agencies, Kyoto Prefecture, and Kyoto City

invited as members in April 2016. The council entered into concrete discussions and sent about 30 employees of the agency to Kyoto in July to perform a demonstration experiment using ICT, including a state-of-the-art television conference system. The council meeting in August of the same year determined the basic principle and summarized the details of the processes. In December of the same year, the council meeting determined the details of Headquarters for Vitalizing Regional Cultures to be established in April 2017, and the potential sites for full-scale relocation.

The discussion on the functional enhancement and drastic organizational reform of the Agency for Cultural Affairs, will be continued taking the decisions by the councils into consideration.

About Headquarters for Vitalizing Regional Cultures

The Agency for Cultural Affairs established the Headquarters for Vitalizing Regional Cultures under cooperation with local governments and communities including Kyoto Prefecture, Kyoto City, the Kyoto Chamber of Commerce and Industry, the Union of Kansai Governments, and the Kansai Economic Federation as an early part of the relocation in April 2017. The headquarters will engage in clerical work and projects in response to new policy needs that the agency is expected to satisfy while effectively using the knowledge and expertise of the local organizations and communities. To be specific, the headquarters will 1) carry out surveys and research on culture-related policies and international cultural exchange, 2) stimulate and regenerate the local community and the economy, and develop human resources by using wide-ranging regional cultural and artistic resources, and 3) promote wide area cultural tourism and town development using cultural properties, and develop the related models. Through these efforts, they will verify the benefits and issues in culture-related policies throughout the country.



Scene from the unveiling ceremony



Speech by the Commissioner for Cultural Affairs at the Open Ceremony



1. Revisions of the Basic Act on the Promotion of Culture and the Arts

1. Background to the revisions

The Basic Act on the Promotion of Culture and the Arts was revised and renamed to the Basic Act on Culture and the Arts in June 2016.

It has been 16 years since the Basic Act on the Promotion of Culture and the Arts was enacted in 2001, and in the meanwhile, social changes including declining birthrates, an aging society and globalization have proceeded rapidly. The upcoming 2020 Tokyo Olympics and Paralympic Games, which is regarded as both a sports and cultural festival, is a significant opportunity for Japan to disseminate its culture and the arts to the international community.

As such, the Basic Act on the Promotion of Culture and the Arts was revised to create new values of culture and the arts through tourism and town development, with a vision for a Nation that emphasizes on culture and the arts.

2. Summary of the revisions

The Basic Act on Culture and the Arts aims to promote the independent activities of people who carry out activities related to culture and the arts. The act is designed to comprehensively and systematically promote policies related to culture and the arts, through which contributing to realizing a vigorous economy and a well-being society.

The revisions further extend the scope of application of fields promoting policies related to culture and the arts to include: tourism, town development, international exchange, social welfare, education and industry. The revisions also stress the importance of linking various new values created through culture and the arts to further their succession, development and creation.

New articles have been added which stipulate the role of culture and arts organizations, in addition to promoting collaboration and cooperation among the central government, independent administrative agencies, culture and arts organizations and private businesses.

The revisions were made in articles for the basic measures related to culture and the arts, by adding Japanese Kumi Odori dance as an example of Japanese traditional art, and promotion of food culture. The new act also stipulates supports for art festivals, and creative activities by senior citizens and people with disabilities.

The Japanese government is to formulate the Basic Plan for the Promotion of Culture and the Arts to comprehensively and systematically promote their policies

related to culture and the arts, instead of the Basic Policy on the Promotion of Culture and the Arts. Moreover, the newly revised act also calls on the establishment of the Council for Promotion of Culture and the Arts which is comprised of officials of MEXT, the Cabinet Office, Ministry of Internal Affairs, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Ministry of Health, Labor and Welfare, Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries, Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry and the Ministry of Land, Infrastructure, Transport and Tourism.

A supplementary provision to the revised act defines that, in order to promote their policies related to culture and the arts, the government shall deliver the expansion of functions of the Agency for Cultural Affairs, including its institutional design, and implement necessary measures based on those results.

Based on the purpose of the revisions, the government is expected to work to promote measures in a variety of fields related to culture and the arts including tourism, town development, international exchange, social welfare, education and industry. Also, further collaboration among administrative institutions, cultural and arts organizations, private businesses, schools and communities is needed to promote culture and the arts policies further.

3. Consultation on a Basic Plan on Culture and Arts

In June 2017, after the enactment of the Basic Act on Culture and the Arts, the Minister of Education, Culture, Sport, Science and Technology has consulted to the Council for Cultural Affairs on a Basic Plan for the Promotion of Culture and the Arts. The Council is expected to deliberate issues broadly, with planning to return a recommendation to the Minister by the end of March 2018.

Outline of the Basic Act on Culture and the Arts

Underlines are those points that were revised.

Objectives of the revisions

1. Extend application of the Basic Act on the Promotion of Culture and the Arts to include various other relevant fields including tourism, town development, international exchange, social welfare, education and industry.
2. Utilize the various values created by culture and the arts to succeed, develop and create new culture and the arts.

Chapter 1 General Provisions (Article 1 to 6)

Article 1 (Objectives)

Realization of enriched life for citizens and energetic society

Article 2 (Fundamental Principles)

- Respect of the autonomy of persons who conduct cultural and artistic activities
- Building environments for appreciation of, participation in, and creation of culture and the arts
- Development of culture and the arts both here and overseas
- Protection and development of diverse culture and the arts
- Development of characteristic culture and the arts in region
- Promotion of international exchange and contribution
- Mutual cooperation for culture and the arts in education
- Reflection of wide array of public opinions
- Utilization of various values generated by culture and the arts to further succession, development, and creation of culture and the arts
- Cooperation in such relating policies as tourism, town development, international exchange, social welfare, education and industry

Article 3 and 4 (Responsibilities of the national and local governments)

Article 5 (Public awareness and understandings)

Article 5-2 (Roles of culture and arts organizations)

Article 5-3 (Mutual cooperation and collaboration among actors)

Article 6 (Legislative, financial, and taxation measures)

Chapter 2 Basic Plan (Article 7 and 7-2)

- The government shall formulate a Basic Plan to promote comprehensive and designed policies concerning on culture and the arts.
- Local governments are expected to formulate basic plans in consideration of local circumstances (non-mandatory).

Chapter 3 Basic Measures (Article 8 to 35)

- Promotion of every genre of culture and the arts
 - Support for preservation of materials, succession of knowledge and skills, arranging arts festivals, and promoting food culture
 - Adding Kumi Odori dance in examples of traditional performing arts
 - Promotion of culture and the arts in communities, and community development through culture and the arts
 - Promotion of international cultural exchange
 - Support for holding arts festivals and multilingual offerings, cooperation for overseas copyrights systems, and dispatch of personnel to international institutions
 - Training and acquisition of artists and human resources
 - Support for fostering such human resources as planners, producers, engineers, promoting distribution of works, and developing environment for creative activities
 - Enhancement for Japanese language education
 - Protection and the use and distribution of copyrights
 - Development of environment for appropriate distribution of copyrighted works, promotion of anti-piracy
 - Enrichment of cultural and arts activities by senior people and people with disabilities
 - Support for creative activities and performances
 - Research for promotion of culture and the arts
 - Activation of private supports
 - Support for culture and arts activities conducted by culture and arts entities
- etc

Chapter 4 development of environment for promoting culture and the arts (Article 36 and 37)

- In order to promote policies related to culture and the arts comprehensively and systematically, the government shall establish the Council for the Promotion of Culture and Arts, where concerned ministries coordinate each other.

The Basic Plan for the Promotion of Culture and the Arts based on the revised act is now under discussion. The next

chapter presents the Basic Policy for the Promotion of Culture and the Arts based on the former basic act.

2. Basic Policy on the Promotion of Culture and the Arts (4th 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), the Second Basic Policy (approved by the Cabinet in February, 2007) and the Third Basic Policy (approved by

the Cabinet on February 8, 2011).

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

At the General Assembly of the Council for Cultural Affairs held on April 16, 2015, a report on “The (4th) Basic Policy on the Promotion of Culture and the Arts” was submitted. On May 22, 2015, the 4th Basic Policy (for the roughly five-year period from FY 2015 to 2020) based on that report was approved at a Cabinet meeting.

Overview of the 4th Basic Policy is as below.

Basic Policy on the Promotion of Culture and the Arts

- Creating the future with cultural and artistic resources -

4th Basic Policy outline

Unofficial and Provisional Translation

<Revised points>

- The period: about six years (FY2015 to FY2020)
- Make clear cultural policies that have taken in to account the changes of the situation after the 3rd Basic Policy development (Feb 2011) (Regional revitalization, Tokyo 2020 Games, the Great East Japan Earthquake, etc.)
- Make clear the form of our country aims *Nation Based on Culture and the Arts*

[What is Nation Based on Culture and the Arts?]

- ◎ Providing opportunities for **all people** to participate in creative activities and experience appreciation of culture and arts
- ◎ Nationwide **Cultural Programs** triggered by the Tokyo 2020 Games
- ◎ Let the world know the reconstruction of the affected areas **along with the charm of the regional culture and arts**
- ◎ **Create more jobs and industries** that relate to culture and the arts

- Present targets and performance indicators to realize *Nation Based on Culture and the Arts*

[Targets and performance indicators]

The percentage of people citing Culture and Arts as the pride of Japan (Jan 2014, 50.5% → 2020, **about 60%**)
The percentage of people satisfied with their local cultural environments (Nov 2009, 52.1% → 2020, **about 60%**)
The percentage of people who donate (Nov 2009, 9.1% → 2020, **about 20%**)
The percentage of people who are in art appreciation activities (Nov 2009, 62.8% → 2020, **about 80%**)
The percentage of people who are in cultural and artistic activities (Nov 2009, 23.7% → 2020, **about 40%**)
Foreign travelers (2014, 13.414million people → 2020, **20 million** people)

1. Nationwide promotion of culture and the arts

- ◎ Regional revitalization: Strategically using culture and the arts, landscape etc. as regional resources to **kick start Regional revitalization**
- ◎ 2020 Tokyo Games: **Organizing Cultural Programs** nationwide for many people
→ After the 2016 Rio Games, internationally enhance the Olympic Movement, building momentum
- ◎ Reconstruction from the Great East Japan Earthquake: **Create a New Tohoku** that can be a role model to the world with its cultural and artistic charm
- ◎ Classifying public support for culture and the arts as a strategic investment, **emphasizing support for culture and the arts promotion**

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

The Five priority strategies for the Promotion of Culture and the Arts.

Priority Strategy 1: Effective support for cultural and artistic activities

- ◎ Conducting focused support towards creative activity that can be a driving force to improve the standard of art.
Support the creation of world-class culture and art that can represent Japan
- ◎ **Variety of artistic exchanges between Japan and overseas** etc., elaborate and strategic promotion of creative activities while taking in to consideration the characteristics of each field
- ◎ Planning of cultural policy by **various subjects of the region**
- ◎ Support efforts to accept regional and international artists

- ◎ Enhance and strengthen the national network of the **Cultural and Artistic Creative City**. Cooperation between tourism and industrial development
- ◎ **A Japanese Arts Council**
- ◎ Promotion of artistic activities for people with disabilities
- ◎ Promotion of *Culture of Life*, culture related to food, clothing and shelter
- ◎ **Dissemination of information** such as national performances and cultural and artistic events
- ◎ **Cooperation request for funds** related to the 2020 Tokyo Games, promotion of activities by private companies

Priority Strategy 2: Enhancement of human resources that create and support culture and the arts, as well as enhancement of promotional measures for culture and the arts aimed at children and young people

- ◎ Development of **Imagination** and **Creativity** of children and young people
- ◎ Enhancement of arts education in **school**
- ◎ Development and utilization of professional human resources to support the management of cultural and artistic activities and facilities, as part of **increasing the number of jobs**
- ◎ Promoting the understanding of the Designated Manager System
- ◎ Support for traditional techniques and skills to support the traditional culture

Priority Strategy 3: Ensuring the inheriting of culture and the arts by the next generation, used towards regional development and others

- ◎ Conserving and passing down cultural property
- ◎ Regional development and tourism promotion **by the active use of cultural property**
- ◎ The creation of **the Japan Heritage** certification mechanism
- ◎ Overall preservation and use of cultural properties of regions, using basic historical and cultural concepts
- ◎ Promoting recommendations and registration to **the World Cultural Heritage and Intangible Cultural Heritage of UNESCO**
- ◎ Study of the preservation and use of **Underwater Cultural Heritage**

Priority Strategy 4: Promotion of national and international cultural diversity and mutual understanding

- ◎ Overseas expansion of Japanese art works, artists and people of culture
- ◎ Enhancement of international art events
- ◎ Enhancement of activities and contents of cultural exchange at cultural institutions and universities
- ◎ Studying the promotion of **Digital Archiving** (of

movies, performance art, anime, manga, games, design, photography, architecture, cultural heritage, etc.) and cross-sect development, widely advertising the media art of Japan abroad

- ◎ Promotion of **centers for cultural creation and international dissemination throughout Japan**
- ◎ Using cultural facilities as a **Unique Venue** (* 1), to attract and hold MICE (* 2)
 - (* 1) Unique Venue: A venue which is a historic building, a cultural facility or a public space that is possible to produce a uniqueness or regional characteristics, and is also possible to hold meetings and receptions.
 - (* 2) MICE: Meeting, Incentive, Convention, and Exhibition/Event of companies and groups.
- ◎ Promotion of **international cooperation**, using advanced knowledge, technology and the experience of Japan in the cultural **heritage protection** field
- ◎ Promotion of **Culture City of East Asia** programs, such as **exchanges of young artists** in East Asia
- ◎ The promotion of Japanese language education for foreigners

Priority Strategy 5: Establishing a system for the Promotion of Culture and the Arts

- ◎ Enhancement of the functions of **nationally owned museums and theaters**
- ◎ Promotion of initiatives based on the Basic Policy on maintenance and management of 'a space as a symbol of ethnic coexistence' in order to **promote the reconstruction of Ainu culture**
- ◎ **Collection of basic data** and **researches** that contribute to the formation of cultural policies
- ◎ **Development of a copyright system** that corresponds to our digital network society

3. The Basic Measures for Promotion of Culture and the Arts

Defining the specific measures for each of the following matters, based on the basic philosophy of culture and arts promotion as stated in the Basic Act on the Promotion of Culture and the Arts

- 1: Promotion in each area of culture and the arts
- 2: Promotion of culture and the arts in local areas
- 3: Promotion of international exchange
- 4: Cultivating and securing artists
- 5: Understanding the Japanese language correctly
- 6: Dissemination and enhancement of Japanese language education
- 7: Protection and use of copyrights
- 8: Enhancement of the cultural and artistic activities for the people
- 9: Enhancement of culture and arts centers
- 10: Development of other infrastructures

3 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

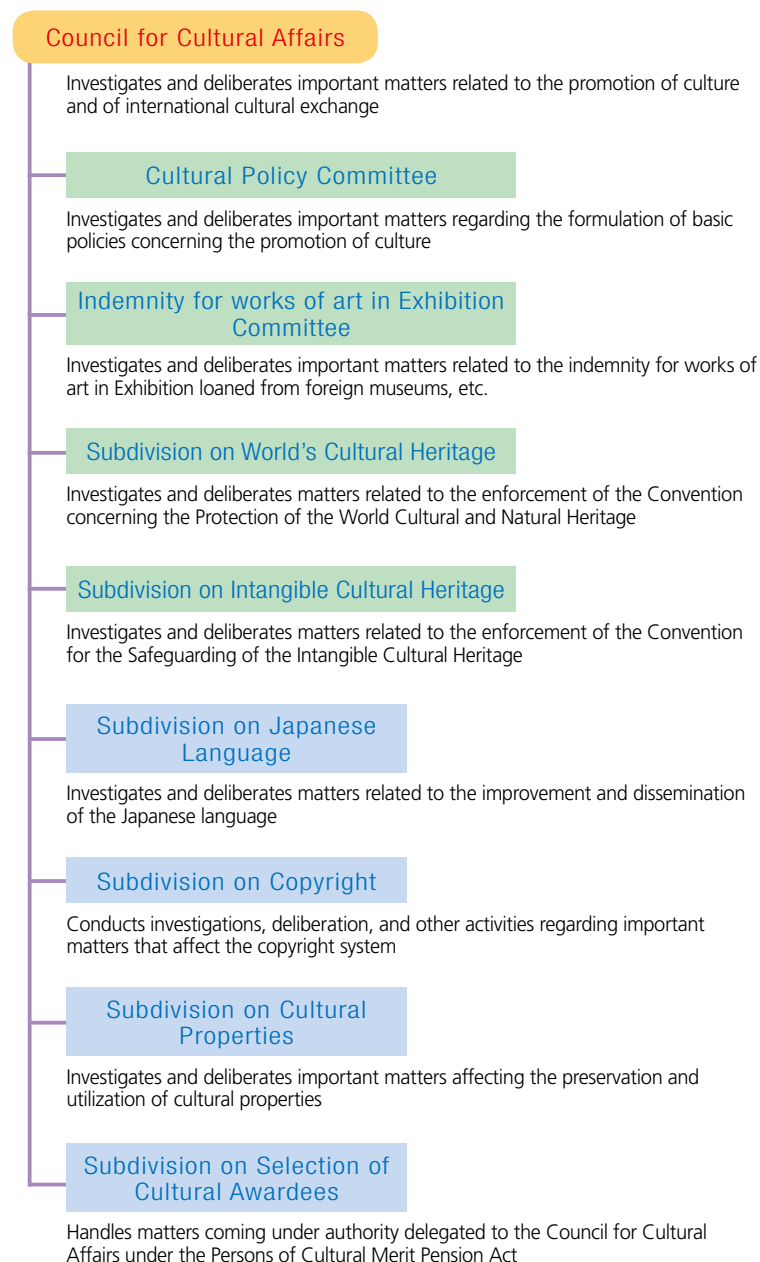
employs diverse perspectives to investigate and deliberate important matters related to the promotion of culture and of international cultural exchange and so on.

Main reports submitted

- "Guidelines for Honorific Expressions" (Feb. 2007)
- "Revised Joyo kanji-hyo" (Jun. 2010)
- "The (4th) Basic Policy on the Promotion of Culture and Arts" (Apr. 2015)
- "Cultural Policy for Accelerating the Realization of the Nation Based on Culture and the Arts" (Nov. 2016) (see page 17)

Organization of the Council for Cultural Affairs

(As of April 6, 2017)



4

Brief Overview of the Budget for the Agency for Cultural Affairs for FY 2017



1. Establishment of Proud “Nation Based on Culture and the Arts”

Summary

(Unit: million yen)

Category	Initial Budget in FY 2016	Budget in FY 2017	Growth compared with the previous year		Note
			Difference	Growth rate	
ACA	103,965	104,272	307	0.3%	(supplementary budget for FY 2016) 8,585

Note: ACA put a budget 904 million yen for restoring the national cultural properties in the Special Account for Reconstruction from the Great East Japan Earthquake (1,134 million for FY 2016).

Expenditures

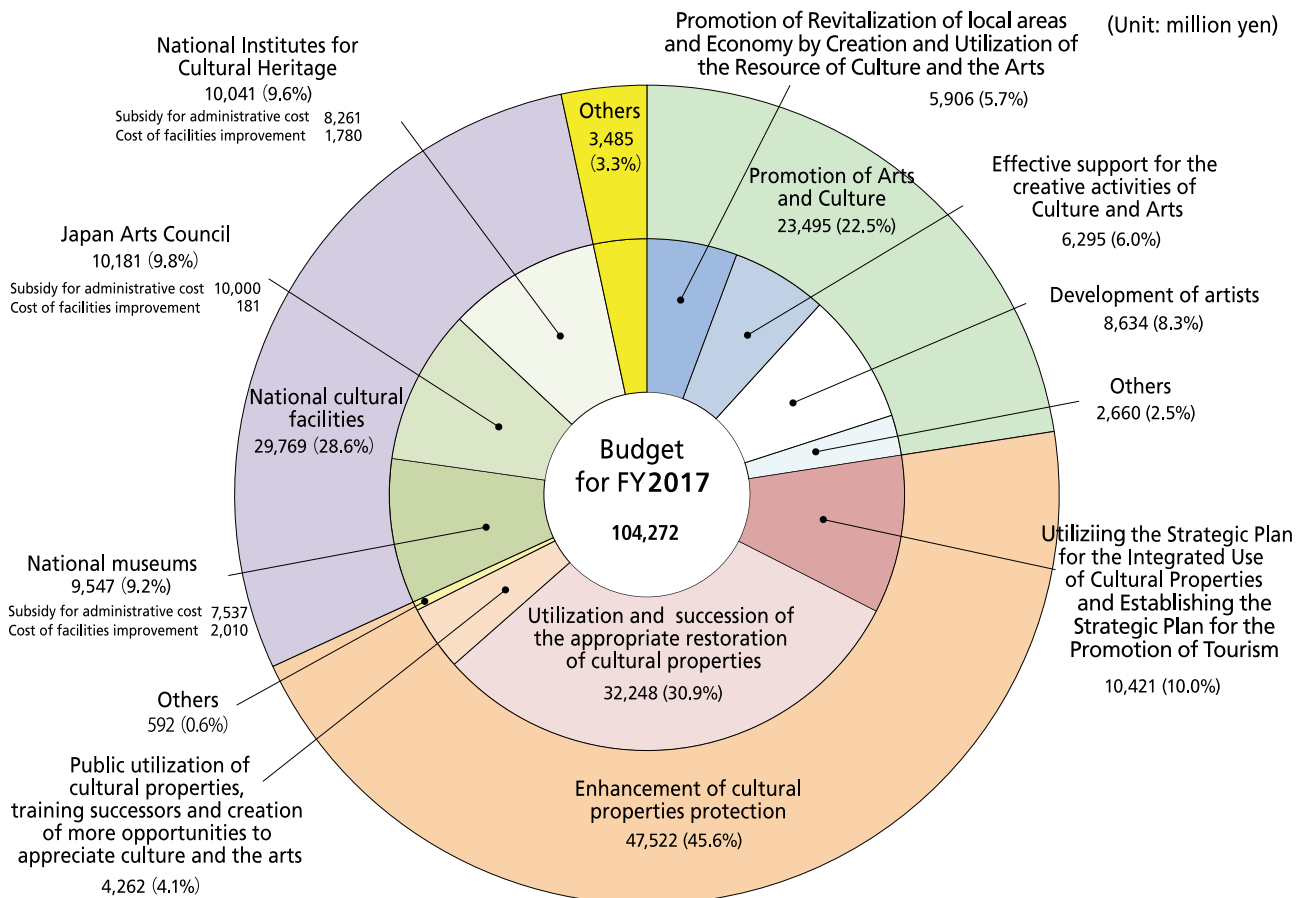
(Unit: million yen)

Key Project	FY 2016 Budget	FY 2017 Budget	Difference (Reduction: △)
Creation and utilization of rich culture and arts, and cultivation of human resources	20,212	20,835	623
○ Revitalizing the local and nation by utilizing cultural power	5,832	5,906	74
○ Effective support for the creative activities of Culture and Arts	5,903	6,295	391
○ Development of artists	8,477	8,634	158
Preservation, utilization and succession of Japan's precious cultural properties	45,193	46,920	1,727
○ Establishing the Strategic Plan for Integrated Use of Cultural Properties and Promotion of Tourism	9,626	10,421	795
○ Utilization and succession of the appropriate restoration of cultural properties	32,035	32,248	213
○ Public utilization of cultural properties, training successors and creation of more opportunities to appreciate culture and the arts	3,532	4,251	719
Promotion of cultural programs and improving the function of ACA for realizing the Nation Based on Culture and the Arts	31,706	33,357	1,651
○ Promotion of cultural programs for realizing the Nation Based on Culture and the Arts	31,706	32,857	1,151
○ Enhancement of ACA's function and promotion of relocation of ACA from Tokyo to Kyoto	0	1,000	1,000
Dissemination of Japan's outstanding culture and arts / Promotion of international cultural exchange	2,580	2,444	△ 136
○ Implementation of the promotion/exchange of Japanese culture	1,812	1,859	47
○ Encouraging international cooperation in cultural properties	559	375	△ 184
○ Promotion of Japanese language education for foreigners	210	211	1
Improvement/enhancement of the foundation for the promotion of culture	32,591	30,785	△ 1,805
○ Enhancement of the functions of national cultural facilities	25,941	25,862	△ 79
○ Improvement of national cultural facilities	5,894	3,971	△ 1,923
○ Improvement/enhancement of infrastructure to support dissemination of culture	755	952	197

Note 1: Total for the category of “Promotion of cultural programs and improving the function of ACA for realizing the Nation Based on Culture and the Arts” does not tally because the category includes overlaps for its projects.

Note 2: Totals may not tally because of rounding by less than a unit basis.

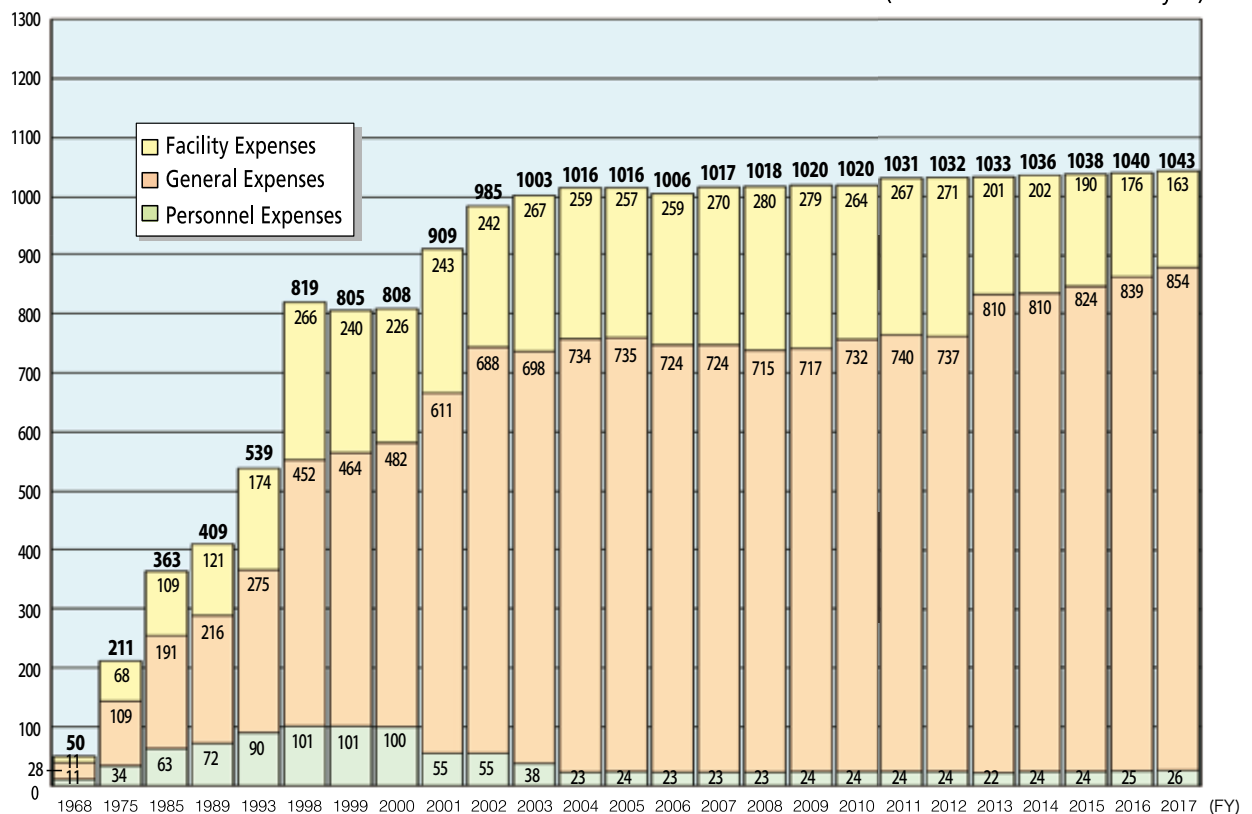
Budget for the Agency for Cultural Affairs for FY 2017 (By Areas)



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)



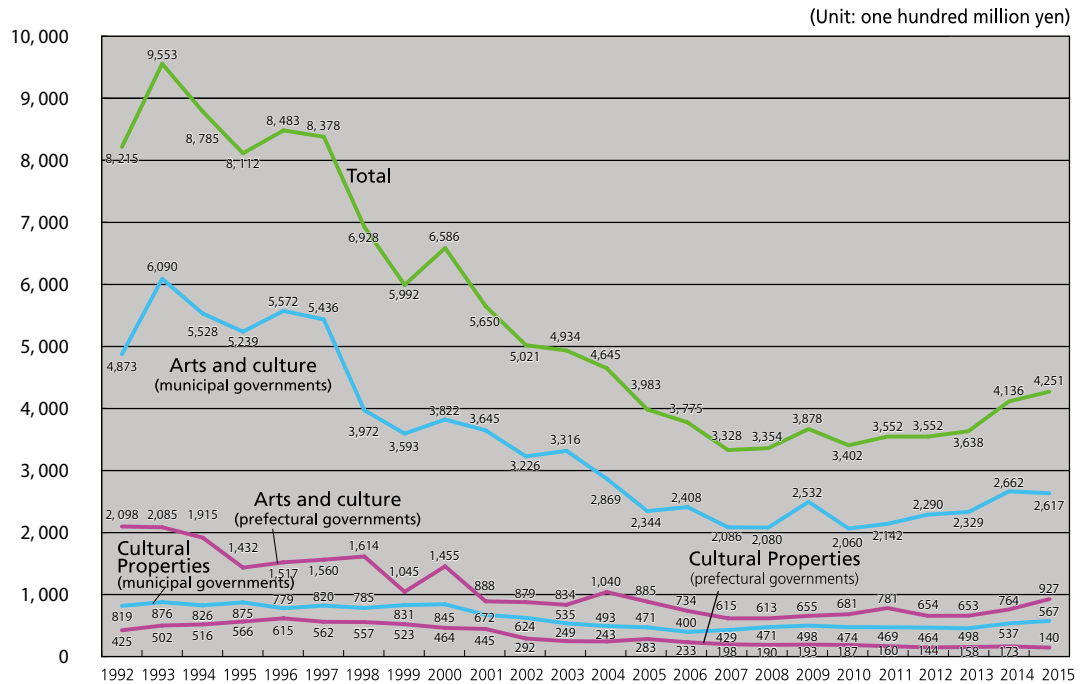
2. Transition of Culture-Related Expenditure by Local Governments

Culture-related expenditures by local governments have declined to 332.8 billion yen of FY 2015 (A: Arts and culture plus property protection costs) since peaked in FY 1993 of 955.3 billion yen. The tendency has remained practically the same since FY 1993. However,

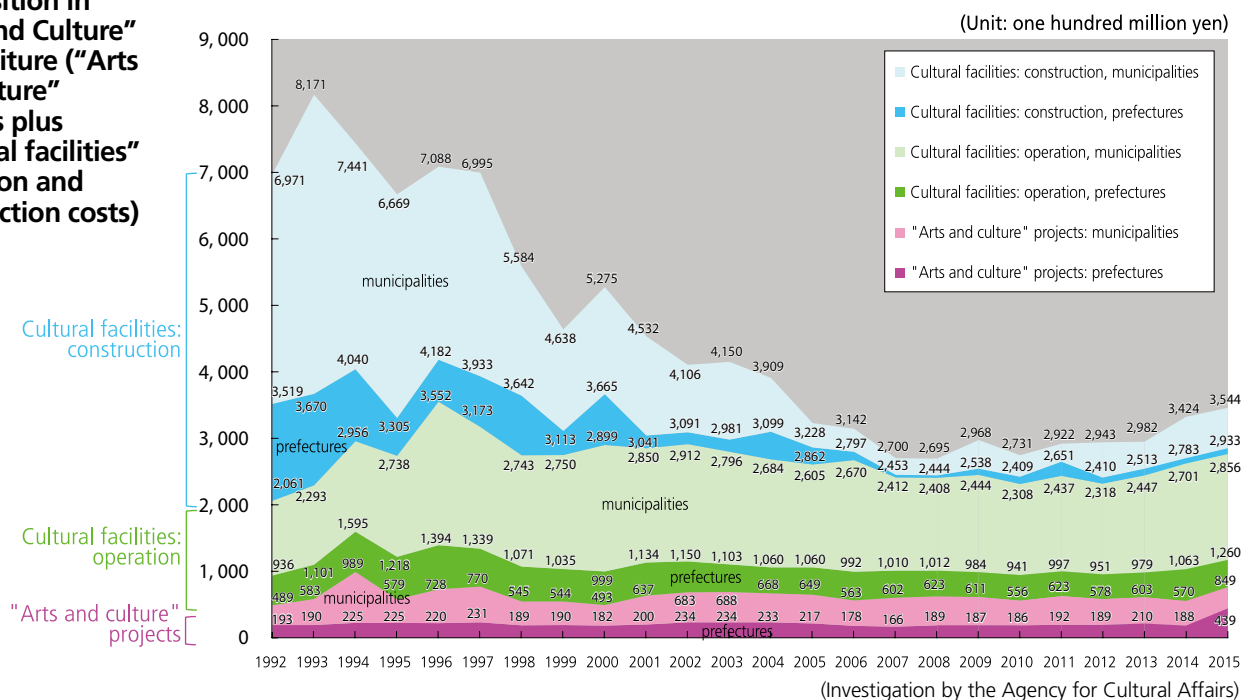
it has slightly increased and reached 425.1 billion yen in FY 2015.

Main reason of this tendency lies in the recovery of Arts and culture-related costs (B: “Arts and culture” projects plus “Cultural facilities” operation and construction costs).

A. Transition in Culture-Related Expenditure (Arts and culture plus property protection costs)



B. Transition in “Arts and Culture” Expenditure (“Arts and culture” projects plus “Cultural facilities” operation and construction costs)



3. Taxation System Related to Culture

Category		Description		FY enforced
National tax	Contributions to particular institutions	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Public Benefit Corporation/Foundation fulfilling certain criteria	Individual donation [Value of the donation (up to 40% of total income) minus ¥2,000] is deducted from the individual's income (income tax)	2011–
	Contributions to Authorized nonprofit organizations	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Activities that aim to promote science, culture, arts, or sports	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)	
	Contributions to Institutions officially recognized as contributing to the public welfare	<p>Public Benefit Corporation / Foundation</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">Nonprofit foundations that perform work related to the dissemination of the artsNonprofit foundations that perform work related to the preservation and use of cultural propertiesNonprofit foundations that perform work related to the establishment and operation of a registered museumNonprofit 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).	1976 (1997 for corporations that conduct activities related to a registered museum)
		<p>Incorporated Administrative Agencies (IAAs)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">National Museum of ArtNational Institutes for Cultural HeritageNational Museum of Nature and ScienceJapan 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
	Authorized and specified 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	<p>Public Benefit Corporation / Foundation</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">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 income of the applicable fiscal year) minus ¥2,000] is deducted from the individual's income (income tax)	1965
		<p>IAAs</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">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	<p>Public Benefit Corporation / Foundation</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">Nonprofit foundations that perform work related to the dissemination of the artsNonprofit foundations that perform work related to the preservation and use of cultural properties	Tax exempt (inheritance tax)	1977
		<p>IAAs</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">National Museum of ArtNational Institutes for Cultural HeritageNational Museum of Nature and ScienceJapan Arts Council		2001
		<p>Authorized nonprofit organizations</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">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, 2018)	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 or gifting of a house or other building (including its land) that is an Important Cultural Property	2004
	Inheritance or gifting of a house or other building (including its land) that is a Registered Tangible Cultural Property	2004
	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)	2004
	Inheritance of Enrolled Artwork	1998
Local Tax	Ownership of Important Cultural Properties	1950
	Registered Tangible Cultural Properties (buildings)	1996
	Registered Tangible Folk Cultural Property (buildings)	2005
	Registered Monuments and Sites (buildings and their plots)	2005
	Buildings and their plots forming part of an Important Cultural Landscape (as defined by the Minister of MEXT)	2005
	Buildings designated "Traditional Buildings" that form part of a "Preservation Districts for Groups of Historic Buildings" site (as defined by the Minister of MEXT)	1989
	Plots of buildings designated "Traditional Buildings" that form part of a "Preservation Districts for Groups of Historic Buildings" site	2000
	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 (until Mar. 31, 2017)	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.

5

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 institution 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 as Imperial Art Academy in 1937, 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.

6 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/>

The Agency for Cultural Affairs provides extensive information about its activities through its website. The website:

- (i) announces the latest activities and events in sections including Press Releases, and 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 online magazine started as “Bunkacho Public Relations Magazine Buncul.” The new magazine has continued to provide information on initiatives undertaken by the Agency for Cultural Affairs, national art museum, museum, theater, and a variety of cultural activities.
<http://www.bunka.go.jp/prmagazine/english/>
- (iv) provides information of ACA’s website including What’s New almost every day via ACA’s official twitter, “Bunkacho (ACA) Public Relations Magazine ‘Buncul.’”
https://twitter.com/prmag_bunka (Japanese only)

- (v) ACA has opened its official YouTube channel “bunkachannel” since March, 2017. The Agency distributes movies of Japanese traditional cultures, mainly ACA supports.
<https://www.youtube.com/channel/UCE24T0FQaP4jpFgX720e4BQ>



“Bunkacho (ACA) Youtube channel”

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.



7 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

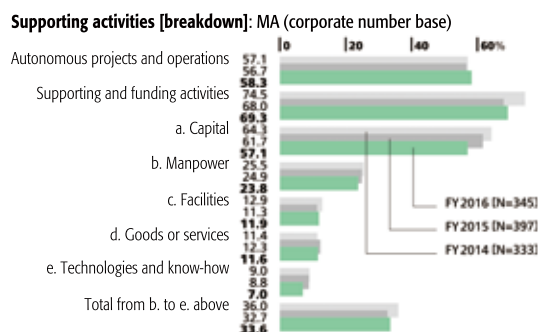
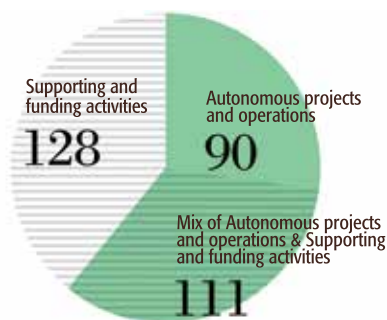
Number of implementing companies:	345 (quantity of responses: 398)
Total number of patronage activities:	1,873 (average number of activities by company: 5.4)
Total amount of activity cost:	24.18 billion yen (total amount of 248 responded companies, average amount by responded company is 97.1 million yen)

Survey Results on Actual Corporate Foundation Arts Support

Total number of patronage activities:	663 (quantity of responses: 192, average number of activities by foundation: 3.4)
Total amount of activity cost:	57.88 billion yen (total amount of 170 responded foundations, average amount by responded foundation is 340.5 million yen)

Method of Cooperate Mécénat Activities

[Companies] Company number base
(company number: 345, multiple answers)



Source: "Mécénat Report 2017," Association for Corporate Support of the Arts (Kigyo Mécénat Kyogikai "KMK")

Graphic design by NDC Graphics

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

The Association for Corporate Support of the Arts (Kigyo Mécénat Kyogikai "KMK") is an interim support organization established in 1990 with the aim of stimulating mécénat (creation of society by promoting 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 and the arts, the Association undertakes survey research and proposals, public certifications and commendations and grants as its core activities.

The association survey the current status of mécénat activities of companies and corporate foundations in the survey research. As for the activity of public certifications and commendations, the Association transmit the actualized mécénat activities and their

social significance by "This is Mécénat" which is the commendation of corporate mécénat activities and the Mécénat Awards which commends the excellent mécénat activities.

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 in the Association's commendation program.

As for the grants program, 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 and, at the same time, has been operating other funds specified for each purpose.

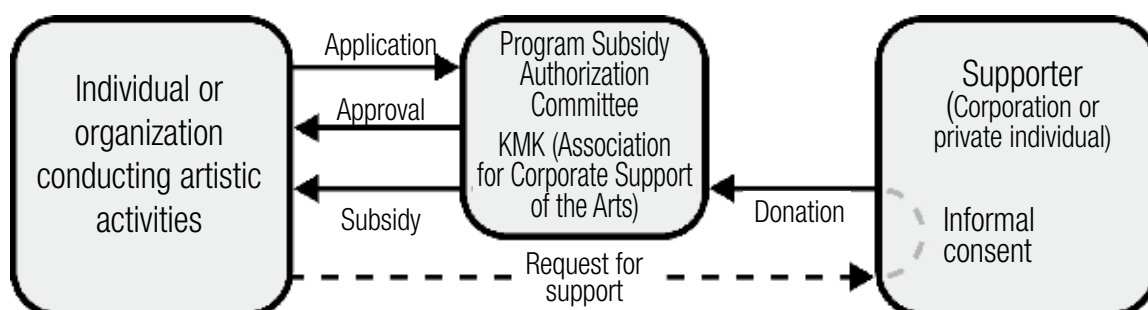
(1) The Arts Project Assistance Approval Program (APAA Program)

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.

Actual Performance during FY2016

The Association approved 81 artistic or cultural activities and received a total of 62.77 million yen in donations from 337 donors.

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



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

The Association launched the GBFund (where G stands for *Geijutsu*, or Art, B for *Bunka*, or Culture, and F for *Fukkou*, or Restoration) on March 23, 2011. Together with donors who endorse the intent, the fund has supported 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. Since January 2017, the fund has made possible to support for all potential disasters which could happen in the future without limiting the support targets based on the previous performances of the fund management. Now, the fund receives donations and provides financial supports the reconstruction activities for the Great East Japan Earthquake and Kumamoto Earthquake.



(3) 2021 Social Creativity through Arts and Culture Fund (2021 Arts Fund)—The Fund to Create Society through Culture and the Arts in 2021

To contribute to the creation of culture beyond 2020, the Association has established a fund for each objective according to the intentions of contributors. It focuses on the promotion of regional culture, regional activities based on arts and culture, international exchanges through them, the international dissemination of Japanese culture, and the development of human resources. They all play important roles in the field of social creativity through arts and culture.



芸術・文化による社会創造ファンド
企業メセナ協議会

8

Cultural Programs for the Tokyo 2020 Olympic and Paralympic Games



1. Cultural Programs

In preparation for the upcoming Tokyo Olympic Games 2020, the Organizing Committee of the Olympic and Paralympic Games and other concerned agencies have launched cultural programs such as Tokyo 2020 Cultural Olympiad and the beyond2020 program.

These programs are meant to recognize the efforts to contribute to the appreciation, inheritance and development of Japanese culture, the advancement of future generations, the creation of new forms of culture

and art, and the dissemination of Japanese culture worldwide, while looking ahead to the establishment of a cultural legacy that is suitable for a mature society and can be a source of pride for future generations, with due consideration for the vision of the Olympic Games. The programs are expected to help encourage culture and art and boost the mood for the Olympic and Paralympic Games nationwide.

2. Efforts for Promoting Cultural Programs

Aiming to make Japan a nation of culture and art, taking advantage of the opportunity to host the Olympic and Paralympic Games in 2020, the Japanese Agency for Cultural Affairs seeks to develop diverse forms of culture and art, utilize our cultural properties and facilitate our cultural programs, for example, by supporting local cultural and art activities.

We kicked off these programs by organizing the World Forum on Sport and Culture in Tokyo and Kyoto from October 19 to 22, 2016, after the Rio Olympics came to a close. The forum invited prominent figures from home and abroad for keynote speeches and made the so-called Kyoto Declaration on the pursuit of cultural development in the country, with eyes set on 2020. In addition, the forum discussed topics such as the cultural legacy that

should be created through cultural programs to boost the mood for nationally extending the programs, with consideration for local efforts. The forum also featured a dance performance by wheelchair users, a chorus of elementary school students and a pop idol group and the exhibition of art brut works. Many different cultural activities were disseminated by many different agents both at home and abroad.

From March 9, 2017, the Agency for Cultural Affairs has cooperated with groups affiliated with the Japan University Consortium for Arts and opened part of its facility as an art space to exhibit works and organize concerts. This is intended to improve the Agency's efforts to improve the dissemination of culture.



World Forum on Sport and Culture (October 20, 2016, Kyoto-shi, Kyoto)



Arts in Bunkacho: Explosion of Excitement (March 9, 2017, former building of the Agency for Cultural Affairs)



1. Using Cultural and Artistic Resources to Increase Cultural GDP and Create a Knock-on Effect on the Economy

Under its 4th Basic Policy, the Agency for Cultural Affairs is aiming to “create more jobs and industries that relate to culture and the arts,” in order to establish Japan as a Nation Based on Culture and the Arts.

Investing in culture and the arts has a knock-on economic effect on education, welfare, urban development, tourism, industry, and a whole host of other industrial sectors, as well as benefiting cultural fields. With that in mind, the Agency for Cultural Affairs is looking to use cultural and artistic resources in order to expand the economic scale of cultural industries (cultural GDP) and create a knock-on effect on the economy.

Japan has a diverse range of cultural and artistic resources throughout the country, from regional cultural assets to media such as manga, animation and games, to cultural and artistic activities such as the performing arts and local arts festivals. Making more effective use of cultural and artistic resources, and stepping up efforts to promote the appeal of culture and the arts at a local level,

will therefore help to bring in more tourists, including from overseas. The agency believes that it will also make a difference in terms of revitalizing the Japanese economy, by creating more of a ripple effect on other industries and regional economies.

The Ministry of Education, Culture, Sports, Science and Technology is promoting a range of initiatives. These include initiatives designed to maximize the appeal of local cultural and artistic activities and create a knock-on effect on regional economies, and initiatives designed to bring about a shift in mechanisms towards connecting cultural assets, based on strategically harnessing local cultural assets, as well as restoring and improving suitable cycles. It also includes efforts to harness culture with an emphasis on diversity, to create opportunities for everyone to get involved, including disabled people and foreign citizens, and to broaden people’s horizons when it comes to cultural activities.

2. Comprehensive Partnership Agreement between the Japan Sports Agency, Agency for Cultural Affairs and Japan Tourism Agency

A Comprehensive Partnership Agreement between the Japan Sports Agency, Agency for Cultural Affairs and Japan Tourism Agency was concluded on March 7, 2016, with the aim of harnessing synergy based on cooperation between the three agencies, including creating new world-leading tourist resources, in order to establish and promote new regional and national brands, increase visitors coming to Japan after the 2020 Tokyo Olympics,

breathe new life into domestic tourism, and revitalize both national and regional economies.

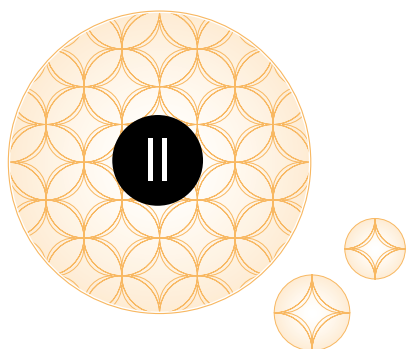
As one of the policies based on this agreement, the Agencies selected ten activities for “Sports and Culture Tourism Awards 2016,” to find examples that would serve as models for tourism combining sports and culture. In March 2016, the Agencies held an international symposium for further promotion of the Sports and Culture Tourism.

3. Cultural Plan for Spurring the Development of a Culture and Art Nation (Report)

After the fourth basic policy was formulated, our cultural administration faced two tasks: (1) Relocation of the Agency for Cultural Affairs to Kyoto and strengthening its function, and (2) legacy creation through the encouragement of cultural programs which originate from the Tokyo Olympic Games 2020. With consideration for these changes and progress, a request was filed to the Council for Cultural Affairs in September 2016, regarding deliberations on urgently needed improvements for the cultural plans to proceed. On November 17, 2016, a report was made on strengthening the function to renew the Agency for Cultural Affairs through the pursuit of a cultural plan for spurring the development of a culture

and art nation, on the urgent recommendation for legacy creation for 2020 onward.

For example, the report recommends that (1) the renewal of the Agency for Cultural Affairs should focus on cooperation with tourism, industry and other related sectors while emphasizing the creation of new forms of culture that extensively capture many spheres of existing culture, and that (2) the cultural plan should pursue and be oriented toward encouraging all kinds of people to take part in cultural and artistic activities as well as the extension of the social and economic value of culture and art.



Foundations for Cultural Administration

1

Effective Support for the Creative Activities of Performing Arts



The Agency for Cultural Affairs has introduced a new subsidy system for creative performing arts activities, in line with the nature of activities in each area of the performing arts, as part of a “Project to Revitalize Creative Performing Arts Activities.” The aim is to improve standards amongst Japanese performing arts groups and provide opportunities for more people to experience the best in performing arts.

Under this project, the agency will be introducing a system of tailored subsidies in line with the nature

of each area of the performing arts, providing support based on ticket receipts for independent performances, assisting with creative and related costs in advance of performances (including production, script and rehearsal costs), increasing opportunities for people to experience the best in performing arts, and encouraging people to get actively involved in artistic activities.

The Agency for Cultural Affairs provides assistance by granting subsidies to the Japan Arts Council.

FY 2017 Selections by Subsidy Field for Projects to Revitalize the Creative Activities of Performing Arts

(unit: million yen)

Subsidy Field	Number of applications	Number of selections	Planned subsidies
Music	133	110	1,760
Dance	44	37	578
Theater	171	98	717
Traditional performing arts	30	25	78
Popular entertainment	13	8	132
Total	391	278	3,264

Description of the New Effective Support

Since fiscal 2014, the Agency for Cultural Affairs has also been carrying out the Strategic Project to Create Culture and the Arts. In this project, the Agency for Cultural Affairs implements projects that contribute to solving problems in promoting culture and the arts in Japan in such ways as developing and fostering the new audience segments of stage performance arts, strengthening the business foundations of cultural and artistic organizations, and making efforts to promote the exhibition of outstanding art works of handicapped people by putting into practice the plans and proposals of artistic organizations, etc. through

public invitation and audition. In fiscal 2017, the Agency for Cultural Affairs adopted 27 events and performances.

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 Projects to Revitalize the Creative Activities of Performing Arts 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.)

2 Japan Arts Fund



Activities Eligible for Grants

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

- (1) Performances of performing arts activities such as orchestra, opera, chamber music, group singing, ballet and modern performing arts
- (2) Releasing activities of traditional performing arts such as bunraku (puppet theater), kabuki, noh-gaku, Japanese traditional music and dance etc.
- (3) Releasing activities such as rakugo (comic storytelling), kodan (storytelling), rokyoku (theatrical play), manzai (comic dialogue) and conjuring tricks
- (4) Exhibition of fine arts
- (5) Activities related to domestic film festivals
- (6) 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 of holding seminars which directly enhance the preserving or utilizing historic buildings, historic sites, and cultural landscapes, collecting and organizing materials, preserving and utilizing by public awareness activities
- (3) Activities to preserve or utilize folklore cultural assets by opening to the public, wide-range cultural exchange, handing down the assets by reviving or restoring, recording related documents

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

- (1) Performances, exhibitions, and other activities by cultural groups, such as amateur groups
- (2) Activities for preserving and passing, exhibiting and utilizing, and recording techniques of traditional craft or preserving cultural property, activities for restoring the depressed traditional arts and crafts

The Japan Arts Fund (JAF) was established in 1990 to provide artistic and cultural activities with stable and continuous support. The Japan Arts Council supports numerous artistic and cultural activities by the yield on fund operations of its resources of ¥67.3 billion (¥54.1 billion endowment from the national government and ¥13.2 billion in private-sector donations). To increase its level of support, donations to the fund are also recruited from time to time.

Status of Grant Disbursements of FY 2016

(million yen)

Grant Category	Applications	No. of Grants	Amount of Grants
• Activities for creation and popularization of art by artists or by arts-related groups	784 (770)	401 (345)	716 (702)
• Activities to promote the culture of a region or local community	356 (349)	193 (204)	234 (237)
• Activities for cultural promotion or popularization conducted by culture-related groups	196 (202)	124 (109)	94 (91)

Note : Figures in brackets are of FY 2015

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 3,300 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
HIRAYAMA Motoko	Dance: Modern dance	'01
SAKAI Kenji	Music: Composition	'04
NAGATSUKA Keishi	Drama: Director, Playwright, Actor	'08
TANAKA Koki	Art: Modern art	'09
HAGIWARA Mami	Music: Piano	'09

Adoptive Situation for Trainees of the Japanese Government Overseas Study Program for Artists in 2017 (breakdown by areas)

	For one year	For two year	For three year	Special	Short-term program (preceding term only)	Age 15–17
Art	22	3	0	1	4	—
Music	15	3	1	0	2	0
Dance	3	2	0	0	1	2
Drama and Stage Design	8	0	0	0	1	—
Film and Media Arts	6	0	0	0	2	—
Total	54	8	1	1	10	2



The 71st National Arts Festival in 2016



Opening: Commemorating International Music Day
Traditional Performing Arts "Japanese four Seasons"
Production: The Japan Arts Council



Opening Opera: *La Bohème*
Production: The New National Theatre, Tokyo
Photo: TERASHI Masahiko

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 2016, major performances in the Kanto and Kansai areas as well as other artistic events were given as before.

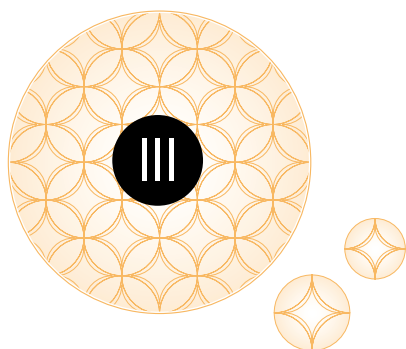
Moreover, among participating performances in four divisions (drama, music, dance, and entertainment) and participating works in four divisions (television/drama, television/documentary, radio, and records), outstanding

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 Traditional Performing Arts "Japanese four Seasons." There were also a variety of sponsored performances of opera, ballet, theater, music, noh, bunraku, kabuki and other public entertainment.

The 71st National Arts Festival in 2016

		Performance
Summary	Opening: Commemorating International Music Day	Opening performance: "Sing, Dance, Play: Four Seasons in Japan"
	Kabuki	Commemorating the 50th Anniversary of the Opening of the National Theatre: October Kabuki Performance Toshi Kyogen <i>Kanadehon Chushingura</i> (Part I)
	Kabuki	Commemorating the 50th Anniversary of the Opening of the National Theatre: November Kabuki Performance Toshi Kyogen <i>Kanadehon Chushingura</i> (Part II)
	Hogaku (traditional music)	Commemorating the 50th Anniversary of the Opening of the National Theatre: October Hogaku Performance <i>Hogaku Concert</i>
	Shomyo (Buddhist chant)	Commemorating the 50th Anniversary of the Opening of the National Theatre: October Shomyo Performance <i>Hieizan and Koyasan</i>
	Gagaku (court music)	Commemorating the 50th Anniversary of the Opening of the National Theatre: November Gagaku Performance <i>Creating Gagaku: dedicating for the coming mirenium</i>
	Hobu (or buyo, traditional dance)	Commemorating the 50th Anniversary of the Opening of the National Theatre: November Buyo Performance <i>Mai no Kai presents "Zashiki-mai (parlor dance) in Kyoto-Osaka Area"</i>
	Popular entertainment	Commemorating the 50th Anniversary of the Opening of the National Theatre: Special Performance at the National Engei Hall <i>Storytellers' theater for the National Arts Festival "The World of Chushingura"</i>
	Noh	Commemorating the 50th Anniversary of the Opening of the National Theatre: October and November Special Performance
	Bunraku	Commemorating the 50th Anniversary of the Opening of the National Theatre: Kinshu (Autumn) Bunraku Performance at the National Bunraku Theatre
	Hobu (or buyo, traditional dance)	Commemorating the 50th Anniversary of the Opening of the National Theatre: October Buyo Performance "National Assemble Performance of Famous Buyo Schools"
	Asia-Pacific Regional Performing Arts	Asia-Pacific Regional Performing Arts: <i>Kokyu</i> (fiddle)
	Opera	Opera: <i>Der Ring des Nibelungen "Die Walküre"</i> (New Production)
	Opera	Opera: <i>La Bohème</i>
	Ballet	Ballet: Kenneth MacMillan's <i>Romeo and Juliet</i>
	Modern Dance	Modern dance: <i>DANCE to the Future 2016 Autumn</i>
	Drama	Drama: <i>Henry IV Part 1 & Part 2</i>
	Orchestra	Orchestra: ASIA ORCHESTRA WEEK 2016
Participating performances		Total of 168 performances in the theater, music, dance and popular entertainment categories Total of 108 productions for TV dramas, TV documentaries, radio, recordings
Sponsored performances		Total of 30 performances in the theater, music, dance and popular entertainment categories



Promoting the Media Arts and Films

The Media Arts (Japanese: *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)

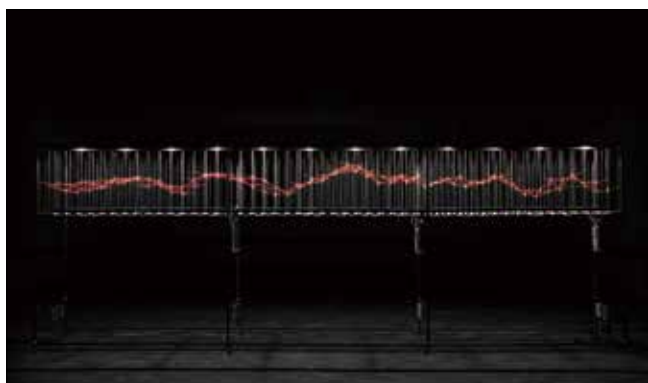
1. Media Arts Festival and Other Projects

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 2016 the festival attracted 4,034 applications,

including 2,249 from 88 countries and regions abroad.

Grand Prize, Excellence Awards, and 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

Interface I
Artist: Ralf BAECKER [Germany]
©2016 Ralf Baecker
Photo: Bresadola+Freese, Drama Berlin



Entertainment Division

SHIN GODZILLA
Artist: ANNO Hideaki / HIGUCHI Shinji [Japan]
©2016 TOHO CO., LTD.



Animation Division
your name.
Artist: SHINKAI Makoto [Japan]
©2016 TOHO CO., LTD. / CoMix Wave Films Inc. / KADOKAWA CORPORATION / East Japan Marketing & Communications, Inc. / AMUSE INC. / voguing co., Ltd. / Lawson HMV Entertainment, Inc.



Manga Division
BLUE GIANT
Artist: ISHIZUKA Shinichi [Japan]
©ISHIZUKA Shinichi / SHOGAKUKAN

An award-winning works exhibition is held in September, 2017 at the NTT InterCommunication Center [ICC], Tokyo Opera City Art Gallery and other venues.

In addition to the exhibition, focusing on the award-winning works from the past years, the project of Participation in Overseas Media Arts Festivals and the

Japan Media Arts Festival Regional Exhibitions are organized in order to disseminate outstanding works of the media arts in Japan and overseas.

In FY 2016, Japan Media Arts Festival 20th Anniversary Exhibition — Power to Change was held to commemorate the 20th anniversary of the Festival.

Scene from the Japan Media Arts Festival 20th Anniversary Exhibition



Scene from the Japan Media Arts Festival in Hiroshima



2. Project to facilitate interaction on media arts

The Agency for Cultural Affairs operates a Media Arts Database, consisting of information on the location of media arts works created in Japan to date. The database serves as an essential platform for storing and accessing such works, and currently lists around 415,000 manga titles, 10,000 animated works, 38,000 video game titles, and 10,000 events relating to media art (as of April 2016).

In the interests of storing and accessing outstanding artworks, or works that are particularly at risk of being lost or damaged, the agency also provides support and works in conjunction with individual research institutions to promote archiving initiatives.

The Agency for Cultural Affairs promotes collaboration and cooperation between industry, academic and institutional bodies (including museums) too, across different sectors and fields that are essential to media arts, in an effort to maintain and develop cultural assets within the field on an ongoing basis.



Media Arts Database (development version)
<http://mediaarts-db.bunka.go.jp/>

3. Supporting production of animated films

The Agency for Cultural Affairs provides support for production and other activities associated with the best

animated films, and for joint international productions, in an effort to promote media arts. The agency also promotes international cultural exchange through film and efforts to secure overseas screenings of Japanese films.

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.

1. Project to support the nurturing of media arts creators

The Agency for Cultural Affairs provides support for creative activities carried out by young creators working in media arts, in order to improve standards amongst creators within the field and create a more nurturing environment. The agency also invites talented overseas creators to Japan and promotes international exchange within the field of media arts, to provide opportunities to

interact with and inspire domestic creators.

2. Project to nurture young animators and other talent

In the field of animation, the Agency for Cultural Affairs engages in human resource development targeted at actual production workplaces, including actively recruiting young production staff and including on-the-job training (OJT) at the production stages.



Scene from briefing session of the project



Animetamago 2017

Promoting media arts

Supporting Activities for Media Arts (for example, facilitating dissemination, exhibitions, information gathering, and creative activity)	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.
	Project to facilitate interactions on Media Arts	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Launch a consortium with an industry-academia-government and museum Utilizing the database for media-arts works and supporting projects of archiving contents in research institutions
Nurturing Talent for Media Arts (Support for Human Resources Development)	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. Invite outstanding young creators from overseas and offer them opportunities for training and research.
	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.



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.

From the viewpoint of encourage the development of

Japanese film industry, Agency for Cultural Affairs has implemented the promotion measures 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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provide support for the production of outstanding films.
	Operating a database for film locations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Support Japan's participation in overseas film festivals in order to disseminate outstanding Japanese films.
	Japan Film Conference	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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.



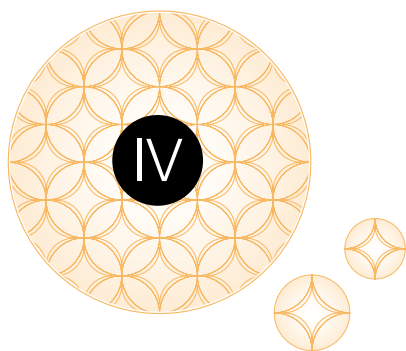
Training for Young Filmmakers by Producing Short Films (New Directions in Japanese Cinema)
<http://www.vipo-ndjc.jp/> (Japanese only)



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



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, etc., musicals, drama, children's theater, musical theater, ballet, contemporary dance, kabuki, noh, ningyo joruri (puppet theater), traditional Japanese dance and music, dramatic entertainment.

(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 (orchestra music)



Dispatch Program (performance of *kagura*, shinto music and dance)



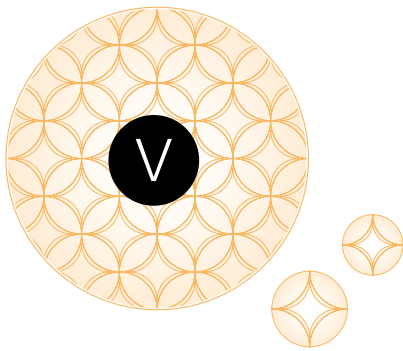
Improvement of Communication Skills Project (workshop)

2. Traditional Art Experience Program for Parents and Children

Japan has a variety of traditional cultures that have been cherished and passed down through the ages. In addition to them, there are also cultures that have long been developed and incorporated into people's lifestyle. In order to continuously inherit these cultures to the next generations, it has great importance to give children opportunities to come in touch with them. Having such opportunities also contributes to enrich and nurture children's inner lives.

Based on this perspective, the Agency for Cultural

Affairs provides support for diverse cultural activities such as folk performing arts, traditional craft techniques, traditional Japanese music, classical Japanese dance, Japanese flower arrangement and tea ceremony exclusively offered to children along with their parents. In addition, the Agency also supports these activities in collaboration with the Ministry of Education, Culture, Sports, Science and Technology, which promotes after-school programs for children and Saturday educational activities.



Promoting Cultural Activities in Local Areas

1 Strategic Plan for Integrated Use of Cultural Properties



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 2014, the Agency for Cultural Affairs began supporting various initiatives that make integrated use of properties such as transmission information / public awareness activities (aspect of consolidation of software) and upgrading facilities for public use (aspect of consolidation of hardware) as the project of the Strategic Plan for Integrated Use of Cultural Properties.

1. Project to Promote Japan Heritage

The administration of cultural properties in Japan has been carried out mainly for the purpose of preserving and utilizing cultural properties as a site under certain regulations by designating them as National Treasures, Important Cultural Properties and Historic Sites, Places of Scenic Beauty and National Monuments according to their type based on the Law for the Protection of Cultural Properties.

Meanwhile, there are a great number of excellent tangible and intangible cultural properties in many parts of the country, and developing a system to promote their attractions by adding value such as a storyline and promoting town development policies in an integrated manner in conjunction with industrial promotion, tourism promotion and the development of human resources, etc. in the regions (including surrounding areas), with cultural properties as the core, will contribute to the reconfirmation of the identity of local residents and the branding of the regions, etc., and will eventually make a significant contribution to regional revitalization.

It is desirable for local governments to make efforts to use cultural properties actively, keeping in mind the effects as described above, and the Agency for Cultural Affairs has established a project to support the efforts of local governments to comprehensively use groups of tangible and intangible properties that are attractive and essential for telling stories about the culture and tradition of Japan

as an effective measure for implementing initiatives to encourage such highly-motivated local governments by certifying such stories describing the culture and tradition of Japan as Japan Heritage. In the current fiscal year, the Agency for Cultural Affairs has certified 17 stores as Japan Heritage for fiscal 2017 following deliberations by the Japan Heritage Review Committee in April, 2017. 54 stores have been certified for these three fiscal years including 18 stores for FY 2015 and 19 for FY 2016.



Japan Heritage List 2017

No	Prefecture	Applicant (◎representative)	Story model
1	Hokkaido	Esashi Town	The prosperity of May in Esasahi is not seen even in Edo — the historical prosperity of herring fishing is still lived —
2	Yamagata, Hokkaido, Aomori, Akita, Niigata, Ishikawa and Fukui	◎ Sakata City (Yamagata Pref.), Hakodate City, Matsumae Town (Hokkaido), Ajigasawa Town, Fukaura Town (Aomori Pref.), Akita City (Akita Pref.), Niigata City, Nagaoka City (Niigata Pref.), Kaga City (Ishikawa Pref.), Tsuruga City, Minamiechizen Town (Fukui Pref.)	Different spatial realm formed by dreams of men came across wild waves of the Japan Sea — Senshu (ship-owner) villages of Port of Call for Kitamae-bune, freight vessels
3	Yamagata	Tsuruoka City	Silk associated with samurai — To the City of Tsuruoka where you will find an original landscape of Japan's modernization
4	Saitama	Gyoda City	Gyoda, town of traditional socks storages supporting the traditional Japanese dress culture from the foot.
5	Shiga, Mie	◎ Koga City (Shiga Pref.), Iga City (Mie Pref.)	Town of Ninja, Iga and Koga — Seeking for Real Ninja
6	Kyoto	◎ Kyoto Pref. (Miyazu City, Kyotango City, Yosano Town, Ine Town)	Tango Chirimen (silk crepes) Corridor memories of silk for three hundred years
7	Osaka, Nara	◎ Osaka Pref. (Osaka City, Sakai City, Matsubara City, Habikino City, Taishi Town), Nara Pref. (Katsuragi City, Yamatotakada City, Kashihara City, Sakurai City, Asuka Village)	"The Oldest National Road" which shows the history of 1400 years — Takenouchi-kaido Road and Yoko-oji (Oji)
8	Hyogo	◎ Asago City, Himeji City, Fukuoka City, Ichikawa Town, Kamikawa Town, Yabu City	Mineral Ores Road of Bantan (Harima and Tajima): Road of Silver Carriage — 73km-long rutty road remains the memory of Japan as the resource rich country
9	Wakayama	◎ Wakayama Pref. (Wakayama City, Kainan City)	Wakanoura, Rich Repository of Marvelous Views
10	Wakayama	Yuasa Town	The First Drop: Kishu-Yuasa — The birth place of soy-sauce brewing
11	Shimane	Izumo City	Izumo the Gods created, sacred ground of sunsets — Traveling around places of sunset
12	Okayama	Kurashiki City	Story of Kurashiki begins with a cotton — Town of textile where Japanese tradition encountered with the Western
13	Okayama, Fukui, Aichi, Shiga, Hyogo	◎ Bizen City (Okayama Pref.), Echizen Town (Fukui Pref.), Seto City, Tokoname City (Aichi Pref.), Koga City (Shiga Pref.), Sasayama City (Hyogo Pref.)	Lovable Ancient Kilns of Six — Native pottery regions of Japan
14	Kochi	◎ Yasuda Town, Nahari Town, Tano Town, Kitagawa Village, Umaji Village	Old Forest Railway Turned into the Richest Citrus Road — Landscape and food culture of Chugai district of Nangoku-Tosa where flourish with citrus fruit and its flavor
15	Fukuoka, Yamaguchi	◎ Kitakyushu City (Fukuoka Pref.), Shimonoseki City (Yamaguchi Pref.)	The Nostalgic Kanmon-kaiyō Straits — Station of time, memories of modernization
16	Kumamoto	Kikuchi, Tamana, Yamaga Cities and Izumi Town	Memories of Two Thousand Years of Rice Growing — Paddy rice tales of times now past in the Kikuchi River region
17	Oita	◎ Nakatsu City, Kusu Town	Tour of Yaba-kei Valley — Trip to the roads of landscape scroll drawn on the ground

2. Comprehensive Project for Promoting the Use of Cultural Heritage

Agency for Cultural Affairs supports 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.

The Agency also supports the model projects which utilize the local cultural properties as tourist attractions for foreign visitors, and which provide and disseminate the accurate and explicit information meeting with tourists' needs.



Aoba no Taue Odori (traditional folk performing art, designated as a Miyagi prefectural intangible folk cultural property) at the folk performing arts festival held in Kakuda City, Miyagi Pref.

3. Project to Support Creative Activities at Art Museums and History Museums as the Core of the Local Community

Please see the detail on page 75.

4. Project to Revitalize the Local Community by Cultural Property Buildings

The aim of this project is to restore Important Cultural Properties (buildings and structures), and to formulate essential storage and access plans to encourage public use of Important Cultural Properties, Registered Tangible Cultural Properties (buildings and structures) and Important Preservation Districts for Groups of Traditional Buildings. It also aims at improving display facilities,

including information panels and lighting, providing support by introducing easy-to-understand explanations for management facilities, including reception areas, toilets and other conveniences for visitors, and promoting community development designed to appeal to stakeholders by making the most of cultural property buildings.



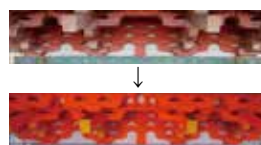
The Kamitoki family residence (Wajima City, Ishikawa Pref.)



Registered Tangible Cultural Properties (Structures) Sasebo Cultural Hall (Former Sasebo Naval District Triumph Memorial Hall) (Sasebo City, Nagasaki Pref.)

5. Project to Promote for Increasing Attractiveness of Structural Cultural Properties to Enjoy Beautiful Japan

Agency for Cultural Affairs supports the activities (decorative maintenance activities) to maintain the beauty of both appearance and interior of structure or building of cultural properties to increase the value of them as the resource for tourism to implement the “flourish of cultural properties as tourist resource” measure written in the “Tourism Vision.”



Example: Painting colors on the peeling or falling of the painted layers / lacquering over the damaged layers or points



Example: Repairing the internal layer of mud wall or plastering the whitewash walls

6. Vivid Revitalization by Utilization of Historic Sites: Project to Promote Integrated Use and Support of Historic Landmarks that Utilize Local Characteristics

The local historic landmarks, places of scenic beauty, natural monuments are the treasures of each community. The project supports the improvement of preservation of those treasures to hand core values on to the next generation. Also, 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.



Repair of stonewalls of Komine-jo Castle Site (Shirakawa City, Fukushima Prefecture)



Reconstruction of Kaku umadashi nishikoguchi-mon gate of Minowa-jo Castle remains (Takasago City, Gunma Prefecture)

7. Project for Using Buried Cultural Properties with Local Characteristics

This project promotes the understanding of buried cultural properties and disseminates and cultivates them by implementing study program and experience learning and improves facilities for exhibit and storage buried cultural properties, by renovating unused buildings such as abolished schools, etc. These efforts, one contributing regional revitalization.



Abolished school was renovated to an institution for buried cultural property (Takamatsu City, Kagawa Prefecture)

2

Project to Create Platform for Creation and Utilization of Culture and the Arts



The Agency for Cultural Affairs provides support activities for refining the local cultural and artistic resources for more utilization, establishing the center of excellence to lead activities to realize sustainable development of local economy and realizing the inclusive society by the cooperation with arts, industry, government and schools, enhancement of expertise, and

disseminating the local culture and the arts to both within and outside Japan.

The Agency aims to contribute for local revitalization by using the cultural and artistic resources, consequently, economic revitalization of the nation, and realization of “Promoting Dynamic Engagement of All Citizens.”

1. Project to Establish the Advanced Center of Excellence for Creation and Utilization of Culture and the Arts

Supporting advanced activities of local governments which contribute the sustainable local economy and realize the inclusive society with art bodies, universities and industry

by using artistic and cultural resources (modern arts, media arts, industrial arts and outside arts, etc.)

2. Project to Establish the Center of Excellence of the Creation of Culture and the Arts

Supporting the activities, of being centered by the local governments, by utilizing local cultural and artistic

resources with local citizens, art bodies, universities and industry

3. Promote to Establish the Promotion System for Implementing Cultural Measures in Local Bodies

Supporting the activities for planning of cultural projects, building or enhancing the implementation system by local

governments and other related bodies



Sapporo City, Hokkaido
Scene from the Picnic Concert, Pacific Music Festival 2016
Photo: Pacific Music festival Organizing Committee / City of Sapporo



Yokohama City, Kanagawa Prefecture
Scene from Yokohama OTOMATSURI@Grand Mall Park
©oono ryusuke



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 2017, the 32nd holding of the festival took place in Nara Prefecture.



Logo for the National Cultural Festival, produced by graphic designer Fukuda Shigeo with the aim of enhancing the festival's image

Host Prefectures of Past and Future National Cultural Festival

No. (Year)	Host	No. (Year)	Host	No. (Year)	Host
1 st (1986)	Tokyo	13 th (1998)	Oita	25 th (2010)	Okayama
2 nd (1987)	Kumamoto	14 th (1999)	Gifu	26 th (2011)	Kyoto
3 rd (1988)	Hyogo	15 th (2000)	Hiroshima	27 th (2012)	Tokushima
4 th (1989)	Saitama	16 th (2001)	Gunma	28 th (2013)	Yamanashi
5 th (1990)	Ehime	17 th (2002)	Tottori	29 th (2014)	Akita
6 th (1991)	Chiba	18 th (2003)	Yamagata	30 th (2015)	Kagoshima
7 th (1992)	Ishikawa	19 th (2004)	Fukuoka	31 st (2016)	Aichi
8 th (1993)	Iwate	20 th (2005)	Fukui	32 nd (2017)	Nara
9 th (1994)	Mie	21 st (2006)	Yamaguchi	33 rd (2018)	Oita
10 th (1995)	Tochigi	22 nd (2007)	Tokushima	34 th (2019)	Niigata
11 th (1996)	Toyama	23 rd (2008)	Ibaraki	35 th (2020)	Miyazaki
12 th (1997)	Kagawa	24 th (2009)	Shizuoka	36 th (2021)	Wakayama

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 performance, folk music, orchestral music, choral music, brass band music, drama, literary arts, dance, traditional Japanese music, daily culture.

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 31st National Cultural Festival Aichi 2016 Opening ceremony

[Opening ceremony/Opening festival]

Saturday September 2, 2017 –
Todai-ji Temple Daibutsu-den Hall
(the Great Buddha hall)

[Yamato no Matsuri festival/Final stage]

Saturday November 25, 2017
– Cedar Arena (Ueno Park Multi-purpose Gymnasium of Gojo City)

[Closing ceremony/Final stage]

Sunday November 26, 2017 –
International Hall, Nara
Prefectural Cultural Hall



Sento-kun, the PR mascot



Motif relating Nara which is designed by many cultural elements dates back to Nara Period (710-794) including Kaisho, a block style of writing Chinese characters established in Nara Period.

In addition, about 80 events will be taking place in 39 villages, towns and cities across Nara prefecture, based on the themes "Seeking the origin of Japanese Culture," "Enjoy the current season of culture," "Building a foundation for a nation based on culture and the arts" and "Strengthen the tie between the handicapped and non-handicapped."

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 41st Festival for FY2017 was held in Miyagi 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	24 th (2000)	Shizuoka
2 nd (1978)	Hyogo	25 th (2001)	Fukuoka
3 rd (1979)	Oita	26 th (2002)	Kanagawa
4 th (1980)	Ishikawa	27 th (2003)	Fukui
5 th (1981)	Akita	28 th (2004)	Tokushima
6 th (1982)	Tochigi	29 th (2005)	Aomori
7 th (1983)	Yamaguchi	30 th (2006)	Kyoto
8 th (1984)	Gifu	31 st (2007)	Shimane
9 th (1985)	Iwate	32 nd (2008)	Gunma
10 th (1986)	Osaka	33 rd (2009)	Mie
11 th (1987)	Aichi	34 th (2010)	Miyazaki
12 th (1988)	Kumamoto	35 th (2011)	Fukushima
13 th (1989)	Okayama	36 th (2012)	Toyama
14 th (1990)	Yamanashi	37 th (2013)	Nagasaki
15 th (1991)	Kagawa	38 th (2014)	Ibaraki
16 th (1992)	Okinawa	39 th (2015)	Shiga
17 th (1993)	Saitama	40 th (2016)	Hiroshima
18 th (1994)	Ehime	41 st (2017)	Miyagi
19 th (1995)	Niigata	42 nd (2018)	Nagano
20 th (1996)	Hokkaido	43 rd (2019)	Saga
21 st (1997)	Nara	44 th (2020)	Kochi
22 nd (1998)	Tottori	45 th (2021)	Wakayama
23 rd (1999)	Yamagata		

FY2016 The 40th National Cultural Festival for Senior High School Students in Hiroshima



Grand opening ceremony



Scene of Parade

[Grand opening ceremony/Parade] Monday July 31, 2017 – Sendai Sunplaza Hall/Streets of Sendai

Approximately 20,000 senior high school students from throughout Japan compete over five days in 10 towns and cities, in 19 specific divisions and 4 categories set independently by Miyagi Prefecture; special needs education, popular music, industry and volunteer.



Musubimaru,
the PR mascot

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 otherwise 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 160 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	About 3 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.



A Midsummer Night's Dream, produced by SADO Yutaka, Artistic Director of Hyogo Performing Arts Center
Hyogo Arts & Culture Association (Hyogo Performing Arts Center)
Photo: IJIMA Takashi



Workshop for body and mind
Kani City Arts Foundation (Kani Public Arts Center)



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 Cultural and Artistic Creative 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. In addition, from January 2013, to improve and enhance the network of creative cities in Japan, the Creative City Network of Japan was established by cooperation of the municipalities concerned. The Agency for Cultural Affairs supports this type of network, and to support the creation of the Cultural and Artistic Creative City throughout Japan, it held a workshop for Creative Agricultural Communities (Maniwa City, Okayama Pref.), a seminar for policy making of Creative City (Takamatsu City, Kagawa Pref.) and others in FY 2016.

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	FY 2014	FY 2015	FY 2016
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.)	Bibai City (Hokkaido)	Kembuchi Town (Hokkaido)	Esashi City (Hokkaido)
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.)	Matsumoto City (Nagano Pref.)	Furano City (Hokkaido)	Ashikaga City (Tochigi Pref.)
Omihaichiman 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.)	Matsuyama City (Ehime Pref.)	Toyonaka City (Osaka Pref.)	Toyooka City (Hyogo 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.)	Uchiko Town (Ehime Pref.)	Taketa City (Oita Pref.)	Oita City (Oita Pref.)
			Kobe City (Hyogo Pref.)						



Esashi Town: Cultural events by local citizens are being held at the Inishie Street (ancient street) where old buildings are preserved and contribute to the local tourism industry



Ashikaga City: The first project for developing human resource by culture cooperating with school education (project of art classes in elementary and junior high schools) was held in Japan. Totally 1.62 million pupils and students have joined so far.



Toyooka City: Kinosaki International Arts Center provides one of the nation largest art-in-residence program which is specialized in performing arts. Selected artists through public invitation from the world stay the city and produce performing arts. During their stay, some exchange program will be held for local citizens.

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Oita City: The main stage of the Art festival titled "Oita Toillennale" is public toilets in the streets. This event propelled the promotion of the City's town development by arts.

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/hakutsu/> (Japanese only)

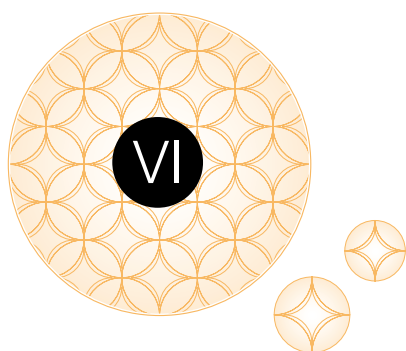


8. Power of Culture from Universities

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 Designated 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, 2017

Designation			
Important Cultural Properties (National Treasures)		13,119	(1,101) *1
Buildings and other structures		2,465	(223)
Fine Arts and Crafts		10,654	(878)
Important Intangible Cultural Properties (Number of Holders and Groups)			
Performing Arts	Individuals recognition	37	55 people
	Collective recognition	13	13 groups
Craft Techniques	Individuals recognition	39	58 people *2
	Group recognition	14	14 groups
Important Tangible Folk Cultural Properties		220	
Important Intangible Folk Cultural Properties		303	
Historic Sites, Places of Scenic Beauty, and Natural Monuments (Special Historic Sites, Special Places of Scenic Beauty, and Special Natural Monuments)		3,210	(172) *3,*4
Historic Sites		1,784	(61)
Places of Scenic Beauty		402	(36)
Natural Monuments		1,024	(75)
Selection			
Important Cultural Landscapes		50	
Important Preservation Districts for Groups of Traditional Buildings		114	
Registration			
Registered Tangible Cultural Properties (buildings)		10,869	
Registered Tangible Cultural Properties (fine arts and crafts)		14	
Registered Tangible Folk Cultural Properties		42	
Registered Monuments		99	
Objects of conservation that are not Cultural Properties			
Selected Conservation Techniques		(Number of Holders and Groups)	
	Holders	46	54 people
	Preservation Groups	31	34 groups *5

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

*2 The actual number of people who received recognition as holder is 57 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 Historic Sites, Places of Scenic Beauty, and Natural Monuments is 3,067 after deleting the number of double recognition. (The number of Special Historic Sites, Special Places of Scenic Beauty, and Special Natural Monuments are 162)

*5 The actual number of recognized groups is 31 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 structures, 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.

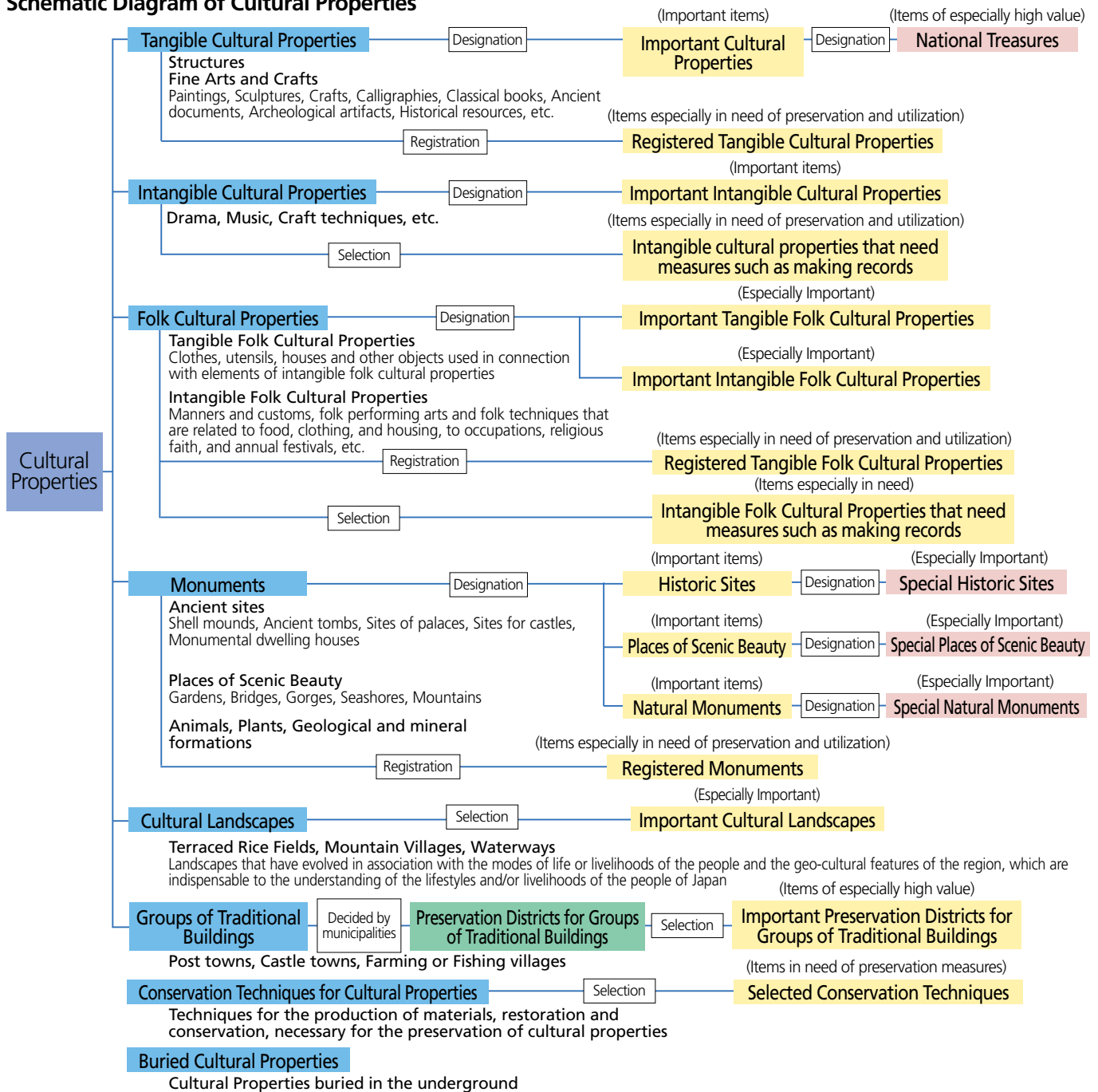
Moreover, those traditional techniques or skills that are indispensable for preserving cultural properties and that require protection are designated as Selected Conservation Techniques.

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

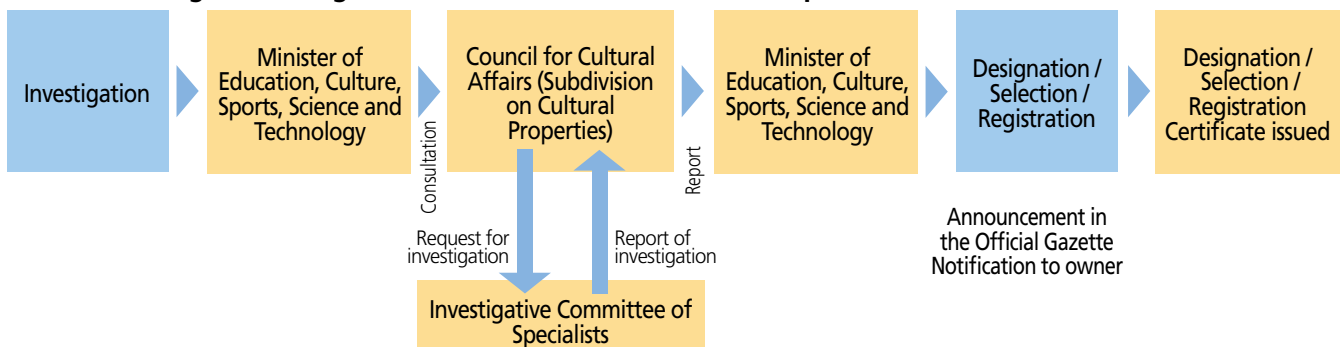
The designation, selection, and registration of cultural properties are carried out by the Minister of Education, Culture, Sports, Science and Technology on the basis of reports submitted by the Council for Cultural Affairs in response to a ministerial inquiry. The chart to the left illustrates how the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

2. Schematic Diagram of Cultural Properties

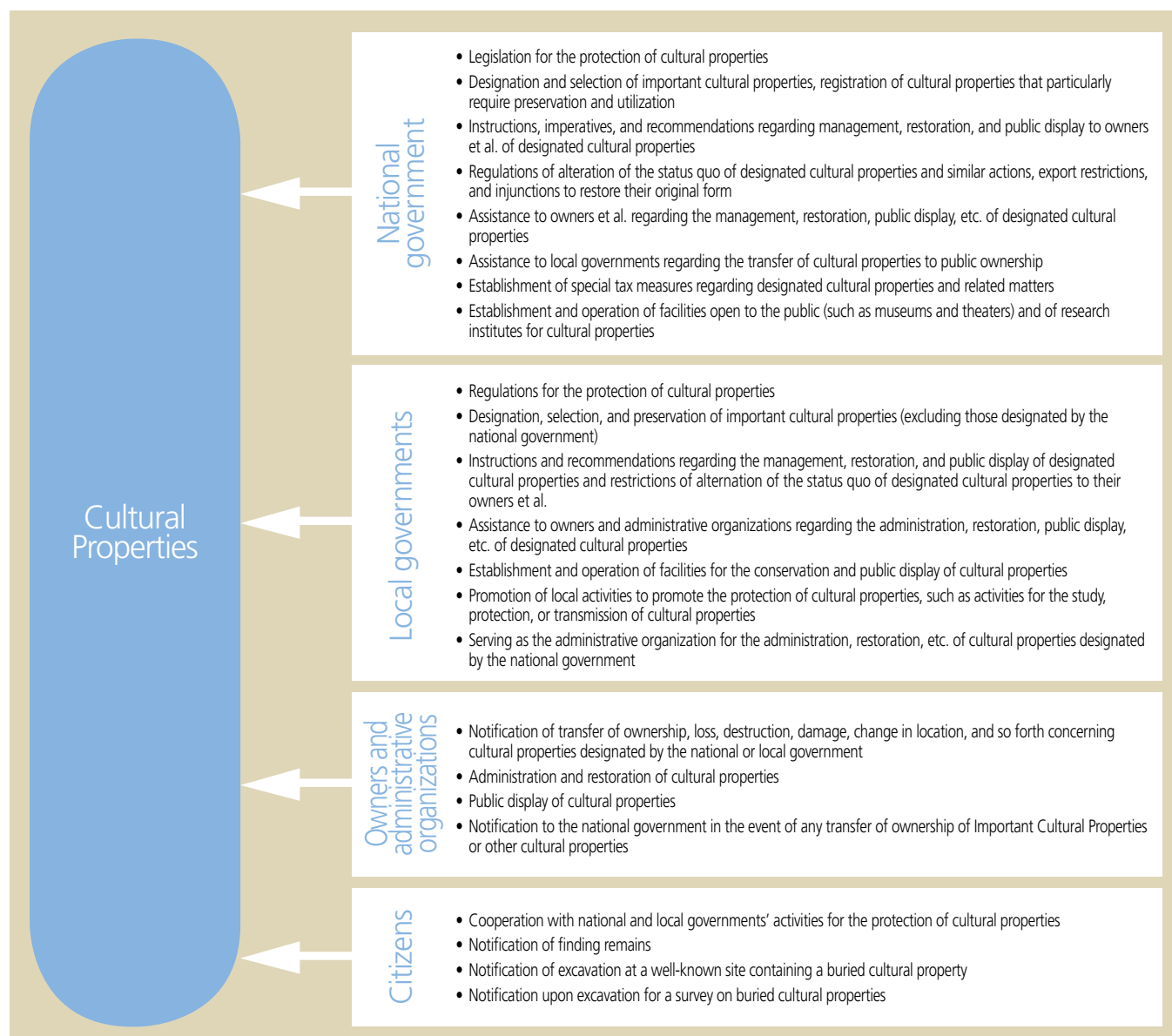
Schematic Diagram of Cultural Properties



Process of Designation, Registration, or 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

Japan is home to countless historical buildings, from temples and shrines, including the world’s oldest wooden structure Horyuji Temple, through to castles built during the early days of the modern era, *shoin* and other traditional residential buildings, and a range of private buildings that reflect the characteristics of their locations. Thanks to Japan’s extensive forest resources and unrivaled traditional techniques, the country has many examples of outstanding wooden structures.

In recent years, studies have been carried out nationwide with the aim of protecting modern buildings that were built as part of the modernization process from the early part of the 20th century, including public buildings and large houses. The same applies to modern properties linked to industry, transport or civil engineering, including wooden structures. Work is also underway to protect postwar modernist architecture, including the main building at the National Museum of Western Art.

As of April 1, 2017, the national government had designated 2,465 sites (4,892 buildings) as Important Cultural Properties, including 223 National Treasures (282 buildings). These include 337 modern Important Cultural Properties, and two National Treasures, namely the former Togu Palace (Akasaka Palace State Guest House) and the former Tomioka Silk Mill.

The majority of these structures are wooden, and many have roofs made from plant-based materials such as *kaya* (nutmeg-yew) and *hiwada* (cypress bark). It is therefore necessary to carry out repairs at regular intervals, and install fire prevention facilities to protect buildings from fires and other such disasters.

It is also necessary to reinforce structures to protect them, and people inside them, from earthquakes. The national government provides subsidies as necessary for such projects, and decides whether or not to approve upgrades in accordance with the Act on Protection of Cultural Properties.



National Treasure
Main shrine of Iwashimizu
Hachimangu Shrine
(Yawata City, Kyoto Pref.)



Important
Cultural Property
The Old Nara
Juvenile Prison
(Nara City, Nara
Pref.)

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

As of April 1, 2017

	Category	Sites	Structures
Early modern period or earlier	Shinto shrines	574 (40)	1,226 (75)
	Buddhist temples	858 (155)	1,201 (163)
	Castles	53 (9)	235 (17)
	Residences	97 (14)	155 (20)
	Private domestic buildings	353	867
	Others	193 (3)	261 (3)
	Subtotal	2,128 (221)	3,945 (278)
Meiji Period Onward	Religious buildings	29	44
	Residences and private buildings	97 (1)	377 (1)
	School facilities	41	80
	Cultural facilities	36	61
	Governmental offices	29	58
	Commercial buildings	23	30
	Civil engineering structures	77 (1)	280 (3)
	Others	5	17
	Subtotal	337 (2)	947 (4)
	Grand total	2,465 (223)	4,892 (282)

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



Registered Tangible Cultural Property
The second house of the Yamazaki and Usui families (Sekisui House Type A) (Karuizawa Town, Nagano Pref.)



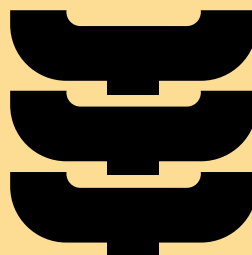
Registered Tangible Cultural Property
The main building of the old Nashiro family's house (Izena Village, Okinawa Pref.)

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, 2015, the number of registrations exceeded 10,000. As of April 1, 2017, 10,869 properties were registered, located in 873 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 2017, the 64th 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, 10,654 objects have been designated as Important Cultural Properties (including 878 National Treasures) as of April 1, 2017.

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, 2017.

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

As of April 1, 2017

Category	Number
Paintings	2,010 (160)
Sculptures	2,699 (131)
Crafts	2,452 (253)
Calligraphic works/Classical books	1,906 (225)
Ancient documents	763 (60)
Archaeological artifacts	626 (46)
Historic resources	198 (3)
Total	10,654 (878)

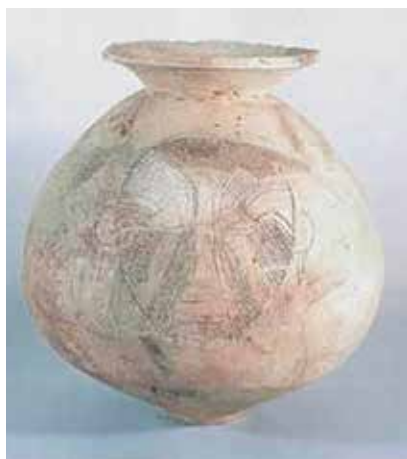
Note: The numbers in parentheses are National Treasures and included in the total number



National Treasure: Rakuchu rakugai-zu (the area in and around the Kyoto city)
(The Tokyo National Museum, National Institutes for Cultural Heritage)



National Treasure: Kurokawa odoshi domaru (black domaru armour laced with leather cords)
(Kasuga-taisha Shrine, Nara Pref.)



Important Cultural Property: Jinmen-mon tsubogata doki (clay pot engraved with a human face)
(Anjo City, Aichi Pref.)



Important Cultural Property: Hikawa Maru
(Nippon Yusen Kabushiki Kaisha, NYK Line)

3 Intangible Cultural Properties



Important Intangible Cultural Property: *Biwa* (Japanese lute)
Holder: Okumura Kazumi (stage name: Okumura Kyokusui)

Number of Designated Important Intangible Cultural Properties

As of April 1, 2017

Division	Category	No. of designation	
		Individual recognition	Collective or group recognition
Performing arts	Gagaku	0	1
	Nohgaku	5	1
	Bunraku	3	1
	Kabuki	4	1
	Kumiodori	2	1
	Music	19	7
	Dance	2	1
	Engei	2	0
	Subtotal	37	13
Craft techniques	Ceramics	9	3
	Textile weaving and dyeing	14	7
	Lacquerwork	5	1
	Metalwork	5	0
	Woodwork and Bamboowork	2	0
	Doll making	2	0
	Papermaking	2	3
	Subtotal	39	14
Total		76	27

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: *Tsumugi-ori* (Japanese silk fabric)
Holder: Murakami Ryoko

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: Tonami living instruments and production tools (Tonami City, Toyama Pref.)



Important Intangible Folk Cultural Property: Hitachi Otsu no Ofuna Matsuri Festival (Kitaibaraki City, Ibaraki Pref.)

Number of Properties Designated as Important Tangible Folk Cultural Properties

As of April 1, 2017

Category	Quantity
Used for food, clothing, and housing	30
Used for production and occupation	94
Used for transportation, transit, and communication	19
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	3
Total	220

Number of Properties Designated as Important Intangible Folk Cultural Properties

As of April 1, 2017

Category	No. of designation
Manners and customs	125
Folk performing arts	163
Folk techniques	15
Total	303

5 Monuments



Historic site: Mt. Hikosan (Soeda Town, Fukuoka Pref.)
Photo: Courtesy of Soeda Town Board of Education

Number of Designated Historical Sites

As of April 1, 2017

Category	Number of designation
Shell mounds, ancient tombs, etc.	690 (14)
Site of palaces, etc.	394 (19)
Sites of shrines, temples, etc.	298 (14)
Sites of Confucian shrines, libraries	25 (3)
Herb gardens, charitable institutions, etc.	7
Sites of barrier gates, mileposts, etc.	197 (2)
Tombs, tombstones, etc.	79 (3)
Old houses, wells, etc.	85 (6)
Sites related to foreigners or foreign countries	9
Total	1,784 (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, 2017

Category	Number
Gardens	221 (24)
Parks	8
Bridges	2
Flowering trees	14
Pine groves	7 (1)
Rocks and caves	16
Ravines and mountain streams	35 (5)
Waterfalls	11
Lakes and marshes	3 (1)
Floating waterweeds	1
Springs	1
Beaches	38
Islands	9 (2)
Sandbars	1 (1)
Hot springs	2
Mountains	9 (1)
Hills, highlands, flatlands	1
Rivers	2
Panoramic views	14 (1)
Other	7
Total	402 (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, 2017

Category	Number
Animals	195 (21)
Plants	554 (30)
Geological and mineral formations	252 (20)
Nature conservation areas	23 (4)
Total	1,024 (75)

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



“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, 2017, 97 monuments were registered.



Registered Monument: Travertine terrace of Bora, Miyakojima (Miyakojima City, Okinawa Pref.)
Photo: Courtesy of Miyakojima City Board of Education

Place of Scenic Beauty Yonako Falls (Suzaka City, Nagano Pref.)
Photo: Courtesy of Suzaka City Board of Education



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, 2017, 51 areas across the country have been selected as Important Cultural Landscapes.

Agricultural and mountainous landscape, and rice terraces in Okunai (Matsuno Town, Ehime Pref.)



Cultural Landscape in Aikawa mine of Sado Island and townscape (Sado City, Niigata Pref.)



List of Important Cultural Landscapes

As of April 1, 2017

Name	Location	Assigned date
1 Wetland in Omi-hachiman	Omi-hachiman, Shiga	January 26, 2006
2 Farm Village of Hondara 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 Yusumizugaura	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 illages at the upstream region.	Nakatosa, Kochi	February 12, 2009
14 Cultural landscape in the Shimantogawa River basin. Circulation and traffic among agricultural and mountainous illages 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 Kashiara	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 Tashibunoshō 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
44 Lakeshore landscape at Sygaura	Nagahama, Shiga	October 6, 2014
45 Cultural landscape in Kosuge-no-sato and Kosuge-yama	Iiyama, Nagano	January 26, 2015
46 Waterfront of Omizo	Takashima, Shiga	January 26, 2015
47 Cultural landscape in Misumi-ura	Uki, Kumamoto	January 26, 2015
48 Cultural Landscape in Aikawa mine of Sado Island and townscape	Sado, Niigata	October 7, 2015
49 Landscape of village with bamboo and wooden fence at Ozawa and Kami-ozawa	Wajima, Ishikawa	October 7, 2015
50 Cultural Landscape in Okazaki district of Kyoto City	Kyoto	October 7, 2015
51 Agricultural and mountainous landscape, and rice terraces in Okunai	Matsuno, Ehime	February 9, 2017

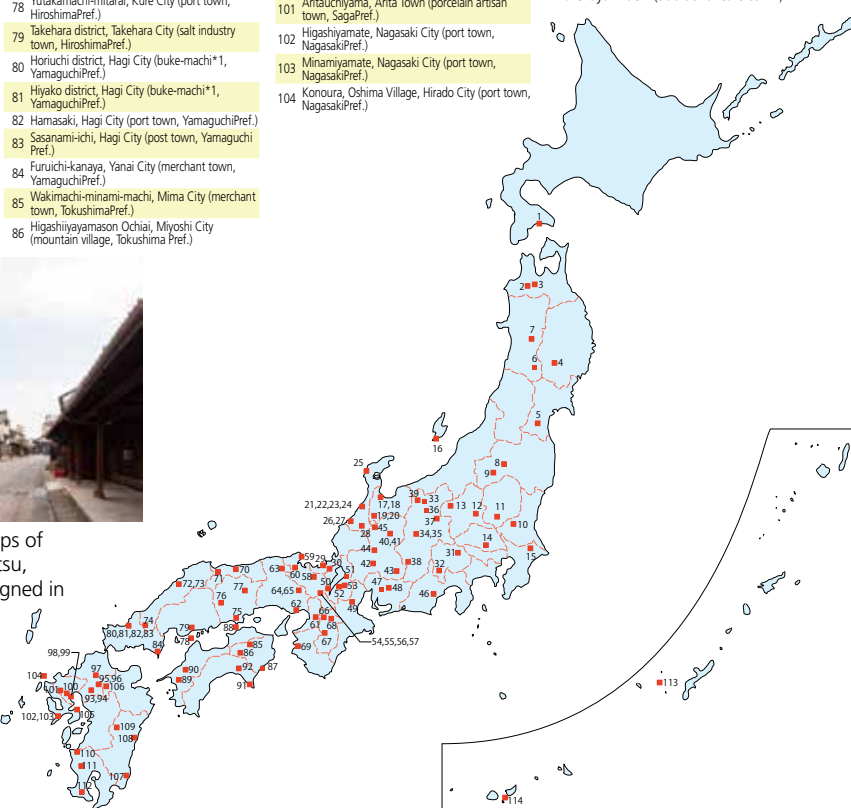
7 Preservation Districts for Groups of Traditional Buildings



1 Motomachi-Suehirocho, Hakodate City (port town, Hokkaido)	42 Mino-machi, Mino City (merchant town, GifuPref.)	65 Fukusumi, Sasayama City (post town and agricultural village, Hyogo Pref.)	87 Tebajima Island, Mugi Town (fishing village, TokushimaPref.)	105 Kojirokuji, Urzen City (buke-machi*1, NagasakiPref.)
2 Nakacho, Hiroaki City (buke-machi*1, AomoriPref.)	43 Iwamuracho-Hondori, Ena City (merchant town, GifuPref.)	66 Imai-cho, Kashiwara City (temple and Zaigo-machi *2, NaraPref.)	88 Kasashima, Shiwakuhonjimachio, Marugame City (port town, KagawaPref.)	106 Mameda-machi, Hita City (merchant town, OitaPref.)
3 Nakamachi, Kuroishi City (merchant town, AomoriPref.)	44 Gujo-hachiman Kita-machi, Gujo City (castle town, GifuPref.)	67 Gojo-shimmachi, Gojo City (merchant town, NaraPref.)	89 Uno-machi, Uwa-cho, Seijo City (zaigo-machi *2, EhimePref.)	107 Obi, Nishinan City (buke-machi*1, MiyazakiPref.)
4 Jyonai-suwakoji, Kanegasaki Town (buke-machi*1, IwatePref.)	45 Ogi-machi, Shirakawa Village (mountain village, Gifu Pref.)	68 Matsuyama, Uda City (merchant town, NaraPref.)	90 Yokaichi-gokoku, Uchiko Town (wax industry town, EhimePref.)	108 Mimitsu, Hyuga City (port town, MiyazakiPref.)
5 Murata, Murata Town (merchant town, MiyagiPref.)	46 Hanazawa, Yaizu City (mountain village, Shizuoka Pref.)	69 Yuasa, Yuasa Town (brewery town, WakayamaPref.)	91 Kiragawacho, Muroto City (zaigo-machi *2, KochiPref.)	109 Tonegawa, Shiiba Village (mountain village, Miyazaki Pref.)
6 Masuda, Yokote City (zaigo-machi *2, AkitaPref.)	47 Arimatsu, Nagoya City (textile weaving and dyeing town, Aichi Pref.)	70 Utsukitama, Kurayoshi City (merchant town, TottoriPref.)	92 Doikachu, Aki City (buke-machi*1, KochiPref.)	110 Izumi-fumoto, Izumi City (buke-machi*1, KagoshimaPref.)
7 Kakuunodate, Senboku City (buke-machi*1, AkitaPref.)	48 Asuke, Toyota City (merchant town, AichiPref.)	71 Tokororo, Daisen Town (agricultural village, TottoriPref.)	93 Yamefukushima, Yame City (merchant town, FukuokaPref.)	111 Iraki-fumoto, Satsumasendai City (buke-machi*1, KagoshimaPref.)
8 Uchi-juku, Shimogo Town (post town, FukushimaPref.)	49 Sekijuku, Kameyama City (post town, Mie Pref.)	72 Omoriginzan, Oda City (mining town, ShimanePref.)	94 Kurogi, Yame City (zaigo-machi *2, FukuokaPref.)	112 Chiran, Minami-kyushu City (buke-machi*1, KagoshimaPref.)
9 Maesawa, Minamiaizu Town (mountain village, FukushimaPref.)	50 Sakamoto, Otsu City (monks' dwellings and temple town, ShigaPref.)	73 Yunotsu, Oda City (port and hot spring town, ShimanePref.)	95 Chikugo-yoshii, Ukiha City (zaigo-machi *2, FukuokaPref.)	113 Tonaki-jima, Tonaki Village (agricultural village on the island, Okinawa Pref.)
10 Makabe, Sakuragawa City (zaigo-machi *2, BarakiPref.)	51 Kawaramachi-Senimachi district, Hikone City (merchant town, Shiga Pref.)	74 Tsuwano, Tsuwano Town (buke-machi*1, ShimanePref.)	96 Nikawa Tagomori, Ukiha City (mountain village, Fukuoka Pref.)	114 Taketomi-jima, Taketomi Town (agricultural village on the island, Okinawa Pref.)
11 Kaumon-cho, Tochigi City (zaigo-machi *2, TochigiPref.)	52 Hachiman, Omihachiman City (merchant town, ShigaPref.)	75 Kurashiki-Kawahara, Kurashiki City (merchant town, OkayamaPref.)	97 Akizuki, Asakura City (castle town, FukuokaPref.)	
12 Kiriyushinmachi, Kiryu City (weaving town, GunmaPref.)	53 Gokashokondo, Higashiomori City (agricultural village, Shiga Pref.)	76 Fukuya, Takahashi City (mining town, OkayamaPref.)	98 Hamashozumachi-Hamakurayamachi, Kashima City (port town and Zaigo-machi *2, SagaPref.)	
13 Kuni-Akaiwa, Nakanajo Town (mountain and silkworm-raising village, Gunma Pref.)	54 Kanigamo, Kyoto City (shrine town, KyotoPref.)	77 Joto, Tsuyama City (merchant town, OkayamaPref.)	99 Hamanakamachi-hachihongshuku, Kashima City (brewery town, SagaPref.)	
14 Kawagoe, Kawagoe City (merchant town, SaitamaPref.)	55 Sanmei-zaka, Kyoto City (temple town, KyotoPref.)	78 Yutakamachi-mitarai, Kure City (port town, HiroshimaPref.)	100 Shiota-tsu, Ureshino City (merchant town, SagaPref.)	
15 Sawara, Katori City (merchant town, ChibaPref.)	56 Gion Shimbashi, Kyoto City (chaya-machi*3, KyotoPref.)	79 Takehara district, Takehara City (salt industry town, HiroshimaPref.)	101 Aritauchiya, Arita Town (porcelain artisan town, SagaPref.)	
16 Shukunegi, Sado City (port town, NiigataPref.)	57 Saga-toriomoto, Kyoto City (temple town, KyotoPref.)	80 Honuchi district, Hagi City (buke-machi*1, YamaguchiPref.)	102 Higashiyamato, Nagasaki City (port town, NagasakiPref.)	
17 Yamachosuji, Takaoka City (merchant town, ToyamaPref.)	58 Miyamacho-Kita, Nantan City (mountain village, Kyoto Pref.)	81 Hyakko district, Hagi City (buke-machi*1, YamaguchiPref.)	103 Minamiyamato, Nagasaki City (port town, NagasakiPref.)	
18 Kanaya-machi, Takaoka City (metal-caster town, ToyamaPref.)	59 Ine-ura, Ine Town (fishing village, KyotoPref.)	82 Hamasaki, Hagi City (port town, YamaguchiPref.)	104 Konoura, Oshima Village, Hirado City (port town, NagasakiPref.)	
19 Airokura, Nanto City (mountain village, Toyama Pref.)	60 Kaya, Yosano Town (weaving town, KyotoPref.)	83 Sazanami-ichi, Hagi City (post town, Yamaguchi Pref.)		
20 Suganuma, Nanto City (mountain village, Toyama Pref.)	61 Tondabayashi, Tondabayashi City (Temple and Zaigo-machi *2, OsakaPref.)	84 Furuichi-kanaya, Yanai City (merchant town, YamaguchiPref.)		
21 Higashiyama-higashi, Kanazawa City (chaya-machi*3, IshikawaPref.)	62 Kitanochi-yamamoto, Kobe City (port town, HyogoPref.)	85 Wakimachi-minami-machi, Mimami City (merchant town, TokushimaPref.)		
22 Kazue-machi, Kanazawa City (chaya-machi*3, IshikawaPref.)	63 Izushi, Toyooka City (castle town, HyogoPref.)	86 Higashiyayamason Ochai, Miyoshi City (mountain village, Tokushima Pref.)		
23 Utsu sanroku, Kanazawa City (temple district, IshikawaPref.)	64 Sasayama, Sasayama City (castle town, HyogoPref.)			
24 Teramachidai, Kanazawa City (temple district, IshikawaPref.)				
25 Kuroshima district, Wajima City (ship-owner village, IshikawaPref.)				
26 Kagahashitate, Kaga City (ship-owner village, IshikawaPref.)				
27 Kagahashitanai, Kaga City (mountain village, Ishikawa Pref.)				
28 Shiramine, Hakusan City (mountain and silkworm-raising village, Ishikawa Pref.)				
29 Obamanishigumi, Obama City (merchant and chaya-machi*3, FukuiPref.)				
30 Kumagawajuku, Wakasa Town (post town, Fukui Pref.)				
31 Enzan Shimo-odawara Kamijo, Kosho City (mountain and silkworm-raising village, Yamanashi Pref.)				
32 Akasawa, Hayakawa Town (mountain and Buddhist-inn district, YamanashiPref.)				
33 Togakushi, Nagano City (pilgrims' lodgings, temple town, Nagano Pref.)				
34 Nara, Shiojiri City (post town, Nagano Pref.)				
35 Koshirawasa, Shiojiri City (lacquer-artisan town, NaganoPref.)				
36 Inariyama, Chikuma City (merchant town, NaganoPref.)				
37 Unnojuku, Tomi City (post town and silkworm-raising village, Nagano Pref.)				
38 Tsumagojuku, Nagiso Town (post town, Nagano Pref.)				
39 Aonji, Hakuba Village (mountain village, Nagano Pref.)				
40 Sanmachi, Takayama City (merchant town, GifuPref.)				
41 Shimoninomachi-Ojinnmachi, Takayama City (merchant town, GifuPref.)				



Preservation Districts for Groups of Traditional Buildings of Arimatsu, Nagoya City (Aichi Pref.) , assigned in July 25, 2016



Note:
*1 buke-machi (former residential area of samurai)
*2 Zaigo-machi (a village functioning as a town)
*3 chaya-machi (traditional café town)

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, 2017, 114 districts in 94 municipalities of 43 prefectures are classified as Important Preservation Districts for Groups of Traditional Buildings (total area of approximately 3,877 ha), which contain about 23,000 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:
Hand-cutting File Making
A technique of producing file for
making or repairing craft works
Holder: Sawada Einosuke



Selected Conservation
Techniques: Lacquering
buildings
A technique of lacquering
as well as painting and
metal fittings makes
buildings magnificent

9

Buried Cultural Properties



At present, about 468,000 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.



Azuma-cho Site (Minamisoma City, Fukushima Prefecture)

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, hereafter "Basic Scheme").

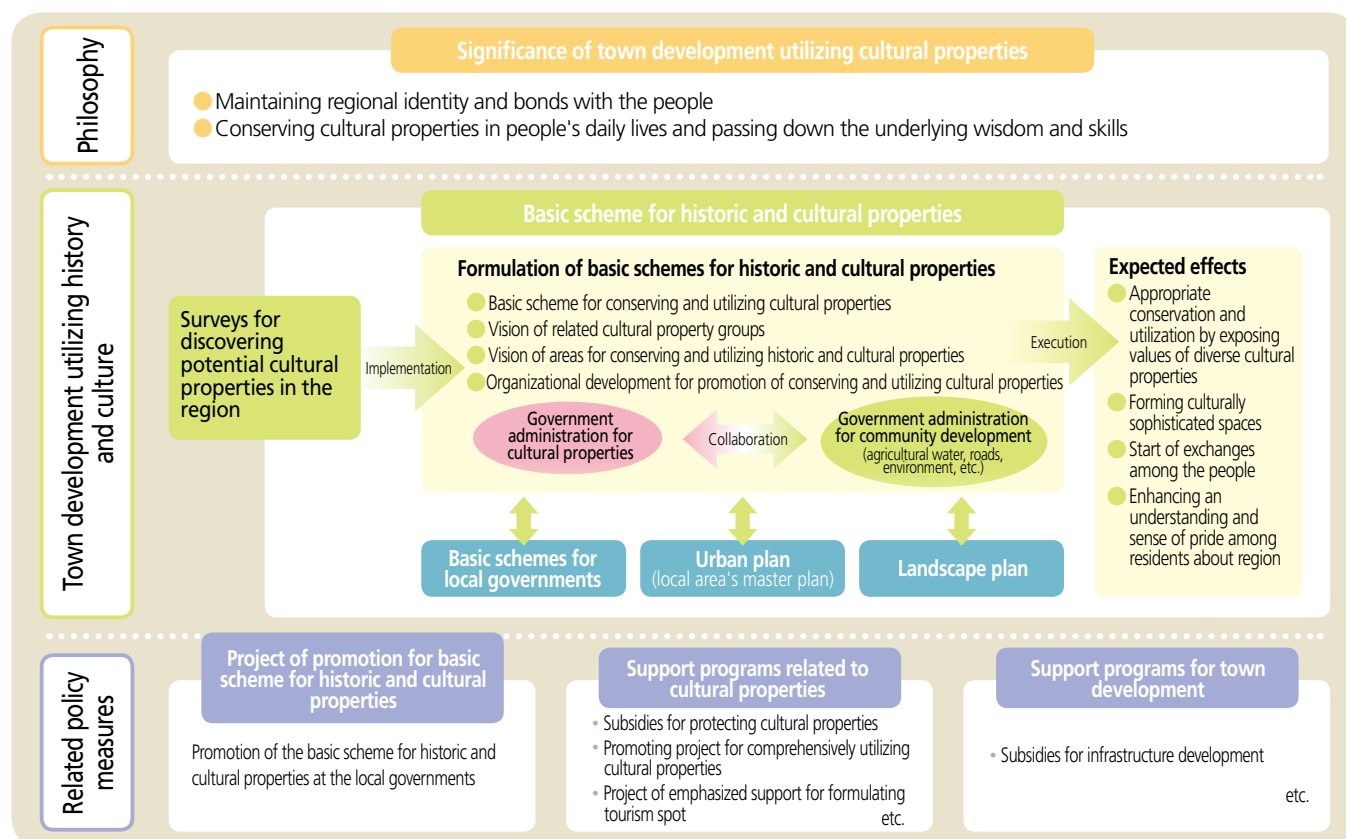
To promote the formulation of the Basic Scheme by municipal governments, the Agency for Cultural Affairs created technical guidelines and also provided training programs for municipal employees. The Agency grants

costs for municipalities to formulate the Basic Scheme and municipal projects to promote establishing local systems of tourism utilizing the scheme.

In developing the Basic Scheme, 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.

Town 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
Courtesy of Gunma Pref.



World Heritage: "The Architectural Work of Le Corbusier, an Outstanding Contribution to the Modern Movement"
Courtesy of National Museum of Western Art

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, 192 countries have ratified it including Japan (as of June, 2016).

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

In January 2016, Japan nominated "The Sacred Island of Okinoshima and Associated Sites" to be inscribed on the World Heritage List.

In July 2016, the UNESCO World Heritage Committee inscribed "The Architectural Work of Le Corbusier, an Outstanding Contribution to the Modern Movement", including the National Museum of Western Art in Japan, on the World Heritage List.

As a result, 20 Japanese properties (16 cultural properties and 4 natural properties) currently appear on the World Heritage List.

Properties inscribed on the World Heritage List in Japan

As of July 2016

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		
	Tomioka Silk Mill and Related Sites		
	Sites of Japan's Meiji Industrial Revolution: Iron and Steel, Shipbuilding and Coal Mining		
	The Architectural Work of Le Corbusier, an Outstanding Contribution to the Modern Movement		

12 Protection of Intangible Cultural Heritage



In 2003, the UNESCO General Conference 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 11th Session of the Intergovernmental Committee held in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia in November 2016, “Yama, Hoko, Yatai, float festivals in Japan,” nominated by Japan, was inscribed on the Representative List. This inscription consists of 33 of the nation's designated Important Intangible Folk Cultural Properties, including “Yamahoko, the float ceremony of the Kyoto Gion festival” and “Hitachi Furyumono” inscribed to the List in 2009. This brought the number of intangible cultural properties from Japan on the list to 21 (as of April 1, 2017).

For inclusion on the list in the future, Japan re-submitted a nomination file to UNESCO for “Raiho-shin, ritual visits of deities in masks and costumes” in March 2017. It was submitted in March 2016, but, as the number of submissions exceeded the upper limit for evaluations, UNESCO gave priority to the submissions made by the nations whose number of inscribed heritage is small. As

List of Intangible Cultural Properties inscribed on the Representative List (21 items) in Japan

Name	Year Inscribed
Nōgaku theatre	2008
Ningyo Johruri Bunraku puppet theatre	2008
Kabuki theatre	2008
Gagaku	2009
Ojiya-chijimi, Echigo-jofu : the techniques of making ramie fabric in Uonuma region, Niigata Prefecture	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, traditional Okinawan musical theatre	2010
Yuki-Tsumugi, silk fabric production techniques	2010
Mibu no Hana Taue, ritual of transplanting rice in Mibu, Hiroshima (Hiroshima Pref.)	2011
Sada Shin Noh, sacred dancing at Sada Shrine, Shimane (Shimane Pref.)	2011
Nachi no Dengaku, a religious performing art held at the Nachi fire festival (Wakayama Pref.)	2012
Washoku, traditional dietary cultures of the Japanese, notably for the celebration of New Year	2013
Washi : craftsmanship of traditional Japanese hand-made paper	2014
Yama, Hoko, Yatai, float festivals in Japan	2016

a result, the inspection for the Japanese submission was postponed for one year.

Yama, Hoko, Yatai, float festivals

* 33 Yama, Hoko, Yatai float festivals, that are the nation's designated Important Intangible Folk Cultural Properties were grouped



Yamahoko, the float ceremony of the Kyoto Gion festival (Kyoto City, Kyoto Pref.)



Hitachi Furyumono (Hitachi City, Ibaraki Pref.)



The Takayama Festival (Takayama City, Gifu Pref.)



The Chichibu Festival (Chichibu City, Saitama Pref.)

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 by periods, types and system of cultural properties.

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.

The Agency for Cultural Affairs has been posting about Japan's cultural heritage on Twitter since March 2015.

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

twitter: @bunkaisanonline



Gallery

Browsing photographs and locations of site of cultural heritage

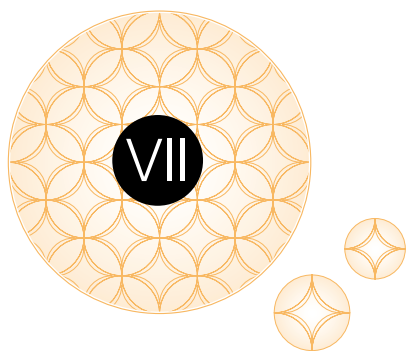
In addition to browsing the cultural heritage by timeline and area, it is possible to use associative searching to look up a specific cultural heritage and any associated cultural heritage, and to use maps to search and display. By using these functions on a portable device, it is possible to find cultural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



Cultural Heritage Database

Search for information about Japan's registered cultural heritage! 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. Re-examination of the Copyright System

The Copyright Subdivision of the Council for Cultural Affairs (hereinafter the “Subdivision”) has discussed issues concerning the re-examination of the copyright system in light of demand from society. In fiscal 2016, it discussed the development of a mechanism (provisions of limitations on copyrights) that will allow the use of copyrights without the permission of right holders in light of new needs that have arisen due to the advancement of digitalization and networking. With respect to the issues in (1) through (4), the Subdivision compiled a report in April 2017 on the direction of the amendment of the Copyright Act. For the issues in (5) and (6), the Subdivision will continue deliberation.

(1) Development of flexible provisions of limitations on copyrights

Given that needs to create and develop services using copyrighted works, such as the use of AI and big data, have arisen due to technical innovations, the Subdivision has discussed what form the provisions of limitations on copyrights that will be able to respond flexibly to new utilization forms of works should take. The Subdivision has decided that it would be appropriate to make acts that will not harm the interests of right holders, including cases that are not accompanied by the perception of the expression of works, such as the copying of works inside a computer, widely subject to restrictions on rights. In addition, the Subdivision has decided that it would be appropriate to develop provisions of limitations on copyrights regarding the partial indication of works for the service of searching various works and the translation service of information necessary for foreigners’ sightseeing.

(2) Promoting ICT use in education

In recent years, education using ICT is considered to have become important to improve the quality of education by proactive learning through flip teaching, etc., and expand education opportunities and the resolution of issues in the copyright system is required to promote this. As a result of deliberation, the Subdivision has decided that it would be appropriate to make it subject to provisions of limitations on copyrights to send materials used in class by email and

to provide lecture videos for e-learning by recording works, on the condition that compensation is paid to copyright holders. In addition, the Subdivision has recommended that the persons concerned and others should advance efforts for solving issues in the operation of laws, such as legal training and the dissemination and awareness-raising of laws at educational institutions, the formulation of guidelines on legal interpretation, and the development of the licensing environment.

(3) Enhancement of opportunities for persons with disabilities to access information

In June 2013, the Marrakesh Treaty to Facilitate Access to Published Works for Persons Who Are Blind, Visually Impaired or Otherwise Print Disabled was ratified (entering into force in September 2016). In response, the Subdivision examined the development of legislation required of signatories to the Treaty, and it also examined the development of systems to enhance opportunities for persons who are visually impaired, etc. to access information.

More specifically, the Subdivision recommended measures such as the development of systems to expand the scope of provisions of limitations on copyrights for persons who are visually impaired, etc. to include persons with physical disabilities and to make it easier for volunteer groups to provide transliteration services, etc. for persons with disabilities.

(4) Promoting archives

The Subdivision has been examining issues with the copyright system in relation to the promotion of archives of copyrighted works, etc. since FY2016. The Subdivision recommended various steps to make use of archives of cultural materials in Japan such as making it possible under the Copyright Act for art galleries, etc. to use electronic devices such as tablets for spectators and to post thumbnail images of artistic works and photographic works to explain and introduce them, and reexamining the handling of compensation under the licensing scheme in cases where the copyright owner is unknown, etc. The Subdivision will continue to

promote the proper use of copyrighted works, etc. at archival institutions.

(5) Response to “leech” sites

Since the activities of so-called leech sites* which provide links to infringing content, etc. facilitates access to infringing content and fosters copyright infringement, examination of measures to tackle such activities is required. The Subdivision is hearing opinions from parties concerned on the actual situation with regard to leech sites, etc. and requirements in relation to the copyright system, and it discusses measures while taking the balance between protection of rights and freedom of expression into consideration

so as not to overly restrict use of the Internet.

- (*) Websites which do not post content themselves but which provide information on links to infringing content stored on other websites, thus linking users to infringing content

(6) Appropriate return to the creators

The Creators continue their creative activities based on the return they are paid for the use of their copyrighted works. The compensation system for private sound and visual recording has turned into an empty shell by rising new devices and services. Therefore, appropriate return to the creators becomes an issue and the subcommittee has discussed how to solve this issue.

[Reference] Please refer to the website of the Agency for Cultural Affairs for further details.

- Report of the Copyright Subdivision of the Council for Cultural Affairs (April 2017, Copyright Subdivision of the Council for Cultural Affairs):

http://www.bunka.go.jp/seisaku/bunkashingikai/chosakuken/pdf/h2904_shingi_hokokusho.pdf (Japanese only)

2. 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 on Management Business of Copyright and Related Rights

The Law on Management Business of Copyright and Related Rights 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 collective management of copyrights that conduct these operations through collection of annual business reports and regular on-site inspections based on the Law on Management Business of Copyright and Related Rights (number of registered copyright Collective Management Organization (CMO): 29 (as of March 1, 2017)).

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

In cases where the copyright owner is unknown, under the authority of a ruling issued by the Commissioner of the Agency for Cultural Affairs, the Agency grants compulsory license for the legal use of such works etc. In FY2016, the Agency issued decisions concerning the use of 47,699 authored works in books or for performance in broadcast programs.

With the cooperation of right holders' bodies, the Agency for Cultural Affairs is also conducting a pilot project for reducing the work involved when users search for right holders to make the licensing scheme of orphan works easier to use.

Also from the viewpoint of facilitating the processing of rights, the Agency has also decided to incorporate into the FY2017 budget measures for the development of a database bringing together information on the rights of copyrighted works, etc. and to conduct a pilot project in this area.

[Reference] Please refer to the website of the Agency for Cultural Affairs for further details.

- Licensing scheme for the use works etc. in case where the copyright owner is unknown:

http://www.bunka.go.jp/seisaku/chosakuken/seidokaisetsu/chosakukensha_fumei/ (Japanese only)

(3) Others

In addition, the Agency for Cultural Affairs conducts research on the distribution of copyrighted works in response to changes in the times 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/jiyuriyo/> (Japanese only)



3. 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

(1) Response to the Trans-Pacific Partnership (TPP)

The Trans-Pacific Partnership (hereinafter the "TPP") is a comprehensive economic partnership agreement signed by 12 member countries in the Asia-Pacific region. It aims not only to reduce or eliminate tariffs on goods but also to promote liberalization of services and investments and to write new rules for the 21st century in a wide range of industries. The TPP also makes various provisions concerning intellectual property rights including copyright and seeks to promote the protection and use of intellectual property rights. The TPP negotiations reached broad agreement

in October 2015 and the TPP signing ceremony was held in February 2016.

With regard to some matters included in the copyright provisions agreed in the TPP, such as extending the term of protection for copyrighted works, etc. and making certain crimes of copyright infringement prosecutable without the need for a formal complaint, reexamination of the copyright system in Japan was considered necessary. Regarding such matters, the "Act for the Establishment of Relevant Laws to Accompany the Ratification of the Trans-Pacific Partnership", which includes some amendments to the Copyright Act, was enacted on December 9, 2016 following examination by the Copyright Subdivision of the Council for Cultural Affairs. The amendments to the Copyright Act are to take effect on the date on which the TPP enters into force in Japan.

(2) The WIPO (World Intellectual Property Organization)

The WIPO (World Intellectual Property Organization) is holding discussions concerning the formulation of new treaties on copyrights and other frameworks.

In June 2012, the Treaty on Audiovisual Performances, and in June 2013, the Marrakesh Treaty was adopted for facilitating access to and use of copyrighted works for the blind, visually impaired and otherwise print disabled.

The conclusion of the Treaty on Audiovisual Performances was adopted at the Diet in May 2014 and acceded to the Treaty in June 2014. Japan has been actively participating in discussions the formulation of new treaties on broadcasting organizations and other frameworks.

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).

4. 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/seisaku/chosakuken/hokaisei/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/seisaku/chosakuken/hokaisei/download_qa/index.html (Japanese only)

5. Enhancing Education about Copyrights

Along with the rapid progress of digitalization and networks advance, 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/seisaku/chosakuken/seidokaisetsu/> (Japanese only)).



Picture of 2016 lecture class on copyrights for library workers, etc. (Tokyo)

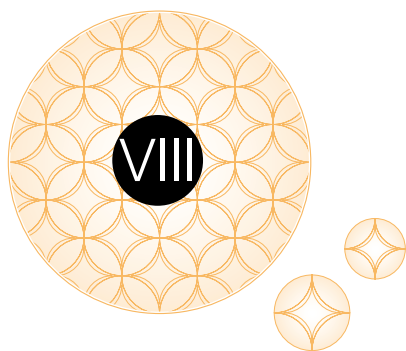
6. Copyright Registration System

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 which 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/seisaku/chosakuken/seidokaisetsu/toroku_seido/ (Japanese only)



Japanese-Language Policy and Japanese-Language Education Policy

1 Enhancing Policy Related to the Japanese Language

The enhancement of the Japanese-language policy including Japanese orthography 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	<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)	<i>Revised Joyo kanji-hyo</i> (June 2010)	<i>Joyo kanji-hyo</i> (Nov. 2010)
2. Matters related to surveys of kanji	<i>Toyo kanji on-kun-hyo</i> (Sept. 1947)	<i>Toyo kanji on-kun-hyo</i> (Feb. 1948)						
3. Matters related to the revision of use of kana	<i>Toyo kanji jitai-hyo</i> (June 1948)	<i>Toyo kanji jitai-hyo</i> (April 1949)						
4. Matters related to improvements in style (Mar. 1935)	<i>Gendai kana zukai</i> (Sept. 1946)	<i>Gendai kana zukai</i> (Nov. 1946)		<i>Revised Gendai kana zukai</i> (Mar. 1986)				<i>Gendai kana zukai</i> (Jul. 1986 part rev. Nov. 2010)
				Notation of borrowed foreign words (Feb. 1991)				Notation of borrowed foreign words (June 1991)
				<i>Revised Guide to the use of okurigana</i> (June 1972)				<i>Guide to the use of okurigana</i> (June 1972 part rev. Oct. 1981, part rev. Nov. 2010)
	<i>Recommendation</i>							<i>Uses of Roman alphabet</i> (Dec. 1954)
	<i>Guide to the use of okurigana</i> (Nov. 1958)	<i>Guide to the use of okurigana</i> (July 1959)						
	The integration of uses of Romanized Japanese words (Mar. 1953)							

(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. And then, in February 2014 the report on ““Example of proper use of

“Iji-dokun” kanji (report)” was compiled based on the “Issues that should be handled by the Subdivision on the Japanese at the Council for Cultural Affairs in the future (report)” (February 2013)¹. In February 2016, “Guidelines on character style and letter form related to the *Joyo kanji-hyo* (report)” was compiled. Now, the Council is

discussing about "the way of communication and manner of speaking."

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 on a continuous basis, including "Conference on the 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)" based on the "opinion survey on the Japanese language," which were published on the website of the Agency for Cultural Affairs.



Front cover of the "Guidelines on character style and letter form related to the Joyo kanji-hyo" (printed edition)

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 2009. The Agency held "the Languages and Dialects in Danger Convention" to report the results and related research councils for sharing information among the persons involved and, at the same time, surveyed the current status of the dialects of areas struck by the Great East Japan Earthquake and provided support for their recording, storage and revitalization, and supported transforming analog forms of the Ainu language to digital forms and archiving. The reports on these activities are

available on the website of the Agency for Cultural Affairs.



Scene of the Languages and Dialects in Danger Convention in Yoron, Amami Islands (November, 2016)

2

Promoting Japanese Language Education for Foreigners



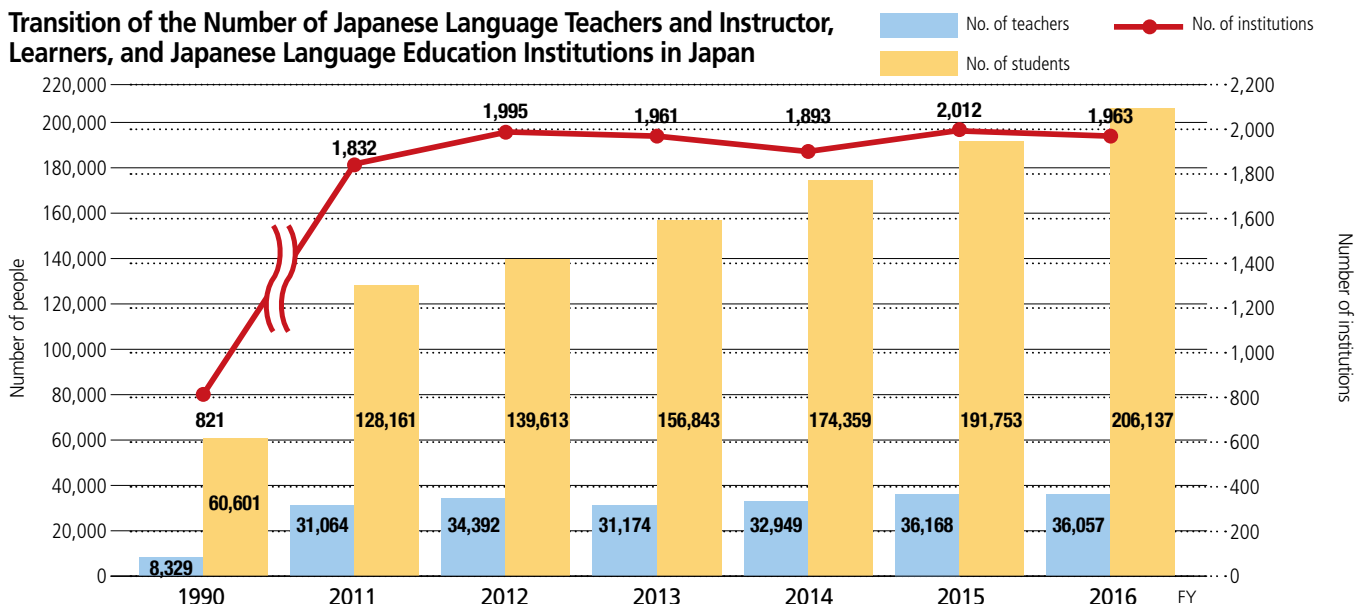
(1) Japanese Language Education for Foreigners

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 2.38 million (as of the end of 2016; data provided by the Ministry of Justice) and the number of Japanese language learners in Japan is approximately 210,000 (as

of November 2016; data provided by the Agency for Cultural Affairs). Many foreigners living in Japan learn the Japanese language for a variety of purposes.

Following such condition, the Agency has taken various measures to promote the Japanese Language Education for Foreigners their as communication tool and base for cultural dissemination.

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



*Figures for FY 2016 are preliminary.

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)
- Start-up program for community Japanese language education
- Coordinator training program 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 contribute the improvement and promotion of the Japanese language education with fostering its understanding, seminars by the of Research Conference on Japanese Language Education including prefectural and ordinance-designated cities' Conferences and training courses are held in order to explain measures and exchange 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
- Research Conference on Japanese Language Education for Prefectures and Ordinance-designated cities

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 NIHONGO Education contents Web sharing system (NEWS), which facilitates cross-sectional use of various contents about Japanese language education.



Promotion of Japanese Language Education as a Means for Communication and a Basis for the Communication of Culture

(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 publicizes this plan to be utilized further as the basis for the promotion of Japanese language education in each region.

(3) Examining Measures to Further Promote Japanese Language Education

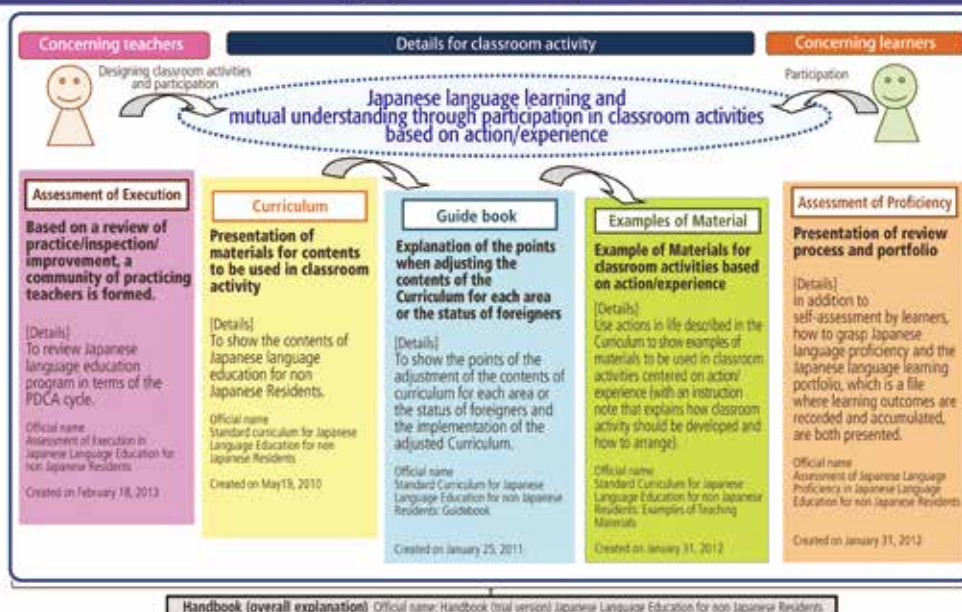
For responses to the changes where Japanese language education is concerned, the Working Group for summarizing the status on Japanese Language Education was formed under Commission on Japanese Language Education of the Council for Cultural Affairs. In February 2013, the Summary of Thinking and Points for the Promotion of Japanese Language Education (report) was compiled. Eleven points of the argument for the promotion of Japanese language education were summarized.

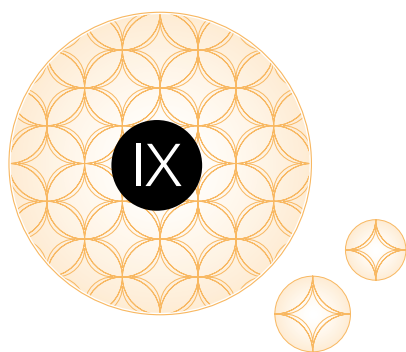
As a result, in fiscal 2014 the Commission on Japanese Language Education began investigating points 7 and 8, focusing on volunteering as part of Japanese language education and frameworks for investigative research

into the Japanese language respectively. In February 2016, the commission published a report entitled "Promoting Japanese Language Education at the Local Areas — Implementation system of Japanese Language Education in local areas and the common use of survey result on the Japanese Language Education —."

Discussions are currently focusing on points 5 and 6 since 2016, based on qualifications in Japanese language education and training for Japanese language teachers both in and out of the nation.

Five Sets for Japanese Language Education Programs for non Japanese Residents





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 meetings for Ministers of Culture including the Japan-China-ROK Culture Ministers' Meeting, the ASEAN+3 Culture Ministers' Meeting, which brings together the Ministers of Culture of ASEAN countries 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 attended by 51 countries and 2 organizations in Asia and Europe), we participate in UNESCO meetings in order to contribute to their debates. In 2016, the “Jeju Action Plan” was adopted at the 8th Japan-China-ROK Culture Ministers' Meeting held in Jeju Province (ROK), in which ministers exchanged their views and agreed to deepen their cultural exchange and cooperation in the past.

International Forums on Culture

Meeting Designation	Year	Host Country
Japan-China-ROK Culture Ministers' Meeting		
First	2007	China
Second	2008	Republic of Korea
Third	2011	Japan
Fourth	2012	China
Fifth	2013	Republic of Korea
Sixth	2014	Japan
Seventh	2015	China
Eighth	2016	Republic of Korea
Nineth (scheduled)	2017	Japan

Meeting Designation	Year	Host Country
ASEAN+3 Culture Ministers' Meeting		
First	2003	Malaysia
Second	2005	Thailand
Third	2008	Myanmar
Fourth	2010	Philippines
Fifth	2012	Singapore
Sixth	2014	Viet Nam
Seventh	2016	Brunei
Eighth (scheduled)	2017	Indonesia

Meeting Designation	Year	Host Country
ASEM Culture Ministers' Meeting		
First	2003	China
Second	2005	France
Third	2008	Malaysia
Fourth	2010	Poland
Fifth	2012	Indonesia
Sixth	2014	Netherlands
Seventh	2016	Republic of Korea

2. International Exchange of Artists and Specialists

To publicize Japanese culture overseas, the Agency implements the Japan Cultural Envoy program to dispatch 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 supports 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 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

Exchange of artists from Japan and abroad & support for their creative activities

- Project for promoting international cultural exchange through support activities for Artist-in-Residence Programs in Japan

Training abroad program for artist's development

- Program of Overseas Training for Upcoming Artists

Invitation of Outstanding Artists and Specialists

- Invitation Program for Outstanding Artists and Cultural Property Specialists

Dispatching and Inviting Specialists in Cultural Properties

- Program for Preservation and Restoration of Cultural Heritage Buildings in Asia Pacific
- Program 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 as 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. The Agency also implements a range of culture and artistic projects to promote mutual understanding among the East Asian countries and, at the same time, the Agency supports hosting arts and film festivals which will be held in Japan on an international scale. In addition, we support the submissions of modern artworks and dispatching of artists to international art festivals to encourage their disseminations overseas.

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.
Supporting International Arts Festivals	For details please refer to page 66.
Promoting Dissemination of Modern Art to Overseas	Supporting submission of modern artworks and dispatching artists to the international festivals held overseas.

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



Orchestra Ensemble Kanazawa Performance Abroad 2016 (Ishikawa Prefectural Music and Cultural Promotion Corporation) supported by the Agency for Cultural Affairs, Government of Japan in FY 2016
©Kazuo Ikeda

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

- 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 67.

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 69-71.)

Programs for International Cooperation on Cultural Heritage Protection

Program	Summary
International Cooperation based on requests from other countries <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Project for International Contribution to Cultural Heritage Protection 	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.
Training for Specialists in Preservation and Restoration of Foreign Cultural Properties <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Program for Promoting Cooperation to Protect World Heritage and other Cultural Properties of the Asia-Pacific Region 	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).
Promoting Cooperation with International Organizations <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Promotion of tie-ups with agencies cooperating on the protection of the world's cultural heritage 	To promote collaboration with the International Centre for the Study of the Preservation Restoration 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.
Promotion of International Exchange through Cultural Properties <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Overseas Exhibition of Japanese classical art 	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.
Preventing Illegal Export and Import of Cultural Properties <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Program for international cooperation on cultural heritage protection at National Institutes for Cultural Heritage* 	For details, please see page 71
* Implemented as a project funded by the IAI 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.
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 59>

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
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Asia-Pacific Copyright Systems Enhancement (APACE) Program



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

2

Comprehensive Promotion of International Cultural Exchange



The advancement of globalization attaches more the importance to proactive international dissemination of information on Japan's diverse culture and arts, ranging from traditional culture to modern media arts. It is also important 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 and cooperation in all cultural and artistic fields including cultural properties.

Based on such understanding, 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. They conduct activities involving Japanese culture, such as giving lectures, workshops, performances, collaborations with local artists or cultural figures.

In FY 2016, six persons served as Japan Cultural Envoy. In FY 2017, five persons were nominated as Specialists Dispatched Overseas.

The Japan Cultural Envoy Forum (the 14th Briefing Session on the Activities of the Japan Cultural Envoys) at the United Nations University on November 21, 2016

featured activity reports and performances by the Cultural Envoys who engaged in overseas activities in FY2015.



Performance by Yanagiya Sankyo at Boston College

Japan Cultural Envoys in FY2016

Name	Profile	Location of activity
Sato Kashiwa	Creative director, Founder of SAMURAI INC.	France, UK, USA
Sano Fumihiko	Architect, Artist	Belgium, China, Denmark, France, Germany, Iceland, India, Italy, Malaysia, Netherlands, Philippines, ROK
Tosa Naoko	Professor at Kyoto University, Artist	France, New Zealand, Philippines, Singapore, Thailand, UK, USA
Fujima Rankoh	Japanese traditional dancer	Czech Republic, Germany, Hungary, Italy, Poland, Russia, Slovenia, Ukraine, USA
Yanagiya Sankyo	Comic storyteller	Canada, USA
Yamada Un	Choreographer, Dancer	Algeria, Canada, Estonia, France, Georgia, Israel, Southeast Asian countries, Spain, UK

(Alphabetical order)

Japan Cultural Envoys in FY2017

Name	Profile	Location of activity (scheduled)
Otomo Yoshihide	Musician	East Europe, Latin America, Middle East, etc.
Suzuki Yasuhiro	Media artist, Associate Professor of Musashino Art University	Brazil, China, Europe, Indonesia, Israel, USA, etc.
Taneda Michikazu	Kongo School Noh actor	France, Hungary, Italy, Spain, USA
Honjo Hidejiro	Shamisen player	China, Czech, Finland, France, Germany, Malaysia, UK, USA, etc.
Masuda Sebastian	Art director, Artist	Netherlands, USA, etc.

(Alphabetical order)

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 with East Asian countries and other nations with which the National Exchange Year is settled.

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 2017 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

2017

The 150th Anniversary of the Establishment of Diplomatic Relations between Japan and Denmark
The 50th Anniversary of the Establishment of Diplomatic Relations between Japan and Maldives
The 130th Anniversary of Friendship between Japan and Thailand
The 60th Anniversary of the Establishment of Diplomatic Relations between Japan and Malaysia
The 60th Anniversary of the Establishment of Diplomatic Relations between Japan and Ireland
The 60th anniversary of Japan's accession to the United Nations

2018

The 150th Anniversary of the Establishment of Diplomatic Relations between Japan and Sweden
The 150th Anniversary of the Establishment of Diplomatic Relations between Japan and Spain
The 30th Anniversary of the Establishment of Diplomatic Relations between Japan and Micronesia
The 130th Anniversary of the Establishment of Diplomatic Relations between Japan and Mexico
The 100th Anniversary of the Establishment of Diplomatic Relations between Japan and Ecuador
The 40th Anniversary of Signing of the Treaty of Peace and Friendship between Japan and China

*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. 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 important 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 carry on several projects based on the result of discussions at the Trilateral Culture Ministers' Meeting, and ASEAN+3 Culture Ministers' Meeting (see the table below).

Projects for Cultural Exchange with the East Asian Countries

Name	Venue
Culture City of East Asia	To promote cultural exchange and fostering the sense of solidarity and cooperation, cultural and artistic events are held in the core cities selected from within three nations—Japan, China and Republic of Korea (ROK). 2014: Yokohama City (Japan), Quanzhou City (China), Gwangju Metropolitan City (ROK) 2015: Niigata City (Japan), Qingdao City (China), Cheongju City (ROK) 2016: Nara City (Japan), Ningbo City (China), Jeju-teukbyeoljachido City (ROK) 2017: Kyoto City (Japan), Changsha (China), Daegu (ROK)
Trilateral Arts Festival 2014: Communication by Dance	Holding music and dance performances from Japan, China and ROK to disseminate the results of artistic advancement of mixture of the modern and the traditional of the three countries. (August 27, 2016, Jeju Province)
Trilateral Culture Art Education Forum	Holding a symposium on cultural art education and other programs. (May 24, 2015, Seoul City)
Trilateral Youth Cultural Exchange Program (co-production of animated film by students)	Students from representative art universities in the field of animation gathered from the three countries for making short films. Trilateral mixed teams will have a film-making camp for about a week. Review meeting, screening of short movies by the teams and a symposium will be held. (July 29-31, 2016, Yokohama City)
Program for Dispatching Experts of pop-culture to ASEAN countries	Dispatching experts in the field of pop-culture which Japan keeps an advantage to ASEAN countries and holding intensive lectures on pop-culture for young students in the region who will lead the cultural exchange in the future. (held in Singapore, Malaysia and Thailand in FY 2016)
Culture City of East Asia Summit	Holding Culture City of East Asia Summit: 19 Leaders of host cities and ASEAN of the Cultural Cities come together to share the accomplishments of the project of Cultural Cities and to discuss the principles for future exchange among cultural cities in East Asia. (August 26, 2017, Kyoto City)

3. Creation of Base 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.

4. Supporting Exchange and Creative Activities between Artists around the World

The Agency for Cultural Affairs provides support for artist-in-residence (AIR) schemes. These are programs whereby artists from all over the world stay somewhere for a fixed period of time, and engage in various types of exchange that contribute beneficially to their creative activities. The agency runs the “Project for Promoting International Cultural Exchange through Support for Artist-in-Residence Activities,” with the aim of developing more active cooperative relationships between international AIR organizing bodies, and enabling ongoing international cultural exchange between artists all over the world.



Youkobo Art Space
London/Tokyo Y-AIR Exchange Program2016



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 arts festivals to publicize Japanese media arts and to further enhance international appreciation.



Scene of a performance at the Special Exhibition 'Ubiquitous Humanity' (Hong Kong)



Scene from the exhibition of "Land scapes" (Singapore)

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 2016, films were shown in Yangon,

Myanmar (13 programs, 29 films) and, as an exchange program, a workshop on animation was also held at the National University of Arts and Culture, Yangon during the film festivals, and deepened exchanges with local students. The Festival for FY2017 is planned to be held in China.



Film festival poster in Yangon, Myanmar



Scene from the workshop held in Yangon

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 2012			
Zagreb	beluga	Hashimoto Shin	Jury Special Awards
Zagreb	A Gum Boy	Okuda Masaki	Jury Special Awards (in the Student Competition)
Annecy	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

FY 2014

Annecy	Giovanni's Island	Nishikubo Mizuho	Jury Distinction
Moscow	My Man	Kumakiri Kazuyoshi	Golden George, Best Actor (Asano Tadanobu)
Montreal	The Light Shines Only There	O Mipo	Best Director
Montreal	Cape Nostalgia	Narushima Izuru	Special mention of the Ecumenical Jury

FY 2015

Annecy	Miss Hokusai	HARA Keiichi	Jury Award
Cannes	Journey to the Shore	KUROSAWA Kiyoshi	Best Director Prize, Un Certain Regard section
Moscow	You Are a Good Kid	O Mipo	Best Asian Film Award
Locarno	Happy Hour	HAMAGUCHI Ryusuke	Best Actress award and a Special Mention for Script

FY 2016

Cannes	Harmonium	Fukada Koji	Jury Prize
Shanghai	Danchi	Junji Sakamoto	Best Actress
Locarno	Destruction Babies	Mariko Tetsuya	Prize for the Best Emerging Director
Locarno	Bangkok Nites	Katsuya Tomita	Special Jury Prize
Montreal	Tatara Samurai	Nishikori Yoshinari	Best Artistic Contribution Award
Ottawa	Datum point	Orikasa Ryo	Best Experimental or Abstract Animation
Thessaloniki	The Sower	Takeuchi Yosuke	Bronze Alexander: Special jury award for Best director and Best actress ex aequo

4. Translation and Dissemination Programs for Contemporary Japanese Literature

Since 2010, the office for the Japanese Literature Publishing Project (JLPP) has organized the JPLL International Translation Competition to discover and foster skilled translators who will work on literary works, aiming to disseminate and promote the best Japanese Literary works overseas.

Translation languages for the 3rd Competition held in 2017 are English and French.

JPLL also has held symposiums about the translation of the modern Japanese literary works and dissemination overseas.

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

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. The Law 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. The Consortium is comprised of the Agency for Cultural Affairs, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, education and research institutions, independent administrative institutions, and private foundations.

Establishing the consortium as a shared platform has provided a mechanism for cooperation between

individual institutions and experts, so that they can harness capabilities in their respective specialist fields. The aim is to share information and work together even more organically in the future, and to focus on more effective international cooperation on cultural heritage, whilst at the same time building up a track record across various different areas of cultural heritage via the consortium.

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.

International Contribution Project for Cultural Heritage in FY 2016

- FY 2014- Exchange program to protect the cultural heritage of Pacific Islands
- FY 2014- Exchange program to protect the cultural heritage of five ASEAN countries
- FY 2015- Program to create a hub to cultivate local human resources and to develop legal systems related for preservation of intangible cultural heritage in the Kingdom of Bhutan
- FY 2015- Exchange program to preserve and display of the cultural heritage as digital archive in Myanmar
- FY 2016- Technical supporting program related to the preservation for the damaged cultural heritage of the Kingdom of Nepal
- FY 2016- Exchange program for archaeological technology transfer in Myanmar
- FY 2016 Investigation program on the cultural properties damaged by the Syrian Civil War
- FY 2016 International contribution program for preservation of cultural heritage in the Syrian Arab Republic
- FY 2016 Investigation program on the damages from earthquakes in the area of the Bagan Archaeological Area and Monuments in Myanmar

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



Exchange program for archaeological technology transfer in Myanmar (Courtesy of Independent Administrative Institution, the National Research Institute for Cultural Properties, Nara)

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

The International Research Centre for Intangible Cultural Heritage in the Asia-Pacific Region (IRCI) is one of the institutes which constitute the National Institutes for Cultural Heritage. IRCI is a research center that was established in October 2011 under the auspices of

UNESCO (a UNESCO Category 2 center) to promote the safeguarding of intangible cultural heritage in the region. The Centre supports researchers and research institutes in the field of intangible cultural heritage and aims to enhance international safeguarding of intangible cultural heritage.

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

An Independent Administrative Institution, the National Research Institute for Cultural Properties, Tokyo, is a part of the National Institutes for Cultural Heritage. It 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 cooperates in the preservation and restoration of Japanese cultural

properties held in foreign countries. Through this program, the Agency for Cultural Properties 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.



A workshop in Philippines
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_e.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 of 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 2014, Japan and Italy revised the document by adding Japan’s new cooperation and support for protecting damaged cultural properties.

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.



FY2016
Overseas Exhibitions of Japanese Classical Art:
Masterpieces of Japanese Buddhist Sculpture
(Scuderie del Quirinale, Rome, Italy)

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

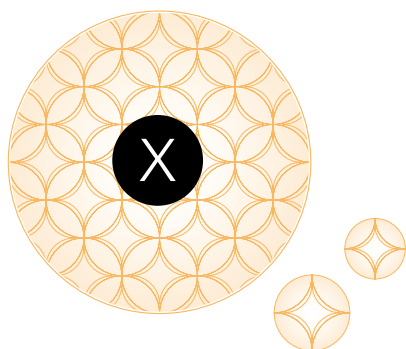
To prevent illegal transactions of cultural properties and protect every country’s cultural properties from illegal import or export, the Japanese government in 2002 ratified the Convention on the Means of Prohibiting and Preventing the Illicit Import, Export and Transfer of Ownership of Cultural Property.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

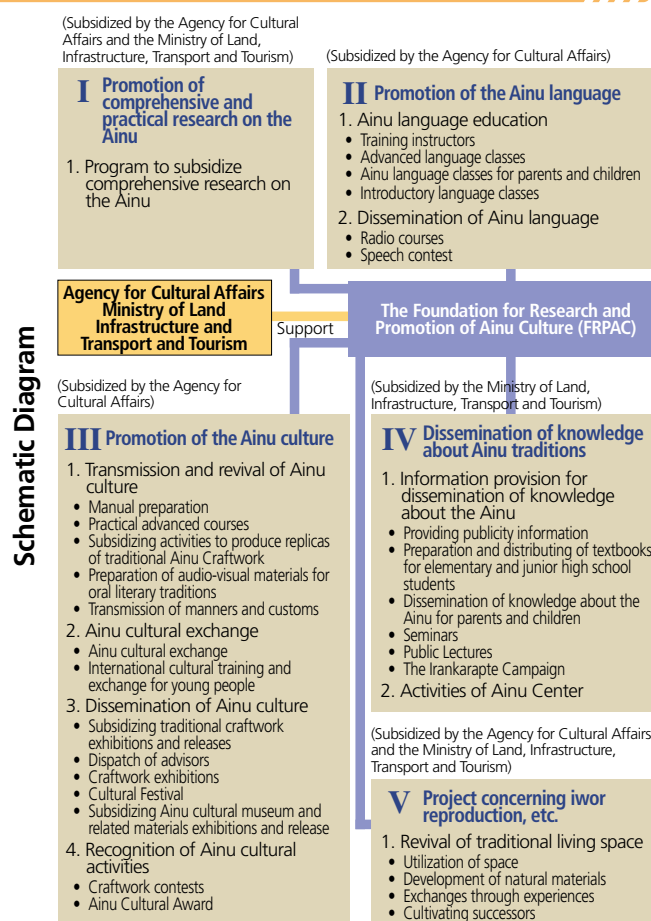


Promotion of the Ainu Culture

1. Subsidized Projects for the 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 disseminating Ainu culture, commendation of outstanding Ainu cultural activities, and the project for reproducing traditional Ainu living spaces (iwor).



2. National Ainu Museum

The Agency for Cultural Affairs is preparing the administration and operation systems for the National Ainu Museum, which will open in April 2020 as one of the facilities forming the “Symbolic Space for Ethnic Harmony” to be built in Shiraoi Town, Hokkaido as a symbolic site of the Ainu.

In 2016, the Japanese Government decided the basic design of the National Ainu Museum based on the “Basic Plan for the National Museum of Ainu Culture” (tentative name) (hereafter, Basic Plan), which was conducted in July 2015. The government also decided the basic design of the Museum exhibition based on the “Exhibition Plan for National Ainu Museum” proposed in May 2016 to embody the policies shown in the Basic Plan.

In preparation for the opening of the Museum, design and

construction of the buildings and displays will be promoted.

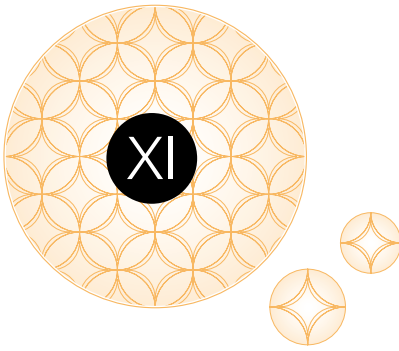
Image of the appearance of the National Ainu Museum



Image of permanent exhibition room



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 an important element.

Number of Religious Juridical Persons

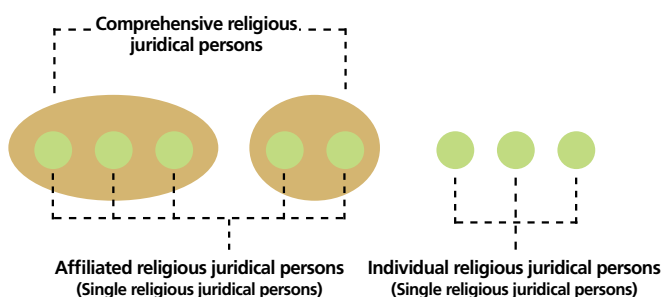
Jurisdiction	Category	Comprehensive religious juridical persons	Single religious juridical persons	Total
	Religion			
Minister of Education, Culture, Sports, Science and Technology	Shinto	124	94	218
	Buddhism	157	298	455
	Christianity	64	256	320
	Others	29	79	108
	Subtotal	374	727	1,101
Prefectural governors	Shinto	6	84,815	84,821
	Buddhism	11	76,934	76,945
	Christianity	7	4,401	4,408
	Others	1	14,369	14,370
	Subtotal	25	180,519	180,544
Total		399	181,246	181,645

As of Dec. 31, 2015

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.

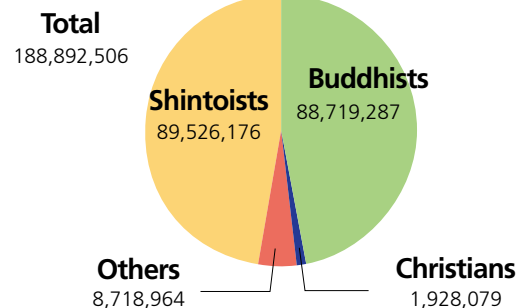
Source: *Shukyo Nenkan (Religious Yearbook) 2016* by ACA

Category of Religious Juridical Persons



Number of Followers by Classification of Religion

As of Dec. 31, 2015



Note: *Data collection methods for believers vary with the religious group.
Source: *Shukyo Nenkan (Religious Yearbook) 2016* 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.

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 another 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.

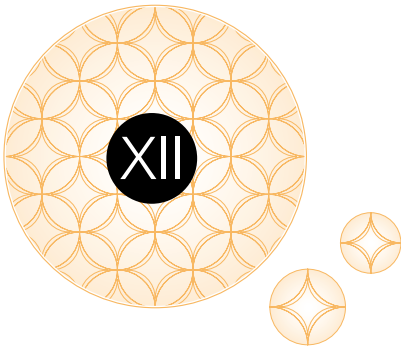
In this context, ACA and prefectures tackle such issues if inactive religious juridical persons can not be back in action through certification of amalgamation by absorption-type merger or voluntary dissolution, or if such measures are not feasible, by a petition for dissolution order to the court.



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 as the Core of the Local Community

1. Overview of the project

This project seeks to contribute to the realization of the Nation Based on Culture and the Arts by supporting efforts to utilize and strengthen art museums and history museums, such as the promotion of the utilization of the cultural properties existing in local communities centered on art museums and history museums, promotion of tourism, dissemination of multilingual information, outreach activities in the local communities and the cultivation of human resources, with art museums and history museums taking the leading role in disseminating culture as the core of local communities.

2. Projects to be covered

- 1) Support for promotion and international dissemination of local culture
 - (i) Utilization of cultural properties existing in the local community
 1. Comprehensive grasping of cultural properties existing in the local community and information sharing
 2. Formulation of a community to use cultural properties existing in the local community
 - (ii) Support for promotion of tourism by utilizing art museums and historical museums as core
 1. Dissemination and mutual cooperation

between art and historical museums

2. Promotion of museums as the unique venue
- (iii) International dissemination in multiple languages
 1. Enhancement of the display of exhibit explanations and guide signboards inside museums in foreign languages
 2. Enhancement of information transmission using the Internet
 3. Cultivation and hiring of human resources with the ability to speak a foreign language
 4. Enhancement of programs and services for foreigners, etc.
- 2) Support for creative activities in collaboration with the local community

Outreach activities in the local community, interactive volunteer activities, invitation and dispatch of curators, etc., and support for artistic activities of handicapped people and activities for children, etc.
- 3) Support for the promotion of focused areas related to art museums and history museums

Support for initiatives to work on urgent and focused areas related to art museums and history museums among various issues concerning the promotion of culture and the arts in Japan



(Project example) Experience excavation game
Project for revitalizing museums by hosting a fair of museum and a program of ancient cultural-life experience



(Project example) Disaster-prevention experience project for kids
Project for building a display model for children participation by collaborating of local museum and community

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 national museums, holds various training sessions and courses of study (see page 33).



Scene from the group work of the 6th 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. Twenty-five exhibitions have been applied (as of April 1, 2017) 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, fifty-four exhibitions have been applied by April 1, 2017. 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 in FY 2015

	Exhibition	Organizer(s)	Period
1	VAN GOGH AND GAUGUIN: REALITY AND IMAGINATION	TOKYO: Tokyo Metropolitan Art Museum (Tokyo Metropolitan Foundation for History and Culture), The Tokyo Shimbun, TBS (Tokyo Broadcasting System Television, Inc.) AICHI: Aichi Prefectural Museum of Art, The Chunichi Shimbun, CBC TELEVISION CO.,LTD	TOKYO: Tokyo Metropolitan Art Museum - October 8 – December 18, 2016 AICHI: Aichi Prefectural Museum of Art - January 3 – March 20, 2017
2	Murmur and tumult. Masterpieces of Nabis from the Musée d'Orsay	Mitsubishi Ichigokan Museum, Tokyo, The Yomiuri Shimbun (Tokyo Headquarter), The musée d'Orsay	February 4 – May 21, 2017

Main exhibitions where the Act on the Facilitation of Disclosures of Foreign Works of Art in Japan has been applied in FY 2016

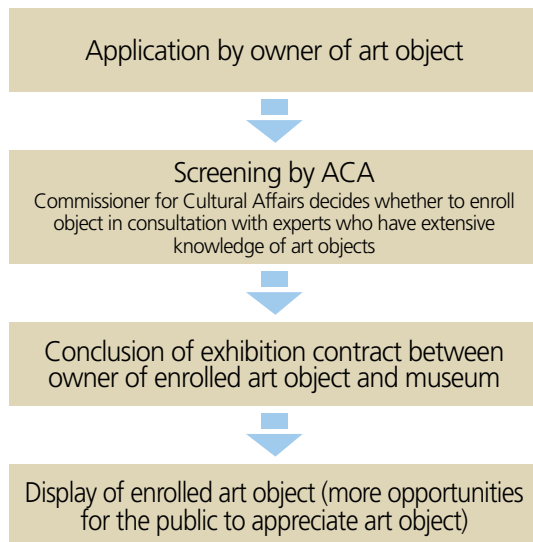
	Exhibition	Applicant(s) (exhibition organizers except applicants)	Period
1	A Journey to the Land of Immortals: Treasures of Ancient Greece	Japan Broadcasting Corporation (NHK)	Tokyo National Museum - June 21, 2016 – September 19, 2016 Nagasaki Prefectural Art Museum - October 14, 2016 – December 11, 2016 Kobe City Museum - December 23, 2016 – April 2, 2017
2	Mary Cassatt Retrospective	NHK Promotions Inc.	Yokohama Museum of Art - June 25 – September 11, 2016 The National Museum of Modern Art, Kyoto - September 27 – December 4, 2016
3	Salvador Dalí	The Yomiuri Shimbun	Kyoto Municipal Museum of Art - July 1 – September 4, 2016 The National Art Center, Tokyo - September 14 – December 12, 2016
4	JEWELS OF THE MUGHAL EMPERORS AND MAHARAJAS: Treasures from the Al Thani Collection	MIHO MUSEUM	MIHO MUSEUM - October 1 – December 11, 2016
5	Suzuki Kiitsu: Standard-bearer of the Edo Rimpa School	The Yomiuri Shimbun	Suntory Museum of Art - September 10 – October 30, 2016
6	Special Exhibition: Northern Song Ru Ware Narcissus Basins – Treasured Masterpieces from the National Palace Museum, Taipei	The Museum of Oriental Ceramics, Osaka	The Museum of Oriental Ceramics, Osaka - December 10, 2016 – March 26, 2017
7	Van Gogh and Gauguin: Reality and Imagination	The Chunichi Shimbun	Tokyo Metropolitan Art Museum - October 8 – December 18, 2016 Aichi Prefectural Museum of Art - January 3 – March 20, 2017
8	Lucas Cranach the Elder: 500 Years of the Power of Temptation	Tokyo Broadcasting System Television, Inc. (TBS)	The National Museum of Western Art - October 15, 2016 – January 15, 2017 The National Museum of Art, Osaka - January 28 – April 16, 2017
9	IMAGE OF COLOR: Pierre-Auguste Renoir	KAHOKU SHIMPO PUBLISHING CO.	The Miyagi Museum of Art - January 14 – April 16, 2017
10	Alfons Mucha	Japan Broadcasting Corporation (NHK)	The National Art Center, Tokyo - March 8 – June 5, 2017
11	Théodore Chassériau : Parfum exotique	Tokyo Broadcasting System Television, Inc. (TBS)	The National Museum of Western Art - February 28 – May 28, 2017
12	Collection of Museum Boijmans Van Beuningen Bruegel's "The Tower of Babel" and Great 16th Century Masters	The Asahi Shimbun	Tokyo Metropolitan Art Museum - April 18 – July 2, 2017 The National Museum of Art, Osaka - July 18 – October 15, 2017
13	Sesson - A Singular Painter -	The Yomiuri Shimbun	Tokyo University of the Arts - March 28 – May 21, 2017 MIHO MUSEUM - August 1 – September 3, 2017

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 72 art objects (8,384 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, 2017)

<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)



"Myoho-rence-kyo" (the Lotus Sutra), Vol. 6 (the first page of the volume)
Showing at the Tokyo National Museum



(left panel)



(right panel)

Color on gold leaf background paper images of
Namban screen (6-Panel Folding Screen)
Showing at the Tokyo National Museum



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 sketches, drawings, models, documents and photographs of modern architecture were lost, damaged or deteriorated. Also, some architectural materials of famous architects are in danger of flowing out of the country.

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 collect, store, study and exhibit archives of Japanese modern architecture aiming to protect and pass forward these collections to the next generations as precious cultural resources. The National Archives of Modern Architecture works to preserve and organize the important architectural materials, and at the same time the Archives aims to provide “archives of modern Japanese architectural documents and materials” which is available for public use as intellectual resources.

Past Exhibitions

FY2013

- Tokyo Olympics in Architectural Documents from the 1964 Yoyogi National Stadium to the 2020 New National Stadium
- Junzo Sakakura in Architectural Documents — une architecture pour l’homme

FY2014

- National Archives of Modern Architecture, Agency for Cultural Affairs Annual Review Exhibition 2014 — Toward an Architectural Archives
- The Spirit of Architecture, Kiyonori KIKUTAKE in Architectural Archives

FY2015

- Le Corbusier and Japan With a Focus on the Three Apprentices who Built the National Museum of Western Art
- DISCONTINUOUS UNITY Architecture of YOSIZAKA Takamasa + Atelier U

FY2016

- The Development of Modern Architecture in Japan as Seen in Historical Documents
- Uniting Architecture and Society: The Approach of OTAKA Masato

Access

4-6-15 Yushima, Bunkyo-ku, Tokyo, 113-8553, Japan

TEL 03-3812-3401

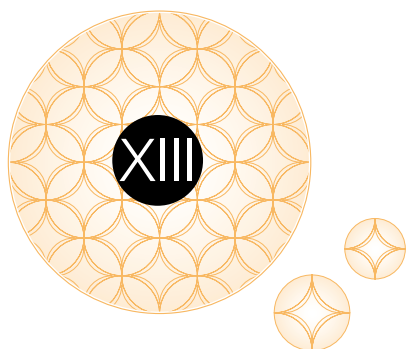
<http://nama.bunka.go.jp/global/eng>



Uniting Architecture and Society: The Approach of OTAKA Masato
(October 26, 2016 – February 5, 2017)



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 2017

Kabuki	5 productions	122 performances
Bunraku	4 productions	132 performances
Buyo (traditional dance)	4 productions	6 performances
Hogaku (traditional music)	5 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
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.



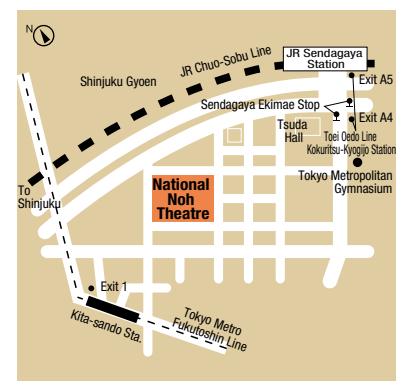
4-18-1 Sendagaya, Shibuya-ku, Tokyo 151-0051
Tel: +81-(0)3-3423-1331

Performance Schedule in the FY 2017

Regular performance	22 productions	22 performances
Dissemination performance	10 productions	10 performances
Special programme	18 productions	23 performances
Noh performance for beginners	1 production	11 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 2017

Bunraku	4 productions	188 performances
Buyo (traditional dance)	1 production	2 performances
Hogaku (traditional music)	1 production	1 performance
Performing arts of Ryukyu	1 production	2 performances
Special programme	1 production	1 performance
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

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

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

Performance Schedule in the FY 2017

Regular performance	16 productions	18 performances
Special programme	7 productions	7 performances
Research performance	2 productions	2 performances
Dissemination performance	3 productions	3 performances
Kumi Odori, Ryukyuan Dance, Okinawan Drama performance for beginners		
	2 productions	10 performances

Large Theatre 632 seats
Small Theatre 255 seats



By bus: 10-min. walk from Jitchaku bus stop
1-min. walk from Kokuritsugekijo Okinawa (Yui no machi)
By taxi: 20 min. from Naha Airport

New National Theatre, Tokyo

The New National Theatre, Tokyo, opened in October 1997. It aims to disseminate modern performing arts, such as opera, ballet, dance, and drama. 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.



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

Performance Schedule in the FY 2017

Opera	11 productions	47 performances
Ballet	6 productions	31 performances
Dance	4 productions	11 performances
Drama	8 productions	169 performances
Opera for beginners	1 production	6 performances
Ballet for beginners	1 production	8 performances

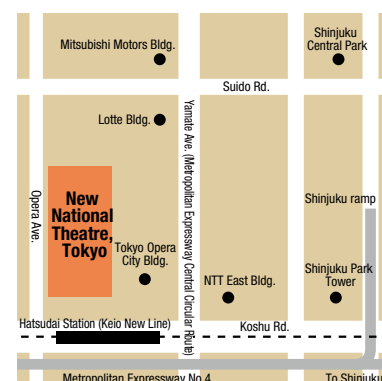
Opera House 1,814 seats
Playhouse 1,038 seats
The Pit 468 seats
Stage Set & Design Centre



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

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

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 Shinjuku or Hatsudai Exit ramp of the Metropolitan Expressway No.4, Nakano-chojabashi Exit of Metropolitan Expressway Central Circular Route



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/>

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 Sagamihara 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 every Fridays and Saturdays
 Closed: Every Monday (or the following day if a national holiday falls on a Monday)
 During exhibition preparation periods
 New Year's period
 Number of visitors: 504,000 (as of FY 2016, including visitors to National Film Center)
 Collection: Japanese and Western paintings..... 2,201 works
 Watercolors, drawings and prints..... 7,210 works
 Sculptures 470 works
 Photographs 2,742 works
 Craft works (including designs) 3,760 works
 Others..... 824 works
 Total 17,207 works
 (Including deposits, as of the end of FY 2016)

(National Film Center)

- Screenings: Cinema1 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: Every Monday; preparatory period for screenings and exhibition; New Year's period
 In storage: 87,527 films
 (Including deposits, as of the end of FY 2016)



National Film Center

Art Museum

3-1 Kitanomaru-Koen, Chiyoda Ward, Tokyo
 102- 8322
 Tel: +81-(0)3-3214-2561

Crafts Gallery

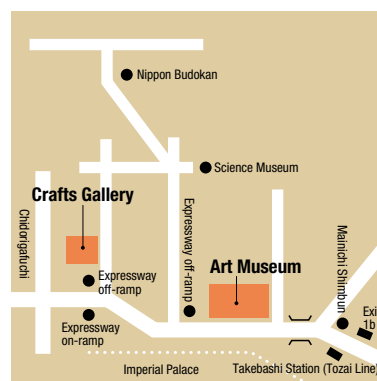
1-1 Kitanomaru-Koen Chiyoda Ward, Tokyo
 102-0091
 Tel: +81-(0)3-3211-7781

National Film Center

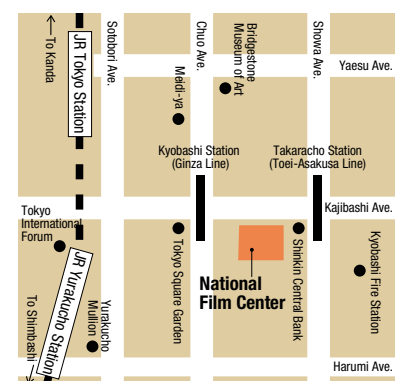
3-7-6, Kyobashi, Chuo Ward, Tokyo 104-0031
 Tel: +81-(0)3-3561-0823

Sagamihara Annex

3-1-4, Takane, Chuo Ward, Sagamihara,
 Kanagawa 252-0221
 Tel: +81-(0)42-758-0128



3-min. walk from Exit 1b of Takebashi Station (Tozai Line), and 8-min. walk to the Crafts Gallery.



1-min. walk from Kyobashi Station Exit1 (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/>

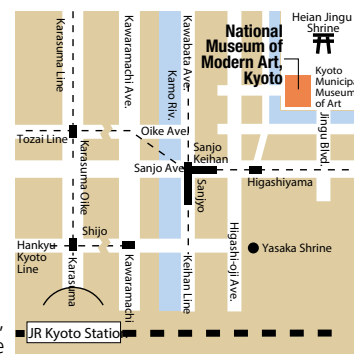
Established in 1963 as the Kyoto Annex Museum of the National Museum of Modern Art, Tokyo, this museum became independent in 1967 and was renamed the National Museum of Modern Art, Kyoto.

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: Hours during the autumn and spring exhibition: 9:30-20:00 (last admission: 19:30)
Every Fridays and Saturdays
Closed: Every Monday (or the following day if a national holiday falls on a Monday),
Exhibition replacement period
New Year's period
*Exhibition replacement period
Number of visitors: 326,000 (as of FY 2016)
Collection: Japanese and Western paintings 2,108 works
Watercolors, drawings and prints 4,501 works
Sculptures 108 works
Photographs 1,981 works
Craftworks (including designs) 2,973 works
Others 1,501 works
Total 13,172 works
(Including deposits, as of the end of FY 2016)



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

National Museum of Western Art

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

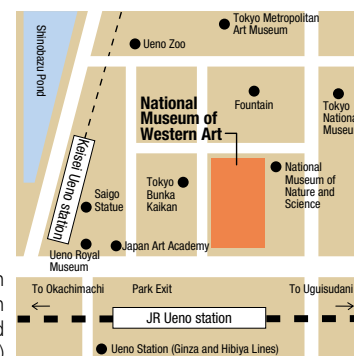
This museum was established in April of 1959, upon the occasion of the return of the Matsukata Collection to Japan, and its main building opened two months later in June. The facilities have since been expanded by the addition of a new wing in May of 1979 and special exhibition wing in December of 1997.

This museum was designed by Le Corbusier. In July 17, 2016, the UNESCO World Heritage Committee inscribed "The Architectural Work of Le Corbusier, an Outstanding Contribution to the Modern Movement," including the National Museum of Western Art in Japan, on the World Heritage List.



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: Every Fridays and Saturdays
9:30-20:00 (last admission: 19:30)
Closed: Every Monday (or the following day if a national holiday falls on a Monday)
New Year's period
Number of visitors: 1,319,000 (as of FY 2016)
Collection: Western paintings 497 works
Watercolors, drawings and prints 4,347 works
Sculptures 103 works
Craft works (including designs) 819 works
Others 325 works
Total 6,091 works
(Including deposits, as of the end of FY 2016)



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.



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

Hours: 10:00-17:00 (last admission: 16:30)
Extended hours: 10:00-20:00 (last admission: 19:30)
Every Fridays and Saturdays
Closed: Every Monday (or the following day if a national holiday falls on a Monday)
Exhibition replacement period
New Year's period
Number of visitors: 565,000 (as of FY 2016)
Collection: Japanese and Western paintings 814 works
Watercolors, drawings and prints 3,377 works
Sculptures 403 works
Photographs 817 works
Craft works (including designs) 1,341 works
Others 1,201 works
Total 7,953 works
(Including deposits, as of the end of FY 2016)

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>

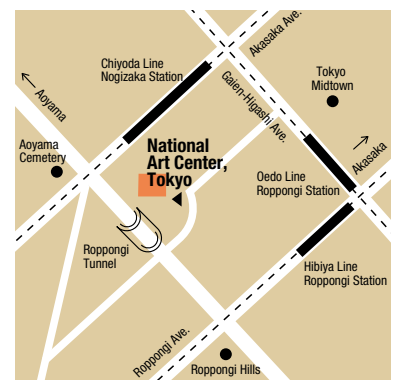
The National Art Center, Tokyo was opened to the public in January 2007 as the fifth national art institution. Instead of maintaining a permanent collection, the Center makes full use of its exhibition space of 14,000 m², which is among the largest in Japan, to serve as a venue for the exhibition by 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.



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

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)
Facility maintenance and New Year's period
Number of visitors: 1,652,000 (FY 2016)

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, Research Institutes for Cultural Properties and International Research Centre for Intangible Cultural Heritage in the Asia-Pacific Region)

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

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 research and investigations 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 focusing on the humanities, the Tokyo National Museum collects, preserves, and holds public exhibitions of artworks, archaeological artifacts, and other tangible cultural properties of the Oriental regions. The Museum aims to promote the preservation and utilization of such valuable cultural properties to be shared by the nation through efforts to conduct associated research, training, and public education programs.



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

Hours:	9:30-17:00 (last admission: 16:30)
Extended hours:	9:30-21:00 (last admission: 20:30; every Fridays and Saturdays 9:30-18:00 (last admission: 17:30; only on Saturdays, Sundays, and national holidays from April to September)
	*Please note that the opening hours or the days closed may be changed for special exhibitions or some other events.
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. 26, 2017-Jan. 1, 2018) *Some of the facilities may be closed for improvements of exhibition environment.
Number of visitors:	1,907,000 (as of FY 2016)
Collection:	Paintings 12,496 works
(with works on Long-term Loan to the Museum)	Calligraphy 3,972 works
	Sculptures 2,192 works
	Archaeological objects 35,182 articles
	Applied art objects 36,647 works
	Others 29,777 works
	Total 120,265 works
	(As of the end of FY 2016)

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.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 it was 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 management. 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

Hours:	9:30-17:00 (last admission: 16:30)														
Extended hours:	During special exhibitions, 9:30-18:00 (last admission: 17:30) Fridays and Saturdays 9:30-20:00 (last admission: 19:30) 9:30-21:00 (July-September 2, last admission: 20:30)														
Closed:	Mondays (open if Monday is a national holiday, and then closed on Tuesday), Oct. 14, New Year's period (Dec. 25, 2017 - Jan. 1, 2018), During installation periods before and after special exhibitions														
Number of visitors:	384,000 (As of FY 2016)														
Collection:	<table> <tr> <td>Paintings.....</td><td>4,306 works</td></tr> <tr> <td>Calligraphy, manuscripts, and historical documents.....</td><td>2,247 works</td></tr> <tr> <td>Sculptures.....</td><td>411 works</td></tr> <tr> <td>Archaeological artifacts.....</td><td>1,114 works</td></tr> <tr> <td>Decorative and applied arts.....</td><td>5,515 works</td></tr> <tr> <td>Others.....</td><td>390 works</td></tr> <tr> <td>Total.....</td><td>13,983 works</td></tr> </table> (As of the end of FY 2016)	Paintings.....	4,306 works	Calligraphy, manuscripts, and historical documents.....	2,247 works	Sculptures.....	411 works	Archaeological artifacts.....	1,114 works	Decorative and applied arts.....	5,515 works	Others.....	390 works	Total.....	13,983 works
Paintings.....	4,306 works														
Calligraphy, manuscripts, and historical documents.....	2,247 works														
Sculptures.....	411 works														
Archaeological artifacts.....	1,114 works														
Decorative and applied arts.....	5,515 works														
Others.....	390 works														
Total.....	13,983 works														

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.

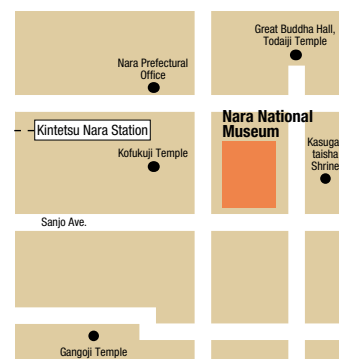
Nara National Museum collects, preserves, maintains, and exhibits cultural properties focusing on Buddhist art, and the museum also researches the cultural properties. It has an attached facility where cultural properties are restored, preserved and managed. In addition to the Exhibition from the Permanent 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 (last admission: 16:30) The museum is open late until 20:00 on Fridays, and Saturdays when the Exhibition (including Special Exhibition) is held (last admission: 19:30) *Please note that the opening hours may be changed for special exhibitions or some other events.														
Closed:	Closed on Mondays (When Monday falls on a national holiday, the museum is closed on the following Tuesday. The museum remains open during consecutive holidays and is closed the day after the holidays.), Jan. 1.														
Number of visitors:	449,000 (As of FY 2016)														
Collection:	<table> <tr> <td>Paintings</td><td>855 works</td></tr> <tr> <td>Writings, manuscripts and historical documents</td><td>497 works</td></tr> <tr> <td>Sculptures</td><td>562 works</td></tr> <tr> <td>Archaeological works</td><td>970 articles</td></tr> <tr> <td>Decorative arts.....</td><td>854 works</td></tr> <tr> <td>Others.....</td><td>106 works</td></tr> <tr> <td>Total</td><td>3,844 works</td></tr> </table> (As of the end of FY 2016)	Paintings	855 works	Writings, manuscripts and historical documents	497 works	Sculptures	562 works	Archaeological works	970 articles	Decorative arts.....	854 works	Others.....	106 works	Total	3,844 works
Paintings	855 works														
Writings, manuscripts and historical documents	497 works														
Sculptures	562 works														
Archaeological works	970 articles														
Decorative arts.....	854 works														
Others.....	106 works														
Total	3,844 works														

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 junksan 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. The Museum celebrated its 10th Anniversary in October, 2015. 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.



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

Hours: Sundays, from Tuesdays to Thursdays: 9:30-17:00 (last admission: 16:30)
Fridays and Saturdays: 9:30-20:00 (last admission: 19:30)
Closed: Mondays (if a Monday is a national holiday, the museum opens that Monday and closes on the following Tuesday), year-end period

Number of visitors: 922,000 (as of FY 2016)

Collection: (Including works on loan)

Paintings	259 works
Books, manuscripts and historical documents	113 works
Sculptures	29 works
Archeological items	177 works
Craft works	697 works
Others	213 works
Total	1,488 works

(As of the end of FY 2016)

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

[By Fukuoka Urban Expressway] Get off at the Mizuki exit, 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, take the 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 Main 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. 40 min.), and walk (approx. 10 min.)

From airport: Take a taxi from Fukuoka Airport (approx. 30 min.).

Alternatively, take the subway from Fukuoka-kuko (Airport) Station and change to the Nishitetsu Line at Fukuoka (Tenjin) Station, proceeding as indicated above for the Nishitetsu Line.

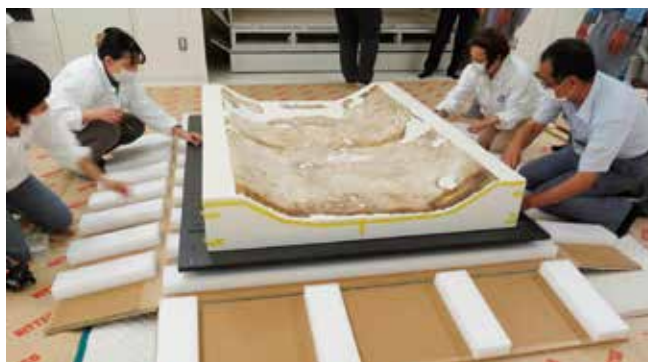
Get on a Nishitetsu bus bound for Dazaifu at the Fukuoka Airport International Terminal and get off at Nishitetsu Dazaifu Station bus stop (approx. 25 min.), and walk (approx. 10 min.)



National Research Institute for Cultural Properties, Tokyo

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

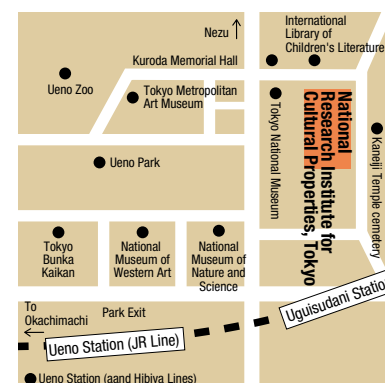
The Institute is engaged in surveys and research primarily on tangible and intangible cultural properties, ranging from basic surveys to research utilizing methods based on advanced science and technologies. While publishing and utilizing the results of such research, it serves as a hub for Japan's international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



Scene from carrying works out for an exhibition of wall paintings of Kitora

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

10-min. walk from Uguisudani Station (JR Line)
15-min. walk from Ueno Station (JR Line)
15-min. walk from Nezu Station (Chiyoda Line)
20-min. walk from Keisei-Ueno Station (Keisei Line)
20-min. walk from Ueno Station (Ginza or Hibiya 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 the restoration of the ceremony for New Year's well-wishes to the Emperor in 701 (the first year of Taiho era).



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/>

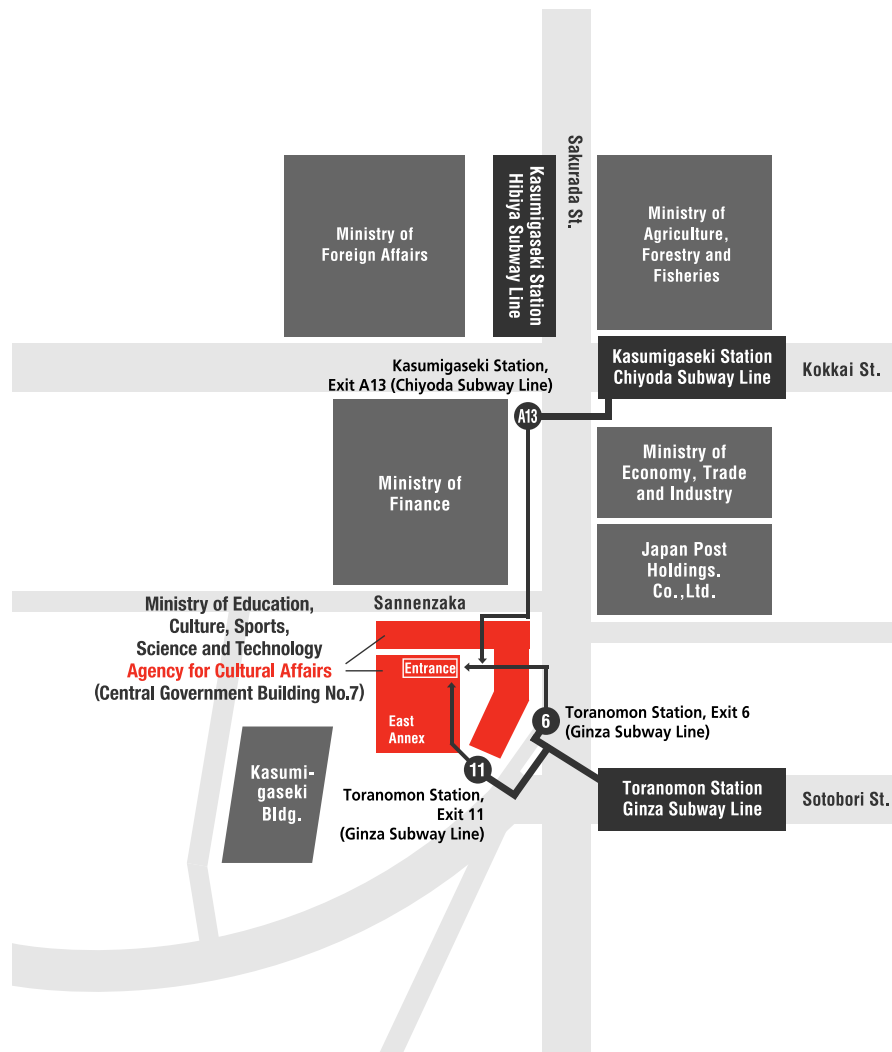
The centre is UNESCO Category 2 Centre (a research institution which implements programs based on the policy of UNESCO) established based on the agreement between UNESCO and the government of Japan as a hub for promoting the safeguarding intangible cultural heritage (ICH) in the Asia-Pacific region. 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)





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)

FY 2017 Policy of Cultural Affairs in Japan

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



Prior to use of this booklet, be sure to confirm the scope of permitted use at the Web page below.
<http://www.bunka.go.jp/jiyuriyo> (Japanese only)

Descriptions of this paper are based on information as of April 1, 2017.
 Some policies of this paper are reflected revisions made by July 2017.

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 2017 runs from April 1 of 2017 to March 31 of 2018.



文化庁

Agency for Cultural Affairs, Government of Japan