

# 2011-2012 National Report of Japan on the Implementation of the 1954 Hague Convention and its two Protocols

## I. The 1954 Hague Convention

### 1. Article 3 – Safeguarding of cultural property

This Article provides for the obligation of the High Contracting Parties to adopt relevant peacetime safeguarding measures against the foreseeable effects of an armed conflict.

Have you undertaken such measures?

YES:

NO:

If yes, please provide more specific information.

Important cultural properties in Japan are given special status such as National Treasures in accordance with the Law for the Protection of Cultural Properties (hereinafter referred to as “the Cultural Properties Law”) to regulate physical alterations to them and to provide assistance for their repair and maintenance.

### 2. Article 7 – Military Measures (in peace time)

This Article provides for the obligations of the High Contracting Parties to introduce into their military regulations or instructions provisions that may ensure observance of the Convention, as well as to plan or establish within their armed forces services or specialists whose purpose will be to secure respect for cultural property.

(i) Have you introduced such provisions into your military regulations and instructions?

YES:

NO:

If yes, please provide more specific information.

The Self-Defense Forces Law stipulates that the Ministry of Defense (hereinafter referred to as “the MOD”) and the Self-Defense Forces (hereinafter referred to as “the SDF”) shall make appropriate efforts to ensure compliance with international law and custom.

(ii) Have you created such services or appointed specialists in your country?

YES:

NO:

If yes, please provide more specific information.

In the MOD and the SDF, the sections responsible for the affairs related to International Humanitarian Laws are in charge of the implementation of the Convention in close cooperation with other governmental agencies (e.g. the Agency for Cultural Affairs) which are responsible for the protection of cultural property.

### 3. Chapter V – The distinctive emblem

Do you mark cultural property with the distinctive emblem of the Convention?

YES:

NO:

If yes, please provide more specific information.

If not, please state the reasons you have not done so.

In time of peace, Japan leaves it up to the owners of the cultural properties to decide whether or not to use the distinctive emblem.

### 4. Article 25 – Dissemination of the Convention

Knowledge of the laws of armed conflict is of capital importance for the civilian and military personnel required to apply them. Have you disseminated the provisions of the Convention within armed forces as well as among target groups and the general public?

YES:

NO:

If yes, please provide more specific information.

The Agency for Cultural Affairs disseminates the provisions of the Convention by distributing documents on them to interested parties, mainly relevant divisions in local governments. The SDF is conducting internal education programs on the provisions of the Convention.

If not, please state the reasons you have not done so.

### 5. Article 26(1) – Official translations

To date, the Secretariat has received 32 official translations of the Convention and of the Regulations for its execution (Arabic, Azerbaijani, Bulgarian, Burmese, Cambodian, Chinese, Czech, Danish, Dutch, Estonian, Finnish, German, Hebrew, Hungarian, Greek, Italian, Japanese, Kyrgyz, Latvian, Lithuanian, Montenegrin, Nepali, Norwegian, Persian, Polish, Romanian, Serbo-Croatian, Slovak, Slovenian, Swedish, Thai, and Turkish).

Have you officially translated the Convention and the Regulations for its execution?

YES:

NO:

If yes, could you please provide the Secretariat with an electronic copy of the translation, if you have not already done so?

Japan provided the official translations of the Convention and the Regulations for its execution to the Secretariat in December, 2007.

### 6. Article 28 – Sanctions

This Article provides for the obligations of the High Contracting Parties to take, within the framework of their ordinary criminal jurisdiction, all necessary steps to prosecute and impose

penal or disciplinary sanctions upon those persons, of whatever nationality, who commit or order to be committed a breach of the Convention.

Have you introduced this provision into your penal code?

YES:

NO:

If yes, please provide more specific information.

In addition to the Penal Code, the SDF Law and the Cultural Properties Law, Japan adopted the Law for the Protection of Cultural Property in the Event of Armed Conflict (hereinafter referred to as “the Law”) in 2007, thereby took all necessary steps to implement the Convention.

If yes, we would be grateful if you could kindly provide the Secretariat with a copy of the relevant provision(s) in English or French.

Penal Code (English version) is available on the Web at

<http://www.japaneselawtranslation.go.jp/law/detail/?printID=&x=14&y=14&co=1&yo=%E5%88%91%E6%B3%95&gn=&sy=&ht=&no=&bu=&ta=&ky=&page=1&re=02&vm=02>

Other laws are only available in Japanese.

## II. Resolution II of the 1954 Conference

Have you established a national advisory committee in accordance with the wish expressed by the Conference in Resolution II?

YES:

NO:

If yes, please provide more specific information.

Is such a committee a part of the national commission on the implementation of international humanitarian law?

YES:

NO:

## III. 1954 (First) Protocol (to be filled in only by the High Contracting Parties party to the 1954 Protocol):

The Protocol provides for the obligation of the High Contracting Parties to prevent the exportation of cultural property from a territory occupied by it and requires the return of such property to the territory of the State from which it was removed.

Have you complied with this provision? In particular, have you implemented its provisions in your national legislation?

YES:

NO:

Have you have taken into custody cultural property imported into your territory from an occupied territory?

YES: NO: 

If yes, please provide more specific information, including what steps you have taken to return this property at the close of a conflict.

As for the prevention of the export of cultural properties from an occupied territory stipulated in the First Protocol, it is not supposed under the Japanese Constitution that Japan occupies the territories of other countries, and the Law prohibits import of such cultural properties without approval and makes any person who destroys, delivers or receives such cultural properties punishable by imprisonment or a fine.

#### IV. **The 1999 Second Protocol** (to be filled in only by the States party to the 1999 Protocol):

##### 1. **General provisions**

###### (i) Article 5 - Safeguarding of cultural property

Article 5 of the Second Protocol complements Article 3 of the Hague Convention by providing concrete examples of peacetime preparatory measures, such as the preparations of inventories of cultural property or the designation of competent authorities responsible for the safeguarding of cultural property.

Have you undertaken these preparatory measures?

YES: NO: 

If yes, please provide more specific information.

Important cultural properties in Japan are given special status such as National Treasures in accordance with the Cultural Properties Law. Japan has made inventories of those cultural properties and has taken measures for safeguarding them even in time of peace. The competent authorities responsible for safeguarding cultural properties are the Agency for Cultural Affairs at the national level and Boards of Education at the local level.

###### (ii) Article 9 – Protection of cultural property in occupied territory

Article 9 of the Second Protocol complements the provisions in Article 5 of the Hague Convention by imposing a number of prohibitive measures on the occupying power. If applicable, please describe the implementation of such measures.

It is not supposed under the Japanese Constitution that Japan occupies the territories of other countries.

##### 2. **Enhanced protection** (Chapter 3)

The Second Protocol establishes an enhanced protection regime for cultural property, provided that the property is cultural heritage of the greatest importance for humanity, is properly protected by administrative and legal measures, and is not and will not be used for a military purpose or to shield military sites.

(i) Do you intend to request the granting of enhanced protection for a cultural property?

YES: NO: 

(ii) Do you intend to use the distinctive emblem to mark cultural property under enhanced protection?

YES: NO: 

If not, please state the reasons you have not done so.

Japan is considering which cultural properties should be put under enhanced protection, while following the progress of consideration of requests for enhanced protection by the Committee.

### 3. Articles 15 and 21 - Serious violations of this Protocol and measures regarding other violations, respectively

Article 15 obligates Parties to establish certain acts listed under its first paragraph as criminal offences under domestic law and to make them punishable by appropriate penalties.

Article 21 obligates Parties to adopt relevant legislative, administrative or disciplinary measures to suppress any intentional use of cultural property, illicit export, or other removal or transfer of ownership of cultural property from occupied territory, in violation of the Hague Convention or the Second Protocol.

Have you penalized each of these offences and adopted the above-mentioned measures?

YES: NO: 

If yes, please provide more specific information.

The Law, which was adopted to implement the Second Protocol in 2007, makes the offences stipulated in Article 15.1(a) to (d) punishable by imprisonment, while those stipulated in Article 15.1(e) have been punishable by the existing laws such as the Penal Code.

Japan has adopted necessary measures to suppress the activities stipulated in Article 21 (a) of the Second Protocol by the relevant laws, such as the Self-Defense Forces Law, but that is not the case with the activities stipulated in Article 21 (b), since it is not supposed under the Japanese Constitution that Japan occupies the territories of other countries.

If not, please state the reasons you have not done so.

### 4. Article 16 – Jurisdiction

Have you taken the necessary measures to establish jurisdiction over offences mentioned in Article 15?

YES: NO: 

If yes, please provide more specific information.

Japan established its jurisdiction over offences committed outside the territory of Japan stipulated in Article 16.1(b) and (c) of the Second Protocol by the Law, which makes the relevant provisions of the Penal Code applicable to the offences.

**5. Articles 29 (The Fund for the Protection of Cultural Property in the Event of Armed Conflict), 32 (International assistance) and 33 (Assistance of UNESCO)**

Are you currently receiving international assistance from the Fund?

YES:

NO:

If yes, please describe the project for which funds were received.

Are you currently providing or planning to provide international or technical assistance on a bilateral or multilateral level?

YES:

NO:

If yes, please provide more details.

If not, please state the reasons you have not done so.

Japan will examine the possibility to provide assistance if requested, but there are few experts on the protection of cultural property in the event of armed conflict in Japan.

**6. Dissemination (Article 30)**

Article 30 calls for, among other things, the strengthening of the appreciation and the respect for cultural property, the dissemination of the Protocol and the establishment of military instructions, training and communication facilities.

Please describe the measures taken concerning the above-mentioned obligations.

The Agency for Cultural Affairs has made appropriate efforts to increase public awareness of protection of cultural properties through public relations activities concerning the system and situation of cultural properties protection, such as “Protection of Cultural Properties Week” and use of the Protection of Cultural Properties Logo. The SDF is conducting internal education programs on the Second Protocol.

**7. The Fund for the Protection of Cultural Property in the Event of Armed Conflict**

Have you contributed to the Fund?

YES:

NO:

If yes, please provide detailed information concerning your contribution.

If not, would you consider the possibility of contributing to the Fund in the future?

YES: NO: **8. National focal point**

Please provide us with the name and address of a single national focal point for all official documents and correspondence related to the implementation of the Second Protocol.

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**V. Other issues related to the implementation of the Hague Convention and its two Protocols**

The Secretariat would appreciate it if you could provide us with a copy of the following documents in English and/or French:

- the relevant administrative civilian and military regulations;
- national laws on the protection of cultural property as well as penal provisions not covered by Article 28 of the Hague Convention and Articles 15, 16, 21 of the Second Protocol; and, case-law on the protection of cultural property related to the implementation of the Hague Convention and its two Protocols.

**VI. Official Translations of the Second Protocol to the 1954 Hague Convention**

To date, the Secretariat has received 18 official translations of the Second Protocol (Armenian, Brazilian Portuguese, Burmese, Croatian, Czech, Danish, Dutch, Estonian, German, Greek, Italian, Japanese, Latvian, Nepali, Persian, Romanian, Slovak and Slovenian).

Have you officially translated the Second Protocol?

YES: NO: 

If yes, could you please provide the Secretariat with an electronic copy of the translation, if you have not already done so?

Japan provided the official translations of the Convention and its two Protocols to the Secretariat in December, 2007.