



**PERIODIC REPORTING EXERCISE
ON THE APPLICATION OF THE WORLD HERITAGE
CONVENTION**

SECTION I

Application of the World Heritage Convention by the State Party

State Party:Japan.....

PERIODIC REPORTING FOR WELL PLANNED HERITAGE PRESERVATION

Background

The twenty-ninth General Conference of UNESCO, held in 1997, decided to activate Article 29 of the World Heritage Convention concerning the submission of periodic reports on the state of implementation of the World Heritage Convention (Section I) and the State of Conservation of World Heritage properties (Section II). The national authorities are invited to report on Section I, while Section II shall be prepared for each property inscribed on the World Heritage list by the person(s) directly in charge of the property's management.

The periodic reports prepared by the States Parties will serve a three-fold purpose:

- ❖ to assess the current state of all World Heritage related issues in a State Party,
- ❖ to help focus the Committee's as well as the State Party's future activities and funds,
- ❖ to strengthen sub-regional and regional co-operation between States Parties.

The Periodic Reporting Questionnaire

In 1998, at its twenty-second session, the World Heritage Committee approved *Explanatory Notes*, designed to be read in conjunction with the *Periodic Reporting Format*, in order to outline the information expected to flow from the periodic reporting exercise. To facilitate the preparation of the report, a *Questionnaire* was developed that the States Parties are encouraged to use. It closely follows the subjects referred to in the *Explanatory Notes*, but in contrast to the latter splits the subjects up into short questions to be answered in a few sentences or paragraphs. A second type of question requires the indication of YES or NO by circling or underlining the appropriate answer. All questions are clearly identified with a little number in the right hand column of the *Questionnaire*. To make the reporting results meaningful every one of these questions has to be answered. If no answer is possible, the reasons should be given. If the available space is not sufficient for the answer, the response should be continued on a separate sheet of paper, clearly indicating the number of the question the text refers to (e.g. 006).

Benefits for the States Parties

The *Questionnaire* was developed in such a way as to allow to extract and compile or compare relevant information from different States Parties or properties, facilitating the process of preparing the regional synthesis report to be presented to the World Heritage Committee. The YES / NO questions make it possible to evaluate the reports quantitatively, but only the details that should be supplied in the related 'open question' make the answers meaningful and can be the basis for concerted actions to preserve a State Party's most valuable heritage for its transmission to future generations.

The information collected in this way will help the States Parties to assess their own strengths and weaknesses concerning the implementation of the World Heritage Convention, putting them in a position to (re)define policies and to request assistance in order to finance projects and / or training. On the other hand it allows the World Heritage Committee to collect information needed to devise *Regional Action Plans*, give well-informed advice to States Parties and to focus funds as well as attention on the region(s), States Parties and / or properties that need the collective support of the international community.

The preparation process of the regional periodic report will furthermore enhance regional co-operation through information meetings as well as through the better availability of regularly up-dated

information on activities as well as contact addresses etc. The identification of the State Party's strengths makes it possible to exchange experiences and look for solutions to problems (e.g. of site conservation) within the region.

Conclusion

Periodic Reporting is a participatory exercise, aiming to collect information on World Heritage related issues on a national as well as on the property level. The individual State Party reports will be collated into a regional synthesis report to be presented to the World Heritage Committee. This information will enhance cooperation between the Committee and the States Parties and allow to focus funds and activities more efficiently, allowing the States Parties to protect their most valuable heritage more effectively for transmission to future generations.

PERIODIC REPORTING ON THE APPLICATION OF THE WORLD HERITAGE CONVENTION

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

SECTION I: APPLICATION OF THE WORLD HERITAGE CONVENTION BY THE STATE PARTY

I.1. Introduction

- a. State Party
- b. Year of ratification or acceptance of the Convention
- c. Organization(s) or entity(ies) responsible for the preparation of the report
- d. Date of the report
- e. Signature on behalf of State Party

I.2. Identification of cultural and natural heritage properties

- a. National inventories
- b. Tentative List
- c. Nominations

I.3. Protection, conservation and presentation of the cultural and natural heritage

- a. General policy development
- b. Status of services for protection, conservation and presentation
- c. Scientific and technical studies and research
- d. Measures for identification, protection, conservation, presentation and rehabilitation
- e. Training

I.4. International co-operation and fund raising

I.5. Education, information and awareness building

I.6. Conclusions and recommended action

- a. Main conclusions
- b. Proposed future action(s)
- c. Responsible implementing agency(ies)
- d. Timeframe for implementation
- e. Needs for international assistance.

I.7. Assessment of the Periodic Reporting exercise for Section I

Periodic Reporting Exercise on the Application of the World Heritage Convention
Section I: Application of the World Heritage Convention by the State Party

I.1. Introduction

a.	Country (and State Party if different): Japan	001
b.	Year of ratification or acceptance of the Convention: 1992	002

If the space on the Questionnaire is not sufficient, please continue on a separate page, clearly labelling the answer with the corresponding number of the question (e.g. 006).

Periodic Reporting Exercise on the Application of the World Heritage Convention
Section I: Application of the World Heritage Convention by the State Party

c.	<p>Organisation: Multilateral Cultural Cooperation Division, Cultural Affairs Department, Ministry of Foreign Affairs; Monuments and Sites Division, Cultural Properties Department, Agency for Cultural Affairs; Architecture and Other Structure Division, Cultural Properties Department, Agency for Cultural Affairs; Forest Environment Division, Private Forest Department, Forestry Agency; Biodiversity Policy Division, Nature Conservation Bureau, Ministry of the Environment; National Park Division, Nature Conservation Bureau, Ministry of the Environment; and International Division for Infrastructure, Policy Division, Ministry of Land, Infrastructure and Transport</p> <p>Person responsible: Setsuko Kawahara, Director, Multilateral Cultural Cooperation Division, Cultural Affairs Department, Ministry of Foreign Affairs Takahito Ohki, Director, Monuments and Sites Division, Cultural Properties Department, Agency for Cultural Affairs Nobuo Kamei, Director, Architecture and Other Structure Division, Cultural Properties Department, Agency for Cultural Affairs Michio Iida, Director, Forest Environment Division, Private Forest Department, Forestry Agency Kazuhiro Tabe, Director, Biodiversity Policy Division, Nature Conservation Bureau, Ministry of the Environment Tatsuo Sasaoka, Director, National Park Division, Nature Conservation Bureau, Ministry of the Environment Yoshihiro Fujimori, Director, International Division for Infrastructure, Policy Bureau, Ministry of Land, Infrastructure and Transport (as of Dec. 31, 2002)</p> <p>Address: Ministry of Foreign Affairs 11-1, Shiba Koen 2-chome, Minato-ku, Tokyo Agency for Cultural Affairs 2-2, Kasumigaseki 3-chome, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo Forestry Agency 2-1, Kasumigaseki 1-chome, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo Ministry of the Environment 2-2, Kasumigaseki 1-chome, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo Ministry of Land, Infrastructure and Transport 1-3, Kasumigaseki 2-chome, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo</p> <p>City and post code: Ministry of Foreign Affairs Tokyo 105-8519 Agency for Cultural affairs Tokyo 100-8959 Forestry Agency Tokyo 100-8952 Ministry of the Environment Tokyo 100-8975 Ministry of Land, Infrastructure and Transport Tokyo 100-8918</p>	003
	Telephone:	003

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Periodic Reporting Exercise on the Application of the World Heritage Convention
Section I: Application of the World Heritage Convention by the State Party

	<p>Ministry of Foreign Affairs (81)3-6402-2661 Agency for Cultural affairs (81)3-3581-1726 Forestry Agency (81)3-3501-3843 Ministry of the Environment (81)3-5521-8275 Ministry of Land, Infrastructure and Transport (81)3-5253-8315</p> <p>Fax: Ministry of Foreign Affairs (81)3-6402-2662 Agency for Cultural affairs (81)3-3591-0293 Forestry Agency (81)3-3502-2104 Ministry of the Environment (81)3-3591-3228 Ministry of Land, Infrastructure and Transport (81)3-5253-1562</p> <p>E-mail : Ministry of Foreign Affairs bunkyo@mofa.go.jp Agency for Cultural affairs kinen@bunka.go.jp Forestry Agency tomohiro_ooishi@nm.maff.go.jp Ministry of the Environment MINORU_SOEYA@env.go.jp Ministry of Land, Infrastructure and Transport hayashi-n85aa@mlit.go.jp</p> <p>Name of the person in charge: Ito, Multilateral Cultural Cooperation Division, Cultural Affairs Department, Ministry of Foreign Affairs Telephone No.: (81)3-6402-2661 Fax No.: (81)3-6402-2662 E-mail address: hiroto.ito@mofa.go.jp</p> <p>Name of the person in charge: Nakata, Monuments and Sites Division, Cultural Properties Department, Agency for Cultural Affairs Telephone No. (81)3-5253-4111 (ext. 2877) Fax No.: (81)3-3591-0293 E-mail address: nakata@bunka.go.jp</p> <p>Name of the person in charge: Oishi, Forest Environment Division, Private Forest Department, Forestry Agency Telephone No.: (81)3-3502-8111 (ext. 6318) Fax.: (81)3-3502-2104 E-mail address: tomohiro_ooishi@nm.maff.go.jp</p> <p>Name of the person in charge: Soeya, Biodiversity Policy Division, Nature Conservation Bureau, Ministry of the Environment Telephone No.: (81)3-3581-3351 (ext. 6482) Fax No.: (81)3-3591-3228 E-mail address:MINORU_SOEYA@env.go.jp</p> <p>Name of the person in charge: Hayashi, International Division for Infrastructure,Policy Bureau, Ministry of Land, Infrastructure and Transport Telephone No.: (81)3-5253-8111 (ext. 25805) Fax No.: (81)3-5253-1562 E-mail address: hayashi-n85aa@mlit.go.jp</p>	
d.	Date of the report: 31/12/2002	004

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Periodic Reporting Exercise on the Application of the World Heritage Convention
Section I: Application of the World Heritage Convention by the State Party

e.	Signature on behalf of the State Party Signature: Name: Function: Ambassador and Permanent Delegate	005
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I.2. Identification of the cultural and natural properties

This item refers in particular to Articles 3, 4 and 11 of the Convention regarding the identification of cultural and natural heritage and the nomination of properties for inscription on the World Heritage List.

a.	<i>National inventories</i>	
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<p>Inventories of cultural and natural heritage of national significance form the basis for the identification of possible World Heritage properties. Indicate the organisation(s) or institution(s) responsible for the preparation and updating of these national inventories (if different from those named under question 003).</p> <p>Organisation(s) / Institution(s): Monuments and Sites Division, Cultural Properties Department, Agency for Cultural Affairs; Architecture and Other Structure Division, Cultural Properties Department, Agency for Cultural Affairs; Forest Environment Division, Private Forest Department, Forestry Agency; Biodiversity Policy Division, Nature Conservation Bureau, Ministry of the Environment; National Park Division, Nature Conservation Bureau, Ministry of the Environment</p> <p>Person(s) responsible: Takahito Ohki, Director, Monuments and Sites Division, Cultural Properties Department, Agency for Cultural Affairs Nobuo Kamei, Director, Architecture and Other Structure Division, Cultural Properties Department, Agency for Cultural Affairs Michio Iida, Director, Forest Environment Division, Private Forest Department, Forestry Agency Kazuhiro Tabe, Director, Biodiversity Policy Division, Nature Conservation Bureau, Ministry of the Environment Tatsuo Sasaoka, Director, National Park Division, Nature Conservation Bureau, Ministry of the Environment</p> <p>Address: Agency for Cultural Affairs 2-2, Kasumigaseki 3-chome, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo Forestry Agency 2-1, Kasumigaseki 1-chome, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo Ministry of the Environment 2-2, Kasumigaseki 1-chome, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo</p> <p>City and post code: Agency for Cultural affairs Tokyo 100-8959 Forestry Agency Tokyo 100-8592 Ministry of the Environment Tokyo 100-8975</p> <p>Telephone: Agency for Cultural affairs (81)3-3591-1726 Forestry Agency (81)3-3501-3843 Ministry of the Environment (81)3-5521-8275</p> <p>Fax: Agency for Cultural Affairs (81)3-3591-0293 Forestry Agency (81)3-3502-2104 Ministry of the Environment (81)3-3591-3228</p> <p>E-mail: Agency for Cultural affairs kinen@bunka.go.jp Forestry Agency tomohiro_ooishi@nm.maff.go.jp Ministry of the Environment MINORU_SOEYA@env.go.jp</p>	006
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I.2.a continued

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Section I: Application of the World Heritage Convention by the State Party

	National parks: 1934 (final renewal year: 1987) Quasi-national parks: 1950 (final renewal year: 1990) Prefectural natural parks: 1902 (final renewal year: 2001) Protected forests: 1915 (final renewal year: 2001) Wilderness areas and Nature Conservation Areas: 1975 (final renewal year: 1994)	
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b.	<i>Tentative list</i>	
	Article 11 of the Convention refers to the submission by States Parties of inventories of properties suitable for inclusion in the World Heritage List, so-called Tentative Lists. Have you submitted a Tentative List of natural and/or cultural properties in your country since your adhesion to the World Heritage Convention: YES / NO	010
	Provide the dates of submission of the Tentative List (if any): 30/9/ 1992 (Cultural Heritage only)	011
	Provide the date of any revision made since its submission (if any): 28/9/1995 (Cultural Heritage only) 5/4/2001 (Cultural Heritage only)	012
	Name institution(s) responsible for identifying and delineating the properties included in the Tentative List (if different from those named under question 003): Same as 006. Organisation(s) / Institution(s): Person(s) responsible: Address: City and post code: Telephone: Fax: E-mail:	013

I.2.b continued

	Describe the process of preparation or revision of the Tentative List and give details (if applicable) concerning the involvement of local authorities and population: Regarding the “tentative list” to be submitted, such a list is only produced regarding Cultural Heritage in Japan. Related formulation and renewal of the lists are principally under the charge of the Agency for Cultural Affairs. An outline of the formulation/renewal of the “tentative list” is as shown below:	014
	1) The Agency for Cultural Affairs has organized a special committee consisting of learned	014

If the space on the Questionnaire is not sufficient, please continue on a separate page, clearly labelling the answer with the corresponding number of the question (e.g. 006).

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<p>and experienced personnel. This special committee carefully selects properties representative of Japan and having outstanding universal values, among the domestic Cultural Heritage, while considering inscription principles of the World Heritage Committee.</p> <p>2) Based on results studied in 1) above, the Agency for Cultural Affairs prepares an original plan for the “tentative list.”</p> <p>3) The original plan for the “tentative list” prepared in 2) above is studied at the “World Heritage Interdepartmental Conference,” and the finally agreed-upon list is submitted to the World Heritage Commission as the “tentative list” of the Japanese Government.</p> <p>※ The “World Heritage Interdepartmental Conference” is a deliberation council, organized by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Agency for Cultural Affairs, Ministry of the Environment, Forestry Agency and the Ministry of Land, Infrastructure and Transport to discuss matters related to the recommendation of World Heritage candidates and so forth.</p>	
<p>Were the local authorities consulted for the identification: YES <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NO <input type="checkbox"/></p>	015
<p>Was the local population consulted for the identification: YES <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NO <input type="checkbox"/></p>	016
<p><input type="checkbox"/> Regarding the designation of cultural properties and related matters, based on the Law for the Protection of Cultural Properties, consultation with local governing bodies and local residents is implemented, but there is no consultation with respect to the composition and other matters for properties to be recorded in the “tentative list.”</p>	

c.	Nominations																																					
	<p>List the properties that have been nominated for inscription on the World Heritage List, giving the name of the property, the date of submission and, if applicable the date of inscription or extensio. Also include properties that were deferred, referred, withdrawn or not examined by the World Heritage Committee or its Bureau:</p> <p style="margin-left: 20px;">< Cultural Heritage ></p> <table style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <thead> <tr> <th style="width: 60%; text-align: left;">Name of object</th> <th style="width: 20%; text-align: left;">Date of submission</th> <th style="width: 20%; text-align: left;">Date or registration</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>1. Buddhist Monuments in the Horyuji Area</td> <td>30/9/1992</td> <td>11/12/1993</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2. Himeji-jo</td> <td style="text-align: center;">“</td> <td style="text-align: center;">“</td> </tr> <tr> <td>3. Historic Monuments of Ancient Kyoto (Kyoto, Uji and Otsu Cities)</td> <td>28/9/1993</td> <td>17/12/1994</td> </tr> <tr> <td>4. Historic Villages of Shirakawa-go and Gokayama</td> <td>29/9/1994</td> <td>9/12/1995</td> </tr> <tr> <td>5. Hiroshima Peace Memorial (Genbaku Dome)</td> <td>28/9/1995</td> <td>7/12/1996</td> </tr> <tr> <td>6. Itsukushima Shinto Shrine</td> <td style="text-align: center;">“</td> <td style="text-align: center;">“</td> </tr> <tr> <td>7. Historic Monuments of Ancient Nara</td> <td>30/6/1997</td> <td>5/12/1998</td> </tr> <tr> <td>8. Shrines and Temple of Nikko</td> <td>29/6/1998</td> <td>4/12/1999</td> </tr> <tr> <td>9. Gusuku Sites and Related Properties of the Kingdom of Ryukyu</td> <td>25/6/1999</td> <td>2/12/2000</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p style="margin-left: 20px;">< Natural Heritage ></p> <table style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <thead> <tr> <th style="width: 60%; text-align: left;">Name of object</th> <th style="width: 20%; text-align: left;">Date of submission</th> <th style="width: 20%; text-align: left;">Date of registration</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>1. Shirakami-Sanchi</td> <td>30/9/1992</td> <td>11/12/1993</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Name of object	Date of submission	Date or registration	1. Buddhist Monuments in the Horyuji Area	30/9/1992	11/12/1993	2. Himeji-jo	“	“	3. Historic Monuments of Ancient Kyoto (Kyoto, Uji and Otsu Cities)	28/9/1993	17/12/1994	4. Historic Villages of Shirakawa-go and Gokayama	29/9/1994	9/12/1995	5. Hiroshima Peace Memorial (Genbaku Dome)	28/9/1995	7/12/1996	6. Itsukushima Shinto Shrine	“	“	7. Historic Monuments of Ancient Nara	30/6/1997	5/12/1998	8. Shrines and Temple of Nikko	29/6/1998	4/12/1999	9. Gusuku Sites and Related Properties of the Kingdom of Ryukyu	25/6/1999	2/12/2000	Name of object	Date of submission	Date of registration	1. Shirakami-Sanchi	30/9/1992	11/12/1993	017
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Periodic Reporting Exercise on the Application of the World Heritage Convention
Section I: Application of the World Heritage Convention by the State Party

2. Yakushima	30/9/1992	11/12/1993
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I.2.c continued

<p>Please provide an analysis of the process by which these nominations are prepared, indicating also to which degree this was done in collaboration and co-operation with local authorities and people:</p> <p>Regarding cultural properties recorded in the “tentative list” submitted by the Japanese Government, usually preparatory work related to the recommendation for registration is mainly carried out by the local public bodies concerned.</p> <p>The Agency for Cultural Affairs promotes the designation of cultural properties (based on the Law for the Protection of Cultural Properties) necessary to prepare for the recommendation of registration, provides technical support, advice and so forth to local public bodies and implements administrative consultation, adjustment, etc. with ministries/government agencies concerned with the setting of heritage areas.</p> <p>The outline of the preparation process related to the registration recommendation of Cultural Heritage to be recorded in the “tentative list” is as follows:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Detailed examination and research as to the value, nominated area and other matters of each Cultural Heritage are mainly executed by the local governing body in which the heritage exists. 2) Based on results of examination and research in 1) above, the range of the properties and buffer zones is determined through tie-ups and cooperation between the Agency for Cultural Affairs and local public governing bodies. If legal arrangements for protecting the heritage are still insufficient, an additional designation of properties, institution of municipal, township or village ordinances for the regulation of buffer zones and review of urban development plan will be enforced. 3) In consideration of the work in 1) and 2) above, local governing bodies determine an original plan for the “registration recommendation document” under the guidance of the Agency for Cultural Affairs and other organizations. 4) Concerning the original plan for the “registration recommendation document” prepared in 3) above, opinions are heard from the Cultural Properties Subcommittee of the Cultural Council, established within the Agency for Cultural Affairs. After necessary modifications, the final draft of the “registration recommendation document” is completed. 5) The final agreement is reached on the plan for the “registration recommendation document” produced in 4) above at the “World Heritage Interdepartmental Conference,” and the Japanese Government’s formal “registration recommendation document” is submitted to the World Heritage Committee. <p>< Natural Heritage ></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Following the conclusion of the convention, the Japanese Government established the World Heritage Interdepartmental Conference. With regards to Natural Heritage, the study of candidate objects was respectively started by the then Environment Agency which was in charge of nature conservation area and natural parks, the Agency for Cultural Affairs in charge of Natural Monuments and the Forestry Agency in charge of the forest biosphere reserves, from the overall viewpoint of protecting Natural Heritage within the country. 2) In parallel with the activities in 1) above, the then Environment Agency started the exchange of views with NGOs, such as the Nature Conservation Society of Japan. 3) Opinions were heard from the relevant councils and local government by the ministries concerned. 4) The World Heritage Interdepartmental Conference decided to recommend Shirakami- 	018
<p>1) Following the conclusion of the convention, the Japanese Government established the World Heritage Interdepartmental Conference. With regards to Natural Heritage, the study of candidate objects was respectively started by the then Environment Agency which was in charge of nature conservation area and natural parks, the Agency for Cultural Affairs in charge of Natural Monuments and the Forestry Agency in charge of the forest biosphere reserves, from the overall viewpoint of protecting Natural Heritage within the country.</p> <p>2) In parallel with the activities in 1) above, the then Environment Agency started the exchange of views with NGOs, such as the Nature Conservation Society of Japan.</p> <p>3) Opinions were heard from the relevant councils and local government by the ministries concerned.</p> <p>4) The World Heritage Interdepartmental Conference decided to recommend Shirakami-</p>	018

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<p>Sanchi and Yakushima as World Natural Heritage areas.</p> <p>5) The then Environment Agency prepared the original draft of a “registration recommendation document” and made adjustments with the ministries and government agencies concerned. The resultant draft was further modified and adopted as the draft of the “registration recommendation document” at the World Heritage Interdepartmental Conference, and submitted from the then Environmental Agency to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs.</p> <p>6) Based on the final agreement of the World Heritage Interdepartmental Conference on the “registration recommendation document” completed in 5) above, the document was submitted by the Japanese Government to the World Heritage Commission as its formal “registration recommendation document.”</p>	
<p>Describe the motivation for entering into the nomination process:</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;">< Cultural Heritage ></p> <p>As part of the results of domestic study in preparation for the conclusion of the Convention for the Protection of World Cultural and Natural Heritage (World Heritage Convention), Japan examined enforcement of article 11 of the convention, and the Japanese Government recommended registration of domestic heritage as World Heritage. In this way, around the time for conclusion of the convention, the government prepared a “tentative list.” Based on this “tentative list,” the Japanese Government conducted registration recommendations, beginning with candidates for which preparations for recommendation, as well as meeting conditions required for registration, were completed. The preparations included such work as “justification of outstanding universal value,” “establishment of the area for inscribed heritage and buffer zones, as well as the setting of regulations” and “preparation of management plans.”</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;">< Natural Heritage ></p> <p>Also, as part of the domestic study in preparation for the conclusion of the World Heritage Convention, Japan examined enforcement of article 11 of the convention. Consequently, it was judged that, with regard to Natural Heritage, requests for registration should be implemented first for Yakushima and Shirakami-Sanchi. Based on this judgment, the Japanese Government followed a procedure for recommending their registration.</p>	019
<p>Detail the obstacles and difficulties encountered in that process as well as the perceived benefits of World Heritage listing and the lessons learnt:</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;">As a result of World Heritage inscriptions, the necessity of preserving and utilizing properties was widely recognized, and so protection of such properties was further enhanced.</p>	020

If the space on the Questionnaire is not sufficient, please continue on a separate page, clearly labelling the answer with the corresponding number of the question (e.g. 006).

I.3. Protection, conservation and presentation of the cultural and natural heritage

This item refers in particular to Articles 4 and 5 of the Convention, in which States Parties recognise their duty of ensuring the identification, protection, conservation, presentation and transmission to future generations of the cultural and natural World Heritage and that effective and active measures are taken to this effect. Article 5 of the Convention specifies the following measures:

a.	<i>General policy development</i>	
	<p>Provide information on the adoption of policies that aim to give the cultural and natural heritage a function in the life of the community, including the dates of their elaboration and implementation:</p> <p>< Cultural Heritage ></p> <p>With respect to cultural properties designated pursuant to the Law for the Protection of Cultural Properties (promulgated and enforced in 1950) Japan has implemented various steps designed for the cultural enhancement of people through the preservation and rehabilitation of these properties in accordance with the purposes of the law. Among them, preservation and rehabilitation of cultural properties in their respective areas are promoted from the overall viewpoint, including that of local place formation and town creation.</p> <p>Concerning various properties that compose registered World Heritage, similar steps to those for cultural properties designated in accordance with the provisions of the Law for the Protection of Cultural Properties are implemented and developed.</p> <p>Even before the institution of this system, Japan took steps to protect cultural properties, as seen in the Old Shrine and Temple Preservation Law of 1897, the Law for Preserving Historic Sites, Scenic Spots and Natural Monuments of 1919 and the National Treasure Preservation Law of 1929.</p> <p>< Natural Heritage ></p> <p>For the purpose of contributing toward securing a healthy, cultural life for people by promoting the appropriate conservation of the natural environment in an overall manner, based on the Natural Conservation Law (promulgated in 1972 and enforced in 1973), the designation and preservation of Wilderness Areas and Nature Conservation Areas have been implemented. In addition, it has been agreed to execute adjustment with other public interests, to give consideration in regional development measures and to formulate basic principles for the conservation of natural environments.</p> <p>Japan has also designated, protected and utilized natural parks in order to contribute toward the health, recreation and culture of people through the protection of the places of scenic beauty and promoted their rehabilitation, based on the Natural Parks Law (promulgated and enforced in 1957). It also intends to implement coordination with other public interests and the like.</p> <p>Even before the institution of these systems, measures for providing Natural Heritage with functions related to life in local communities were taken through the inauguration of Japan's park administration, by means of Dajo-kan-futatu in 1873 and the enactment of the former National Parks Law (promulgated and enforced in 1931), which was the predecessor to the current Natural Parks Law.</p> <p>Based on the Forest Law (promulgated and enforced in 1951), furthermore, it is currently possible for the government to designate preserved forests for scenic site conservation, in order to conserve the scenic quality of beautiful or historic sites.</p> <p>This preserved forest system was instituted in accordance with the Forest Law, promulgated in 1897 and enforced in 1898.</p> <p>The government has set and managed forest biosphere reserves (established in 1915), based on the Regulation for Natural Forest Management. The purpose is to contribute toward maintaining the natural environment composed of forest biosphere reserves, protecting animals and plants, preserving hereditary resources, developing forest operations and management techniques and promoting academic research by conserving areas where</p>	021

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<p>there are substantial quantities of primary forests representing Japanese forest zones, among National Forests.</p> <p>※ Dajo-kan: The government agency performing the functions of the present cabinet between the Meiji Restoration and the institution of the present cabinet system. Dajo-kan-futatu: A form of law promulgated by the Dajo-kan before the establishment of the cabinet system in Japan.</p>	021
<p>Provide information on the way the State Party or the relevant authorities has (have) taken steps to integrate the protection of World Heritage properties into comprehensive planning programmes. Indicate also the level on which the integration takes place (e.g. national, state / provincial or local):</p> <p>< Cultural Heritage > At the nationwide administration level, the Cultural Promotion Master Plan, the platform entitled “New Development of Preservation and Rehabilitation of Cultural Properties – to Keep Cultural Heritage Alive in the Future –” and “Basic Principles Regarding Promotion of Culture and Arts” are currently being formulated. At the local public body level, on the other hand, related programs based on local ordinances are being prepared. In incorporating provisions for the protection of World Cultural Heritage in these overall plans, opinions of knowledgeable and related persons are sufficiently taken into account and public comments for the nation’s people are reflected during the plan formulation stage.</p> <p>< Natural Heritage > As for matters corresponding to the “comprehensive planning programmes” stipulated in article 5 (a) of the convention, the “Environment Basic Plan,” “The Natural Biodiversity Strategy in Japan” and the “Basic Plan for Forest and Forestry” are being worked out at the national level. In these documents, provisions for the conservation of World Natural Heritage are being incorporated. Related programs, based on ordinances and other legal regulations, also exist at the local public body level. In the process of including arrangements for the protection of World Natural Heritage in these comprehensive planning programmes, opinions of knowledgeable and related persons are sufficiently taken into account, and public comments from the nation’s people are also reflected during the plan formulation stage.</p>	022

1.3.a continued

<p>Indicate areas where improvement would be desirable, and towards which the State Party is working:</p> <p>< Cultural Heritage > 1. Promotion of Active Opening to the Public and Rehabilitation of Cultural Properties To induce people to deepen their understanding and affection toward cultural properties and to have greater interest in them now, the Japanese Government is positively pushing for the diversified opening to the public and rehabilitation matching the character of individual cultural properties, while giving thought to the balance with conservation. It is devising various methods for these, based on the active employment of information technology (IT) and visual images, while providing necessary explanations and otherwise giving careful consideration to effective rehabilitation.</p>	023
<p>2. Preservation and Rehabilitation of Cultural Heritage Seen from an Overall Viewpoint Currently, the Japanese Government is conducting an overall study of efforts to widely protect Cultural Heritage in fields, where preservation and rehabilitation have not been</p>	023

If the space on the Questionnaire is not sufficient, please continue on a separate page, clearly labelling the answer with the corresponding number of the question (e.g. 006).

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<p>Government and the Nara Municipal Government, the Cultural Heritage Protection Cooperation Office in the Asia/Pacific Cultural Center for UNESCO (ACCU), being the Asia/Pacific Cultural Office for UNESCO, was established in the city of Nara, Nara Prefecture, in 1999. Its tasks are principally to engage in research for the protection of Cultural Heritage, to foster human resources and to transmit information.</p> <p>< Natural Heritage ></p> <p>The Japanese Government established base facilities for supply of information about World Heritage areas, dispersion/enlightenment activities and research/study (at Shirakami-Sanchi World Heritage Conservation Centers (Nishimeya and Fujisato), Yakushima World Heritage Center, and Yakushima Forest Environment Conservation Center, amongst others).</p> <p>It also set up the Biodiversity Center of Japan, and it now implements the promotion of the National Survey of the Natural Environment, the dispersion/enlightenment of the conservation of biodiversity, collection/management/supply of biodiversity information, collection/storage of animal and plant samples and other activities through this center.</p> <p>The government also established the International Coral Reef Research and Monitoring Center, which became an enforcement base for the collection/classification/supply of information about coral reefs, activities to promote dispersion/enlightenment and coral reef monitoring surveys.</p>	
<p>Give the number of staff on the national level directly involved in protection, conservation and presentation of cultural and natural heritage:</p> <p>< Cultural Heritage ></p> <p>Headquarters of Agency for Cultural Affairs: about 200 persons Independent Administrative Institution National Research Institute for Cultural Properties: about 130 persons</p> <p>< Natural Heritage ></p> <p>Headquarters of the Ministry of the Environment (Nature Conservation Bureau): about 100 persons Local staff necessary for management of national parks (rangers): about 200 persons Headquarters of the Forest Agency: about 200 persons Staff for national forest management (forest rangers): about 1,200 persons Independent Administrative Institution National Institute for Environmental Studies: about 280 persons Independent Administrative Institution Forestry and Forest Products Research Institute: about 700 persons</p>	025
<p>Assess their means to discharge their function in terms of influence on policy making and implementation:</p> <p>At the state level, Japan manages systems and organizations for protecting, preserving and presenting Cultural and Natural Heritage and implements budget administration for this purpose.</p>	026

1.3.b continued

<p>Indicate areas where improvement would be desirable, and towards which the State Party is working:</p> <p>Following the conclusion of the Convention for the Protection of the World Cultural and</p>	027
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If the space on the Questionnaire is not sufficient, please continue on a separate page, clearly labelling the answer with the corresponding number of the question (e.g. 006).

<p>Natural Heritage, the Japanese Government established the World Heritage Interdepartmental Conference, consisting of ministries and government agencies related to the enforcement of the convention (Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Agency for Cultural Affairs, Environment Agency (present Ministry of the Environment), Forest Agency and Ministry of Construction (present Ministry of Land, Infrastructure and Transport)). Through this organization, the government is always liaising between and coordinating the ministries and government agencies concerned.</p> <p>With respect to Cultural Heritage, liaising between and coordinating the Agency for Cultural Affairs and local public governing bodies are made better than ever, and efforts are being exerted to secure setups for the efficient management of properties.</p> <p>As for Natural Heritage, a World Heritage Area Liaison Committee is established for each heritage in accordance with each World Heritage Area Management Plan. With liaisons between and coordination among the Ministry of the Environment, Forest Agency and local public governing bodies thus better maintained all the time, efficient management setups are always secured.</p> <p>※ World Heritage Area Liaison Committee This is a committee established locally in order to conduct liaisons between and coordination among related organizations to promote appropriate conservation and management of Natural Heritage, inscribed on the list of World Heritage.</p>	
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<p>c. <i>Scientific and technical studies and research</i></p>	
<p>List significant scientific and technical studies or research projects of a generic nature (site specific information should be reported upon under Section II.4) that would benefit World Heritage properties, initiated or completed. Indicate also how the study results are disseminated and/or how they can be accessed:</p> <p>< Cultural Heritage ></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Research and Examination Regarding Modern Construction Preservation Measures With respect to the preservation of modern architecture, particularly structures made of brick, stone and concrete located in urban areas, their basic data are being/will be researched and examined to contribute to the formulation of future preservation measures. Public announcement of research results: to be implemented through the distribution of research reports to related organizations. 2. Examination of Important Remains of Early Modern Shrines and Temples Research and examination are being/will be carried out with regard to important ruins of shrine and temple buildings constructed during the Momoyama and Edo Periods, with results to be used for the future formulation of preservation measures. Public announcement of research results: to be implemented through the distribution of research reports to related organizations. 3. Examination and Study of Enhancement in Earthquake Durability Performance of Cultural Property Buildings The real state of the earthquake durability of cultural property buildings is being/will be determined, with measures for the improvement of such durability to be studied. Public announcement of research results: to be implemented through the distribution of research reports to related organizations. 4. Examination and Study of Rehabilitation Principles Regarding Important Cultural Properties (Architecture) The state of the rehabilitation of important cultural buildings, centered on early modern buildings, are being/will be researched and examined, and measures for promotion of their 	<p>028</p> <p>028</p>

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rehabilitation will be studied.

Public announcement of research results: to be implemented through distribution of research reports to related organizations.

5. Research and Study of Securing Tools and Raw Materials That Support Cultural Properties

Highlighting tools and raw materials that support cultural properties but that have become harder than ever to obtain, particularly those whose acquisition is urgently needed, the state of their present conditions are being/will be determined, and measures for securing them will be studied.

Public announcement of research results: to be implemented through distribution of research reports to related organizations.

6. Study Meetings Regarding Examination of Early Modern Remains

Enforcement of nationwide surveys of early modern remains and related problems are being/will be examined from a specialized standpoint.

7. The Study Committee on the Preservation, Presentation and Rehabilitation of Cultural Landscape Regarding Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries

Overall surveys are being/will be carried out on cultural Landscape related to agriculture, forestry and fisheries in Japan, and accurate determination of the current state is being/will be implemented. In particular, suitable measures for preservation are being/will be studied from the viewpoint of monuments.

8. The Study Meeting on Preservation of Remains Related to Industrial Transport/Civil Engineering

In order to step up the designation of remains related to industrial transport/civil engineering, study on the selection of remains requiring preservation and specific methods for their preservation is being/will be conducted.

9. The Research/Study Meeting Related to Methods for Preservation of Historic Remains, and so on

In order to smoothly implement projects designed to keep and rehabilitate monuments, including historic remains, the present situation and desirable future forms of programs, methods, techniques, administrative organizations, or educational matters are being/will be examined, studied and planned. Manuals and data are being/will be prepared in connection with philosophy regarding preservation, presentation and rehabilitation, as well as related plan formation and technical operations.

10. Various Research and Study at the Independent Administrative Institution National Research Institute for Cultural Properties

< Natural Heritage >

1. National Survey on the Natural Environment

This survey, executed by the central government based on the Nature Conservation Law, is designed to provide main basic data for promotion of measures and policies for nature conservation through scientific and objective approaches. Specifically it aims at:

- 1) Accurately determining the state of the natural environment from a nationwide viewpoint.
- 2) Revealing time series changes in nature from a long-range viewpoint, based on the accumulation of surveys implemented about once every five years.
- 3) Improving the natural environment data bank as survey results are recorded, stored and publicly announced.

028

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<p>4) Providing the information necessary and essential for the formulation and review of various related plans, including the Basic Environment Plan and nature conservation plans for natural parks. Survey results are perusable at any time, and they are also available via the Internet.</p> <p>2. Monitoring Study on Forest Resources This study is designed to determine the state and changes of forests through objective data related to “standards and indexes” for sustainable forest management, from the multilateral viewpoint of maintaining biodiversity, preventing the warming of the earth and conserving water resources in related regions. Results of the study will be provided to metropolitan and prefectural governments for reference use in their decisions on forest plan systems.</p> <p>3. The Japanese Government summarizes and announces endangered wildlife species that may become extinct through the publication of the “Red Data Book.” It reviews the contents of this book annually, while continually studying the inhabitation of wildlife with regard to these species.</p> <p>4. Research and study by the Independent Administrative Institution National Institute for Environmental Studies, the Independent Administrative Institution Forestry and Forest Products Research Institute and other research institutes.</p>	
<p>List the areas where improvement would be desirable and towards which the State Party is working:</p> <p>< Cultural Heritage > As shown above (028), Japan is executing research and study for the preservation and rehabilitation of Cultural Heritage from all possible angles. We would like to continue efforts as to improved storage and rehabilitation, based on the effective use of research/study results.</p> <p>< Natural Heritage > Concerning the National Survey on the Natural Environment, Japan is scheduled to enhance the quality of the research itself by developing the content of the survey so as to include quantitative information of living things and the collection of detailed information about the functions and structure of ecosystems, for example. Furthermore, the Japanese Government is scheduled to select about 1,000 National Monitoring Sites on the Natural Environment throughout the nation, beginning in 2003, in order to continuously update the knowledge on changes in ecological systems over a long period and to detect conservation problems at an early stage. The monitoring study on forest resources, started in 1999, is planned to be continued hereafter.</p>	029

I.3. continued

<i>d.</i>	<i>Measures for identification, protection, conservation, presentation and rehabilitation</i>	
	Does your country have specific legislation and policies concerning identification, protection, conservation, preservation and rehabilitation of national heritage? <div style="text-align: right;"><input type="checkbox"/> YES / NO</div>	030
	If YES, please give details, paying particular attention to measures concerning visitor	031

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<p>management and development in the region:</p> <p>< Cultural Heritage ></p> <p>Based on the Law for the Protection of Cultural Properties, the government arranges for the provision of subsidies for the designation, selection, management and repair of cultural properties, regulation of changing the current state, giving subsidies to owners and the preservation/succession of traditional techniques.</p> <p>< Natural Heritage ></p> <p>In accordance with the “Nature Conservation Law” and the “Natural Parks Law,” areas with an excellent natural environment have been designated as Wilderness Areas, Nature Conservation Areas or natural parks. Through the imposition of restrictions on certain actions or the presentation of necessary facilities, conservation of the natural environment in the said areas is sought.</p> <p>Based on the Forest Law, the government has designated protected forests for scenic site conservation, and its strives to conserve the said forests by restricting such actions as the cutting down of trees.</p> <p>Under the Regulation for Natural Forest Management, areas in which primary forests representing forest zones of Japan exist collectively in substantial quantities have been preserved. Moreover, the protection of forest ecological systems is effected through the establishment of forest biosphere reserves, with an eye to contributing toward the maintenance of natural environments composed of the forest ecological systems, protection of animals and plants, preservation of hereditary resources, development of forest management, academic research and so forth.</p>	
<p>If such measures have been taken, have they had an impact on the implementation of the World Heritage Convention in your country: <input type="checkbox"/> YES / NO</p> <p>If YES, how:</p> <p>Enforcement of measures for the conservation of Cultural and Natural Heritage in Japan is ensured through the adoption of various systems mentioned above.</p>	<p>032</p> <p>033</p>
<p>Are the local communities involved in the conservation and protection of natural and cultural heritage: <input type="checkbox"/> YES / NO</p> <p>Describe the actions undertaken to encourage the active participation of the local communities in the conservation and protection of natural and cultural heritage and assess their effectiveness:</p> <p>< Cultural Heritage ></p> <p>Cultural properties are closely related to the culture of the area in which they exist, and efforts for their preservation and rehabilitation are very important for the improvement and development of the local culture. Accordingly, the protection of cultural properties in the area concerned originates with the related local public body.</p> <p>With regard to Cultural Heritage in general, the government takes a variety of steps toward local public bodies, based on the Law for the Protection of Cultural Properties. These steps include the delegation of the competencies for the alteration of existing states, permission for the custody and rehabilitation of cultural properties by custodian bodies, authorization for formulating conservation/management plans, supply of budgets for management and repair of cultural properties and holding various kinds of training courses. For residents, the government is striving to tie up with NPOs, NGOs and the like, and trying to create environments to facilitate their activities.</p> <p>< Natural Heritage ></p>	<p>034</p> <p>035</p> <p>035</p>

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<p>The following examples can be cited.</p> <p>With respect to World Natural Heritage, a World Heritage Area Liaison Committee, participated in by not only central government agencies but also by local public bodies, was established for each World Natural Heritage area. The maintenance and management of heritage areas is promoted through liaisons between and coordination among related organizations.</p> <p>In domestic Natural Heritage areas, local residents who are versed in the natural and social situations are employed under the Green Worker Project, and through them, optimal management, such as patrolling, monitoring to prevent the theft of alpine plants by illegal digging, cleaning mountainous areas, repairing facilities and disposing of cast-away refuse, is conducted.</p>	
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1.3.d continued

<p>Is the private sector involved in the conservation and protection of natural and cultural heritage? <input type="checkbox"/> YES / NO</p>	036
<p>Describe the actions undertaken to involve the private sector in the conservation and protection of natural and cultural heritage sites:</p> <p style="padding-left: 20px;">< Cultural Heritage ></p> <p>The protection of Cultural Heritage is carried out not only by local public bodies but also by many public organizations whose establishment was authorized by the central and local governments.</p> <p>The central and local governments extend guidance to these public organizations and provide them with subsidies.</p> <p style="padding-left: 20px;">< Natural Heritage ></p> <p>The Japanese Government entrusts private sector organizations with the task of enforcing related surveys, such as surveys for the development of monitoring methods in World Heritage areas, in individual Natural Heritage areas.</p> <p>When involving private organizations in facility presentation for Natural Heritage, such as national parks, the government conducts strict examination of the work content of such organizations and provides encouragement, such as subsidies, only to those recognized to be adequately contributing to the conservation and protection of Natural Heritage areas. Tax exemptions/reductions are provided under the Natural Parks Law and the Nature Conservation Law to owners of the land on which Natural Heritage lies.</p> <p>Regarding natural scenic spots in national parks and quasi-national parks, where the management by landowners is so inadequate that protection of the scenery is feared to be devoid, on the other hand, the government intends to institute the “ scenic preservation agreement system” aimed at accelerating positive participation of private sector organizations in natural environment conservation activities, through the conclusion of agreements between private sector organizations and landowners.</p>	037
<p>Are NGO’s involved in the conservation and protection of natural and cultural heritage? <input type="checkbox"/> YES / NO</p>	038
<p>Describe the actions undertaken to involve NGO’s in the conservation and protection of natural and cultural heritage sites:</p> <p style="padding-left: 20px;">< Cultural Heritage ></p> <p>The law concerning UNESCO activities provides for the nomination of people who</p>	039

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<p>represent the field of local UNESCO activities to be members of the Japan National Commission for UNESCO; those people are therefore involved in the formulation of the principle for UNESCO activities in Japan.</p> <p>The Ministry of Education, Culture, Sports, Science and Technology provides subsidies to related bodies (such as the National Federation of UNESCO Association in Japan), thereby giving support to the positive development of World Heritage protection activities through UNESCO movements in the areas concerned.</p> <p>< Natural Heritage ></p> <p>The government is striving to have NGOs positively involved in the process of policy decision-making related to Natural Heritage, by entrusting members of NGOs with the membership of a council overseeing measures for the conservation and preservation of Natural Heritage, for instance. Also, during the course of adopting the New National Strategy of Japan on Biological Diversity, the government actively implemented interview surveys of NGOs and reflected their opinions in the content of the adopted strategy. The Ministry of the Environment provides subsidies to the Japan Committee for IUCN, while the Japan Fund for Global Environment also renders financial support for NGOs.</p>	
<p>Indicate if, on the basis of the experiences gained, policy and/or legal reform is considered necessary: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> YES / NO</p>	040
<p>Describe why this is the case and how a new policy / legislation should be conceived:</p> <p>< Cultural Heritage ></p> <p>During consultation with the Council for Cultural Affairs of the Agency for Cultural Affairs, the government has been studying its policy regarding Cultural Heritage, set out in the “Cultural Promotion Master Plan,” “New Development of Preservation and Rehabilitation of Cultural Properties – to Keep Cultural Heritage Alive in the Future –” and “Basic Principles Regarding Promotion of Culture and Arts.”</p> <p>< Natural Heritage ></p> <p>Speaking of the policy related to Natural Heritage, the Japanese Government is currently studying its position as to the problem of invasive alien species based on the “Guiding Principles for the Prevention, Introduction and Mitigation of Impacts of Alien Species That Threaten Ecosystems, Habitants or Species,” adopted at the 6th meeting of Conference of Parties to the Convention on Biological Diversity (held in The Hague in April 2002). The government is also scheduled to push for steps based on the Law for Promotion of Nature Restoration enacted by the Diet in 2002 (scheduled to be enforced in January 2003).</p>	041

I.3.d continued

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<p>Which other international conventions for the protection of cultural or natural heritage have been signed or ratified by the State Party:</p> <p>“Convention on the Means of Prohibiting and Preventing the Illicit Import, Export and Transfer of Ownership of Cultural Property (Convention for Prevention of Illicit Import/Export of Cultural Properties)” (which took effect for Japan on Dec. 9, 2002).</p> <p>“Convention on Wetlands of International Importance especially as Waterfowl Habitat” (which took effect for Japan on Oct. 17, 1980). (Ramsar Convention on Wetlands)</p> <p>“Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD)” (which took effect for Japan on Dec. 29, 1993).</p>	042
<p>Describe how the application of these different legal instruments is coordinated and integrated in national policies and planning:</p> <p>The Convention for Prevention of Illicit Import/Export of Cultural Properties basically targets movable cultural property but it can be considered to have the function of monitoring movable cultural property that is related to Cultural Heritage, which represents real estate items to be protected under the World Heritage Convention, so that the movable cultural property will not be illegally traded internationally.</p> <p>The Ramsar Convention on Wetlands is aimed at the protection of wetlands, and if corresponding wetlands are designated as World Heritage areas, the convention can supplement the World Heritage Convention in the realm of protecting the natural environments. In the case of Japan, however, there has been no example of wetlands being designated as World Heritage areas.</p> <p>The Convention on Biological Diversity is generally designed for wide purposes of environmental conservation, such as the protection of habitats for animals and plants, as well as for the sustainable rehabilitation of biological resources. In Japan, related domestic steps are being taken, based on the Nature Conservation Law, the Natural Parks Law, the Law for the Protection of Cultural Properties and the National Biodiversity Strategy of Japan, which shows specific plans for the conservation of biological diversity. Namely, the Nature Conservation Law allows the designation of places plants and wild animal habitats naturally grow, where an excellent natural environment is preserved as a Nature Conservation Area, and further to designate Wild Species Protection Zones within such Nature Conservation Areas. Under the Natural Parks Law, meanwhile, it is possible to specify places of excellent natural scenic beauty, including the places mentioned above, as national parks and the like, and to adopt such measures for the establishment of conservation facilities and restriction of specific actions. Furthermore, the government is able, under the Law for the Protection of Cultural Properties, to designate those that are academically precious and representative of Japan’s nature, among habitats, breeding areas and arrival places of animals and natural growth locations of plants, as natural monuments, and to take measures for their management, rehabilitation and restriction of changes from their existing state. Both Yakushima and Shirakami-Sanchi, the Japanese areas that were inscribed as being natural World Heritage, have been specified as the aforementioned target areas for nature protection. It is possible in this respect that the Convention on Biological Diversity and the World Heritage Convention may play mutually supplementary roles in the realm of domestic policies.</p>	043
<p>Indicate relevant scientific and technical measures that the State Party or relevant institutions within the State have taken for the identification, protection, conservation, presentation and rehabilitation of cultural and natural heritage:</p> <p>< Cultural Heritage ></p> <p>The “Independent Administrative Institution National Research Institute for Cultural Properties” has been established, with various research and study being carried out through</p>	044 044

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<p>this organization. < Natural Heritage > The “Independent Administrative Institution National Institute for Environmental Studies” and “Independent Administrative Institution Forestry and Forest Products Research Institute” have been established, with various research and study related to the enforcement of this section being implemented through these organizations.</p>	
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I.3.d continued

<p>Indicate relevant financial measures that the State Party or relevant authorities have taken for the identification, protection, conservation, presentation and rehabilitation of cultural and natural heritage: In Japan, general budgets are compiled for Cultural Heritage and Natural Heritage, with special budgetary measures having been taken thus far, as needed.</p>	045
<p>Is there an annual budget allowance for the protection and conservation of World Heritage sites in your country? <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> YES / NO</p>	046
<p>If YES, is it specifically for a property or is it part of a regular budget covering culture and environment? Concerning some of Cultural Heritage and Natural Heritage inscribed as World Heritage, budgetary measures are taken as stated in 045. In addition, and particularly with regard to Natural Heritage, budgets are compiled for the protection of World Heritage Areas.</p>	047
<p>Give detailed information on the presentation of cultural and natural heritage, which can refer to publications, internet web pages, films, stamps, postcards, books, etc. (please attach examples for all World Heritage properties, if possible): (Publications) “UNESCO World Heritage Yearbook (issued by the National Federation of UNESCO Association in Japan),” and the like. (homepage) Agency for Cultural Affairs http://www.bunka.go.jp/ Cultural Heritage Protection Cooperation Office, Asia/Pacific Cultural Center for UNESCO (ACCU) http://www.nara.accu.or.jp/ Ministry of the Environment http://www.env.go.jp/ Internet Nature Information System http://www.sizenken.biodic.go.jp/ Forest Agency http://www.rinya.maff.go.jp/index.html and so on. (Videotapes) Country of Trees Japan’s World Heritage (series) [Printing Bureau, Ministry of Finance], and so on. (Postage Stamps) World Heritage Commemoration Postage Stamps (Ministry of Public Management, Home Affairs, Posts and Telecommunications) As seen above, the dispersion of information about World Heritage is implemented in a vigorous manner.</p>	048

I.3. continued

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<p>Identify areas where improvements of the measures taken for the identification, protection, conservation, preservation and rehabilitation of World Heritage properties would be desirable, and towards which the State Party is working:</p> <p>After the conclusion of the World Heritage Convention, the Japanese Government established the World Heritage Interdepartmental Conference, composed of the ministries and government agencies related to the enforcement of the convention (Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Agency for Cultural Affairs, Ministry of the Environment, Forestry Agency and Ministry of Land, Infrastructure and Transport). Through this organization, the government is continually liaising between and coordinating the ministries and government agencies concerned. Particularly concerning World Natural Heritage, the government sets up a “World Heritage Area Liaison Committee” for each heritage, and by maintaining optimum liaisons and coordination among the Ministry of the Environment, Forestry Agency and local public bodies (prefectural/municipal/township/village administrations), it always secures efficient management.</p>	049
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e.	<i>Training</i>	
<p>Provide information on the training and educational strategies that have been implemented within the State Party for professional capacity building:</p> <p>Based on tie-ups and cooperation by prefectures where there is World Heritage, a meeting of the Liaison Committees in the prefectures concerned with World Heritage” is held once a year in one such prefecture, and exchanges of administrative/technical opinions and on-site training are conducted. In addition, the following efforts are made with respect to both Cultural Heritage and Natural Heritage.</p> <p>< Cultural Heritage ></p> <p>The Agency for Cultural Affairs holds training courses for engineers engaged in the repair of cultural property architecture and other structures, in order to facilitate smooth and appropriate execution of preservation/repair work for such architecture/structures.</p> <p>Furthermore, many training sessions, such as training meetings for officials in charge of buried cultural properties, meetings of administrative staff members in charge of protecting monuments and cultural properties administrative training courses, are held.</p> <p>Other specific training courses include specialized training for officials in charge of buried cultural properties held at the “Independent Administrative Institution National Research Institute for Cultural Properties” and training regarding the protection of cultural properties implemented at the “Cultural Heritage Protection Cooperation Office, Asia/Pacific Cultural Center for UNESCO (ACCU). They also include nationwide meetings for the improvement of environments for remains, held in local public bodies based on tie-ups and cooperation with the Agency for Cultural Affairs.</p> <p>< Natural Heritage ></p> <p>At the “National Environment Training Institute” and the “Independent Administrative Institution National Institute for Environmental Studies,” research programs, such as ranger training, are implemented for officials of central and local governments. Training for the conservation of natural environments is also given at public interest organizations authorized, guided and subsidized by the Japanese Government, including the Japan Wildlife Research Center.</p> <p>Meanwhile, the Forest Training Institute of the Forestry Agency provides training for the central and local government officials engaged in the maintenance and preservation of forest ecological systems, thereby fostering personnel working for the maintenance/preservation of such eco-systems.</p> <p>Furthermore, dispersion and enlightenment activities designed for local residents are conducted at local “Forest Offices for Nature Conservation,” “Ranger Offices” and “Forest Centers.”</p>	050	
	050	

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Were training needs for institutions or individuals concerned with the protection and conservation of heritage identified? <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> YES / NO	051
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I.3.e continued

<p>If YES, list the primary needs: It is necessary to continually develop personnel engaged in the protection of Cultural Heritage and Natural Heritage in the future, so for this purpose we intend to continue to further improve these training activities.</p>	052
<p>Were existing training opportunities in your State and in other countries identified? <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> YES / NO</p>	053
<p>If YES, please give details: In addition to the domestic training mentioned in reply to Question No. 050, overseas training at the International Center for Conservation in Rome (ICCROM) can be mentioned.</p>	054
<p>Have you developed training modules or programmes for the World Heritage sites? <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> YES / NO</p>	055
<p>If YES, give details: The reply is similar to that stated individually to Question 050 regarding individual World Heritage items.</p>	056

I.3.e continued

<p>Has staff received heritage training in or outside of your country: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> YES / NO</p>	057
<p>If YES, give details: In addition to enforcing the activities cited in our reply to Question 050, especially with regard to structures, we send staff members to the International Center for Conservation in Rome (ICCROM), thereby trying to introduce the latest technology and fostering excellent engineers.</p>	058
<p>Give details on the establishment or development of national or regional centres for training and education in the protection, conservation, and presentation of the cultural and natural heritage (if applicable): Human resources development and the holding of international conferences/seminars related to Cultural Heritage are implemented at the “Cultural Heritage Protection Cooperation Office, Asia/Pacific Cultural Center for UNESCO (ACCU)” and “Institute for Cultural Properties, Nara Center for Archaeological Operations” of the “Independent Administrative Institution National Research Institute for Cultural Properties.”</p>	059
<p>As for Natural Heritage, on the other hand, the Japanese Government has established the “National Environment Training Institute” and the “Forest Training Institute of the Forestry Agency”. In Shirakami-Sanchi and Yakushima, both of them being World Natural Heritage Areas, the government also founded centers for the protection and surveying of the said areas, as well as for the dispersion of related knowledge among the public (Shirakami-</p>	059

If the space on the Questionnaire is not sufficient, please continue on a separate page, clearly labelling the answer with the corresponding number of the question (e.g. 006).

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<p>research regarding the adverse effects of oil spills on ecological systems, utilizing the Technical Cooperation Scheme, which is part of bilateral assistance, when an oil spill occurred in the Galapagos Islands in Ecuador, which is the top of the World Heritage list, being No. 1 for Natural Heritage.</p> <p>Meanwhile, as part of contribution target projects for the Japan Trust Fund for the Preservation of Cultural Heritage, established in UNESCO, Japan is pushing for afforestation and irrigation work to prevent the deterioration of remains, as well as for civil engineering work for preventing the encroachment and destruction of cliffs (see the list of projects attached).</p>	
<p>Do you have World Heritage sites that have been twinned with others at national or international level: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> YES / NO</p>	066
<p>If YES, give details about the form of cooperation:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - At the domestic level: prefectural government officials in charge of World Heritage in prefectures where there is such heritage gather regularly once every year to discuss related matters. - At the international level, Japan maintains close relationships with various World Heritage Areas through holding diversified workshops. <p>Concerning Cultural Heritage, for instance, Japan implements the following activities.</p> <p>With regard to capital city castle ruins of east asia, the “Independent Administrative Institution National Research Institute for Cultural Properties,” “Chinese Social Science Academy Archaeological Research Institute” and the “Korean Cultural Property Research Institute” are jointly conducting research and study regarding the identification, protection, preservation, presentation and rehabilitation of heritage.</p> <p>The ruins of capital castles that are the objects of research and study are, for instance, as follow.</p> <p>Japan: The ruins of Heijo-gu (cultural property of the ancient capital city of Nara), Inscribed in 1997.</p> <p>China: Imperial Palace of the Ming and Qing Dynasties, inscribed in 1987.</p> <p>Republic of Korea: Gyeongju Historic Areas, inscribed in 2000.</p>	067

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I.4. continued

	<p>Have national, public and private foundations or associations been established for raising funds and donations for the protection of World Heritage: YES / <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NO</p>	068
	<p>If YES, give details:</p>	069
	<p>Has the State Party given assistance to this end? YES / <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NO</p>	070
	<p>If YES, give details:</p>	071
	<p>Has the government made voluntary contributions to the World Heritage Fund, besides the mandatory ones, to globally improve the work on the Convention? <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> YES / NO</p>	072
	<p>If YES, give details such as year and amount, and indicate if they have been allocated to a particular site: In 1999, Japan disbursed \$300,000 from the Japan Trust Fund for the Preservation of the Cultural Heritage established in UNESCO to support the World Heritage Fund.</p>	073

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I.5. Education, information and awareness building

This item refers particularly to Articles 27 and 28 of the Convention on educational programmes. Information on site-specific activities and programmes should be provided under item II.4.

	<p>Have steps been taken by the State Party to raise the awareness of decision-makers, property owners and/or the general public about the protection and conservation of cultural and natural heritage? <input type="checkbox"/> YES / NO</p>	074
	<p>If YES, please give details:</p> <p>In Japan, article 4 of the Law for the Protection of Cultural Properties stipulates, with regard to the protection of cultural properties, that owners of cultural properties and the like shall, being aware that cultural properties are precious national properties, strive for their cultural rehabilitation by opening them to the public and taking other steps. In line with the law, the government implements the notification and opening of designated objects to the public and establishes signboards and the like. It also arranges for the guidance of protection and respect for cultural properties in school education. In addition, the government promotes enlightenment activities during the “Cultural Property Protection Enhancement Week” and the dispersion of related information through publicity journals of the Agency for Cultural Affairs and World Heritage Forum held by the said agency.</p> <p>With regard to the preservation of Natural Heritage, article 25 of the Basic Environment Law provides for the government to take steps necessary for business enterprises and the nation’s people to deepen their understanding of the need for conservation of the environment, by promoting education and study regarding preservation of the environment and improving publicity activities concerning the conservation of the environment. The government also announces the designation of conservation areas, based on the Nature Conservation Law and the Natural Parks Law. Furthermore, it is currently striving for the enforcement of nature-respecting education through environmental education at schools and business centers in natural parks, as well as enlightenment based on booklets and the dispersion of information by means of publicity journals issued by the Ministry of the Environment.</p> <p>Along with this, the dispersion and enlightenment of knowledge about arrangements and functions of forests and methods for making contact with forests are launched in regional forest offices and district forest offices of the Forestry Agency. These activities specifically include the supply of information about forests and forestry, enforcement of “forest bathing” through the use of forest instructors, holding forest classrooms and forest lecture courses and various kinds of events related to school/social education.</p> <p>In addition, active publicity and educational activities regarding World Heritage are also carried out through TV and magazine introductions, holding of related forums and other events privately in Japan.</p> <p>Other activities and efforts related to World Heritage are as follow.</p> <p>When some properties in Japan are designated as new World Heritage, World Heritage certificate conveyance ceremonies are held with the participation of the officials of the local governments concerned. These ceremonies are widely reported and publicized by newspapers and other mass media.</p> <p>Postal authorities have issued a series of special postage stamps adopting World Heritage as their theme. In 2002, they are scheduled to issue the 10th group of such postage stamps in the World Heritage series.</p> <p>The government carries special features about World Heritage in its publicity vehicle</p>	075

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<p>(homepage), thereby striving to arouse the Japanese people’s consciousness about the protection and conservation of World Heritage.</p> <p>In other specific endeavors, the government has put up plaques indicative of World Heritage before each heritage item, trying to inform general citizens of the importance of their protection and conservation through explanatory sentences shown together with the plaques.</p>	075
<p>Provide information on education (primary, secondary and tertiary) and information programmes that have been undertaken or are planned to strengthen appreciation and respect by the population, to keep the public broadly informed of the dangers threatening the heritage and of activities carried out in pursuance of the Convention:</p> <p>Educational supplementary teaching materials explaining World Heritage are produced, and it is devised that these materials will be incorporated in the educational processes at elementary and junior high school levels.</p> <p>Some social study textbooks with descriptions of World Heritage have been adopted. There are more than a few cases where general lessons and club activities are based on World Heritage, taken up at the initiative of individual schools.</p> <p>The government also widely provides the people with information about the protection of World Heritage and related activities through its publicity media (TV, radio and PR journals).</p> <p>It also supports symposiums and regional activities for the protection and conservation of World Heritage, mainly sponsored by local public bodies and regional organizations.</p>	076
<p>Does the State Party participate in the UNESCO Special Project <i>Young People’s Participation in World Heritage Preservation and Promotion</i>? YES / <input type="checkbox"/> NO</p>	077

I.6. Conclusions and recommended action

<p>Please summarise the main conclusions regarding the identification of cultural and natural heritage properties (see item I.2.):</p> <p>With regard to the identification of Cultural Heritage and Natural Heritage to be protected, the Japanese Government has been able to make an effective contribution to the fulfillment of the World Heritage Convention through the accumulation of existing research and study, as well as the operation of current domestic laws, including the “Law for the Protection of Cultural Properties,” the “National Parks Law” and the “Nature Conservation Law.” In recognizing and protecting new kinds of Cultural Heritage, the Japanese Government intends to promote their positive development based on its past attainments, including its study and related enforcement.</p>	078
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I.6. continued

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	<p>Please summarise the main conclusions regarding the protection, conservation and presentation of the cultural and natural heritage (see item I.3.):</p> <p>Japan has attained much, not only concerning World Heritage-inscribed objects but also in the realms of protection, conservation and presentation of Cultural Heritage and Natural Heritage thus far. Based on such attainments, we plan to develop related activities vigorously in the future.</p>	079
	<p>Please summarise the main conclusions regarding international co-operation and fund raising (see item I.4.):</p> <p>Through capital contribution to the Japan Trust Fund for the Preservation of the Cultural Heritage, established in UNESCO, and also through the schemes of Cultural Grant Aid and Technical cooperation for Cultural Heritage – namely at a multi-level and bilateral level – Japan provides support to developing countries concerning the protection and conservation of World Heritage. We are confident that Japan is pioneering international cooperation in this field.</p> <p>We intend to actively tackle the preservation and repair of Natural Heritage and Cultural Heritage hereafter, while striving for international cooperation in related fields.</p>	080
	<p>Please summarise the main conclusions regarding education, information and awareness building (see item I.5.):</p> <p>In Japan, with government education/publicity activities serving as catalysts, so to speak, information about World Heritage has dispersed to all levels of the Japanese people, and aroused consciousness of World Heritage is seen among local public bodies, NGOs and the general public.</p> <p>For instance, increases are witnessed in the broadcasting of TV programs regarding World Heritage, publication of videotape series and books of photographs on World Heritage and planning of tours aimed at viewing World Heritage.</p>	081
	<p>Give an overview over proposed future action / actions:</p> <p>In view of the increased consciousness of Cultural Heritage and Natural Heritage among the general public, we hope to sustain the protection/conservation of Cultural and Natural Heritage at all levels of the central and local governments, NGOs and the general public. At the same time, we would like to enhance the people's awareness of the need for the protection and conservation of cultural properties and the environment.</p> <p>With respect to international cooperation for the protection and conservation of World Heritage overseas, particularly in developing countries, we would like to further strive to obtain greater understanding of the need for international cooperation for its protection and conservation among the general public. Specifically, while paying attention to the method for continually conducting international cooperation based on the World Heritage Convention, we intend to seek better methods for international cooperation.</p>	082

I.6. continued

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Name the agency responsible for implementation of these actions (if different from 003):	083
Give a timeframe for the implementation of the actions described above: At any time.	084
Indicate for which of the planned activities International Assistance from the World Heritage Fund may be needed (if any): Not yet determined.	085

<p>Please, give an analysis of the process by which the Convention was ratified by the State Party:</p> <p>16/11/1972 Japan cast a ballot of support in the voting for/against the adoption of the World Heritage Convention at the general conference of UNESCO.</p> <p>19/6/1992 Diet approval of the convention.</p> <p>26/6/1992 Cabinet meeting's decision of acceptance.</p> <p>30/6/1992 The government's depositing of the instrument of acceptance.</p> <p>30/9/1992 The entry into force of this convention in Japan.</p>	086
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I.6. continued

<p>Describe the motivation, obstacles and difficulties encountered during this process:</p> <p>Motives: As one of the steps for the "International Cooperation Design," advocated by the then Prime Minister, Noboru Takeshita, in 1988, the reinforcement of international cultural exchanges was called for while international concerns about global-scale environmental issues were rapidly increasing at that time.</p> <p>Therefore, it was recognized to be important for Japan to participate in the setup for international cooperation for the protection of Cultural and Natural Heritage, based on the convention, and to newly confirm Japan's positive posture toward the protection of the Heritage through that step.</p>	087
<p>Detail the perceived benefits and lessons learnt:</p> <p>We became aware more than ever before of the Japanese people's strong consciousness of the World Heritage Convention. By concluding the said convention, it became possible for Japan to make a new form of contributions to the build-up of international setups for appropriately protecting and preserving Cultural Heritage and Natural Heritage as a common legacy for the mankind.</p>	088

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1.7 Assessment of the Periodic Reporting exercise for Section I

	<p>Was sufficient and adequate information made available to the responsible authorities and individuals during the preparation phase of the Periodic Reporting exercise (information given, meetings etc.)? Japan has participated in the bureau meeting and other sessions of the World Heritage Commission as an observer, collecting information about its activities. Japan has also been given information by the World Heritage Center from time to time.</p>	089
	<p>Was the questionnaire clear and did it help to comply with the reporting requirements of the State Party? Because the content and range of some terms were unclear, we were somewhat puzzled in formulating our replies to some portions. However, the questions were generally clear, and they substantially helped us to summarize the items needing to be reported.</p>	090
	<p>What are the perceived benefits and lessons learnt of the periodic reporting exercise? This proved to be an opportunity for our own review of the domestic enforcement of the World Heritage Convention.</p>	091
	<p>Please describe the expected outcome of the Periodic Reporting exercise and the desired follow-up by the World Heritage Committee: We hope that the international society of nations' understanding of the present situation of Japan's protection and conservation of World Heritage and our international cooperation regarding the matter will be enhanced.</p>	092

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