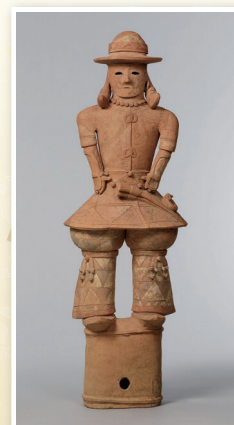


2020

Outline of the National Institutes for Cultural Heritage



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In FY2017, which marked the 10th anniversary of its establishment, the NICH adopted a new logo. Logo concept: "Linkage"
The logo design combines knotted cords with a shape resembling the DNA double helix.
The "knotted cords" represent linkage between people and cultures (i.e. cultural heritage), while the "DNA" represents linkage between past, present and future (i.e. cultural transmission).
The logo represents the core mission of the NICH, which is to foster an in-depth understanding of "cultural DNA" and transmit awareness of the importance of cultural heritage to people all over the world.

Cover Photos



Tokyo National Museum:
Folding screen, Pine Grove by the Seashore, Important Cultural Property, Muromachi period, 16th century



Kyoto National Museum:
Lotus Sutra Vol. 5 (booklet), Important Cultural Property, Heian Period, 12th Century



Nara National Museum:
Dressed-Up Male *Haniwa* Figure, Kofun Period, 6th Century



Kyushu National Museum:
Chinese Junk and Nanban Ships, Edo period, 17th century



Tokyo National Research Institute for Cultural Properties:
Lion dance performance of Okinawa at the Shisimai Forum 2020



Nara National Research Institute for Cultural Properties:
On-Site presentation at the Eastern Administrative Office Sector of Nara Palace Site



International Research Centre for Intangible Cultural Heritage in the Asia-Pacific Region (IRCI):
Feasibility Study on the "ICH's Contribution towards SDGs" project (The Philippines)

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Message

MATSUMURA Keiji

President

Independent Administrative Institution
National Institutes for Cultural Heritage
(Director General, Nara National Research Institute for
Cultural Properties)



We have faced an unprecedented situation due to the global spread of the novel Coronavirus (COVID-19) and the declaration of a state of emergency in our country. Consequently, the Tokyo Olympic and Paralympic Games scheduled for this year have been postponed, which has also resulted in the unavoidable postponement or cancellation of many of the exhibitions planned by the National Institutes for Cultural Heritage (NICH) in line with the sporting events.

We have been gradually resuming our daily lives following the eventual lifting of the state of emergency in Japan. However, our circumstances have changed significantly as we are obliged to adopt strict measures to prevent the spread of infections, including wearing a mask, maintaining a social (physical) distance, and avoiding the “3Cs” (closed spaces, crowded places, and close-contact settings).

This fiscal year marks the final year of the implementation period for the NICH’s Fourth Medium-term Plan that began in 2016. Starting with the Tohoku New Era Plan that was initiated by the Tokyo National Museum at the end of FY 2018, other National Museums in Kyoto, Nara, and Kyushu will also start working on their own distinctive New Era Plan. Meanwhile, we are exploring the best ways of adapting museums and archives for the new era following the COVID-19 outbreak and are actively taking measures to prevent the spread of infections in line with the “Guidelines for Preventing the Spread of Novel Coronavirus Disease in Museums” formulated by the Japanese Association of Museums. We will also endeavor to further promote multilingualization and improve our services, aiming to be a museum that is open to the world.

The NICH will make further efforts to promote and deepen the understanding of Japanese culture by responding appropriately to the demands of the times while also proactively disseminating the value and appeal of cultural heritage both at home and abroad.

We would kindly request your continued support and cooperation.

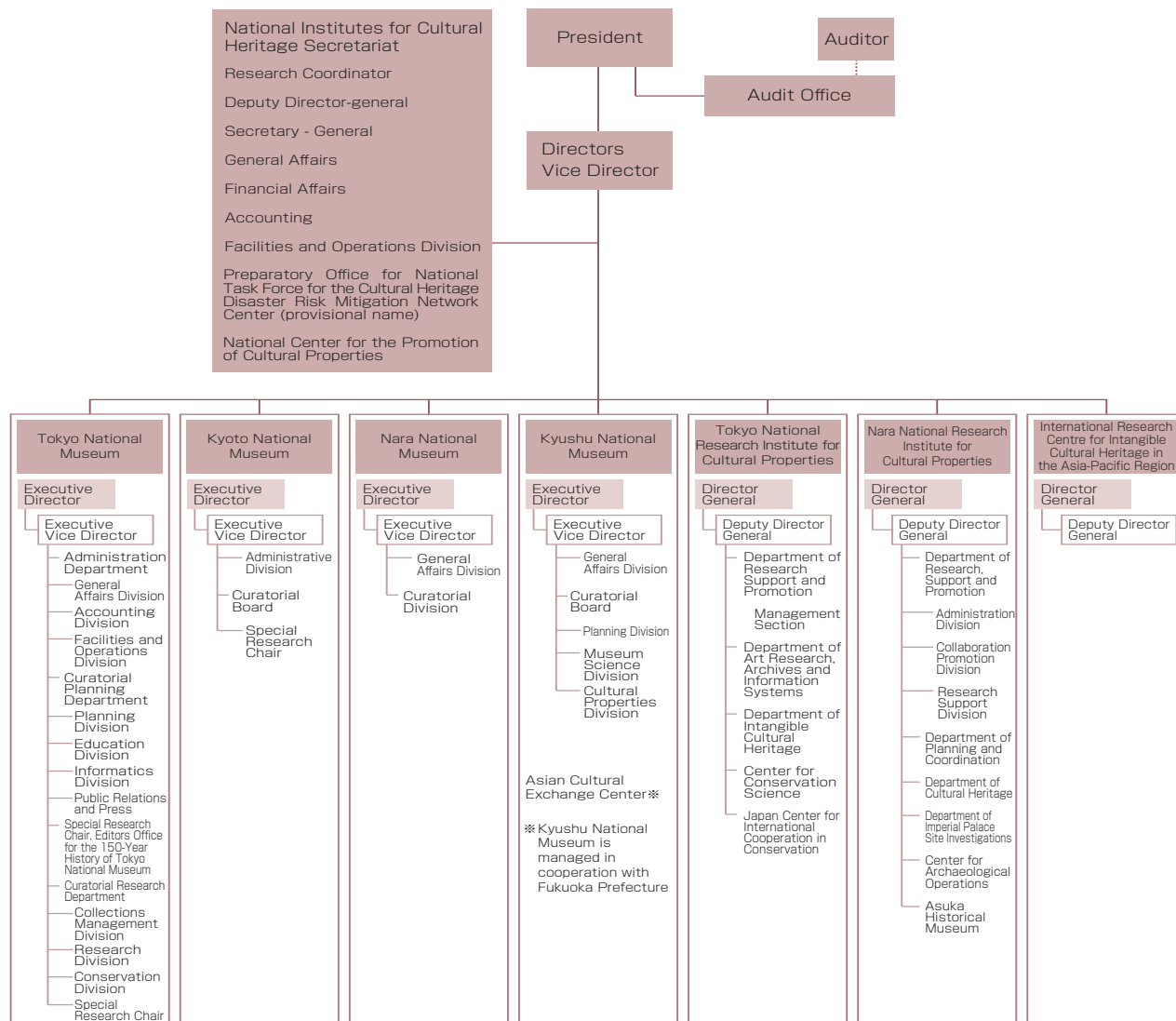
I Organization

Directors (As of April 1, 2020)

MATSUMURA Keiji: President (and Executive Director of the Nara National Research Institute for Cultural Properties)
SUGINO Tsuyoshi: Director
SHIMATANI Hiroyuki: Director (and Executive Director, Kyushu National Museum)

HAYASHIDA Suma: Director
KURUSHIMA Noriko: Auditor
NAKAMOTO Fuminori: Auditor

Organizational Chart



Number of Staff

Division	Total staff	Administrative staff	Technical and security staff	Specialists	Curators/ Researchers
Total	387	148	19	14	206
National Institutes for Cultural Heritage Secretariat	26	25	0	0	1
National Center for the Promotion of Cultural Properties	25	6	0	4	15
Tokyo National Museum	106	36	11	8	51
Kyoto National Museum	42	18	5	1	18
Nara National Museum	32	14	3	0	15
Kyushu National Museum	26	10	0	0	16
Tokyo National Research Institute for Cultural Properties	42	8	0	0	34
Nara National Research Institute for Cultural Properties	84	28	0	1	55
International Research Centre for Intangible Cultural Heritage in the Asia-Pacific Region	4	3	0	0	1

(As of April 1, 2020)

Outline of the National Institutes for Cultural Heritage

The Independent Administrative Institution (IAI), National Institutes for Cultural Heritage, was formed in April 2007 through the merging of the IAI National Museums (Tokyo National Museum, Kyoto National Museum, Nara National Museum, and Kyushu National Museum) and the IAI National Research Institutes for Cultural Properties (Tokyo National Research Institute for Cultural Properties and Nara National Research Institute for Cultural Properties), all of which share the same mission: the conservation and utilization of cultural properties. With the addition of the International Research Centre for Intangible Cultural Heritage in the Asia-Pacific Region, which was established in October 2011, the National Institutes for Cultural Heritage now comprise a total of seven separate institutions.

Japan's cultural properties are the precious assets of the Japanese people. In order to preserve and utilize these properties more effectively and efficiently under unified management, each of the seven existing institutions plays the following roles:

Tokyo National Museum

As Japan's foremost museum in the humanities field, Tokyo National Museum collects, preserves, manages, and displays cultural properties from across Japan and other Asian regions, while also conducting research and providing educational programs.

Kyoto National Museum

Kyoto National Museum collects, preserves, manages, and displays cultural properties, while also conducting research and providing educational programs. The focus is on works from the Heian period to the Edo period, a time when Kyoto was the capital of Japan.

Nara National Museum

Nara National Museum collects, preserves, manages, and displays cultural properties, while also conducting research and providing educational programming. The focus is Buddhist art and the cultural properties of Nara.

Kyushu National Museum

Kyushu National Museum collects, preserves, manages, and displays cultural properties, while also conducting research and providing educational programs. The focus is on cultural assets related to Japan's cultural exchanges with other Asian regions.

Tokyo National Research Institute for Cultural Properties

Tokyo National Research Institute for Cultural Properties conducts research on Japanese cultural properties, utilizing a variety of methods. In addition to publicizing and utilizing the results of this research, as an international center for cooperation, the institute also facilitates global research into the protection of cultural properties.

Nara National Institute for Cultural Properties

In order to preserve and utilize cultural properties, the areas of archeology, history, architecture, garden, and conservation collaborate with each other to conduct comprehensive surveys and research at various sites, including the Nara Palace and Asuka/Fujiwara Palace sites as well as ancient temples and shrines, such as the great temples of Nara. At the same time, the Institute cooperates and advises on the conservation and utilization of both domestic and overseas cultural properties.

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

This institution promotes research that contributes to safeguarding intangible cultural heritage (ICH) in the Asia-Pacific region, and also collects and disseminates information relating to international trends in the safeguarding of ICH.



Tokyo National Museum



13-9 Ueno Park,
Taito-ku, Tokyo, 110-8712
Phone: +81-3-3822-1111
<https://www.tnm.jp/>

Visitor Information

Hours: 9:30-17:00

※Open until 21:00 on Fridays, Saturdays

※Last entry is 30 minutes before closing

Closed: Mondays (if Monday is a national holiday, the Museum will be open on Monday and closed on Tuesday). However, the Museum will be open on March 29, 2021.

During the year-end and New Year holiday (December 26-January 1), December 22 (Tue)

※Please note that opening days and hours are subject to change due to special exhibitions and events

Access



● Train

10 minute walk from the Park Exit of JR Ueno Station or from the South Exit of JR Uguisudani Station. 15 minute walk from Ueno Station or Nezu Station (Tokyo Metro), or from Keisei Ueno Station (Keisei Electric Railway Keisei Line).

Admission: Adults: 1,000 yen

University students: 500 yen

※An additional charge is required for special exhibitions

※Any person with disabilities and one accompanying caregiver are admitted free

※Persons over 70 or under 18 are admitted free to regular exhibitions

※Admission to regular exhibitions is free on International Museum Day (May 18 or the following day if May 18 falls on a Monday), Respect for the Aged Day (the third Monday of September), and Culture Day (November 3).



Kyoto National Museum

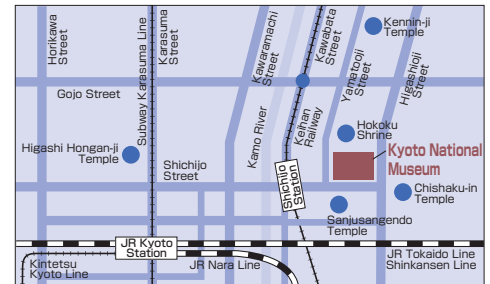


527 Chaya-cho, Higashiyama-ku, Kyoto
605-0931 Japan
Phone: +81-75-541-1151
(Main switchboard)
<https://www.kyohaku.go.jp/>

Visitor Information

Hours: Collection Galleries: 9:30-17:00
Special Exhibitions: 9:30-18:00
※The Gardens are open 9:30-17:00
※Last entry is 30 minutes before closing
Closed: Mondays (if Monday is a national holiday, the Museum will be open on Monday and closed on Tuesday) and during the year-end and New Year holiday (December 28-January 1)
※The Collection Galleries may be closed while Special Exhibitions are being prepared or dismantled.
※Additionally, the Museum may be closed temporarily.
Admission: Admission: Adults: 700 yen
University students: 350 yen
※A separate admission charge applies during periods when only Special Exhibitions, the Collection Galleries, and the Museum Gardens are open to visitors.
※Any person with disabilities and one accompanying caregiver are admitted free
※Persons over 70 or under 18 are admitted free to the Collection Galleries

Access



Transportation:

●Bus

At Kyoto Station, take City Bus #100 from bus platform D1 or City Bus #206 or #208 from bus platform D2. Get off at the Hakubutsukan Sanjusangendo-mae bus stop in front of the Museum.

●Train

Kintetsu Railway: Get off at Tanabashi Station and transfer to the Keihan Railway. From Keihan Tanabashi Station take a Demachi-yanagi-bound train to Shichijo Station. Walk eastward along Shichijo (Nanajo) Street for about 7 minutes to the Museum.

Keihan Railway: Get off at Shichijo Station. Walk eastward along Shichijo (Nanajo) Street for about 7 minutes to the Museum.

Hankyu Railway: Get off at Kyoto Kawaramachi Station. Walk eastward over the bridge to the Keihan Railway Gion Shijo Station. Take an Osaka-bound Keihan train to Shichijo Station. Walk eastward along Shichijo (Nanajo) Street for about 7 minutes to the Museum.

Parking: The museum has limited parking at an hourly rate. Please use public transportation whenever possible.

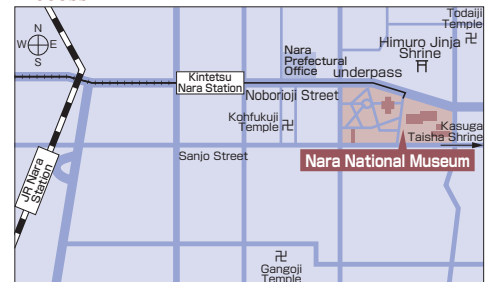


Nara National Museum



50 Noborioji-cho, Nara City
Nara Prefecture 630-8213
Phone: +81-742-22-7771
(Main switchboard)
<https://www.narahaku.go.jp/>

Access



●Train

Kintetsu Line: 15 minutes from Kintetsu Nara Station.

●Bus

Take the Nara City Loop Line from JR or Kintetsu Nara Station to the Himuro Jinja/Kokuritsu Hakubutsukan bus stop.

Visitor Information

Hours: 9:30-17:00
※On Fridays and Saturdays (excluding the year-end and New Year holiday period) Permanent Collection exhibitions and feature exhibitions are open until 20:00
※Opening hours are occasionally extended during special seasonal events in the Nara area
※Opening hours for special exhibitions and joint exhibitions vary by exhibition
※Last entry is 30 minutes before closing
Closed: Mondays (if Monday is a national holiday, the Museum will be open on Monday and closed on Tuesday) and during the year-end and New Year holiday (December 28-January 1)
※The Museum may also be closed on other days due to special circumstances

Admission: Adults: 700 yen

University students: 350 yen

※An additional charge is required for special exhibitions

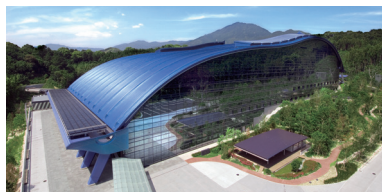
※Any person with disabilities and one accompanying caregiver are admitted free

※Persons over 70 or under 18 are admitted free to the Permanent Collection exhibitions

※Free admission to the Permanent Collection exhibitions on International Museum Day (May 18, or the following day if May 18 falls on a Monday), Kansai Culture Day, the day of the Owatari-Shiki procession in the On-Matsuri Festival, and on Setsubun (February 3)



Kyushu National Museum



4-7-2, Ishizaka, Dazaifu City, Fukuoka
Prefecture, 818-0118
Phone: +81-92-918-2807
(Main switchboard)
www.kyuhaku.jp

Visitor Information

Hours: 9:30-17:00

※Open until 20:00 on Fridays and Saturdays

※Last entry is 30 minutes before closing

Closed: Mondays (if Monday is a national holiday, the Museum will be open on Monday and closed on Tuesday) and during the year-end holiday (December 24-31)

Admission: Adults: 700 yen

University students: 350 yen

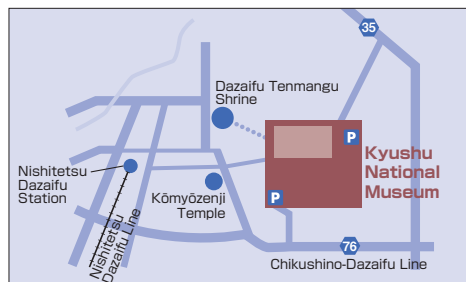
※ () indicates prices for paying visitors in groups of 20 or more

※An additional charge is required for special exhibitions

※Persons over 70 or under 18 are admitted free to the Cultural Exchange Exhibition (permanent exhibition)

※Free admission to the Cultural Exchange Exhibition on Children's Day (May 5), International Museum Day (May 18, or the following day if May 18 falls on a Monday), and Respect for the Aged Day (the third Monday of September)

Access



● Train

Nishitetsu Rail Line: From Nishitetsu Fukuoka (Tenjin) Station, take the Nishitetsu Tenjin Omuta Line to Nishitetsu Futsukaichi Station (about 16 minutes on the Limited Express, 18 minutes on an Express train), and transfer to the Nishitetsu Dazaifu Line (about 5 minutes), and get off at Nishitetsu Dazaifu Station. About a 10 minute walk from Nishitetsu Dazaifu Station.

*No extra charge is required for taking the Limited Express or an Express train.

JR Line: From JR Hakata Station, take the JR Kagoshima Chuo Line (about 15 minutes on the Rapid train) and get off at JR Futsukaichi Station. Transfer to Nishitetsu Futsukaichi Station on foot (12 minutes) or by bus (5 minutes). Take the Nishitetsu Dazaifu Line and get off at Nishitetsu Dazaifu Station. The Museum is a 10 minute walk from the Station.

● Car

On the Kyushu Expressway, about a 20 minute drive from either Dazaifu I.C. or Chikushino I.C. via Takao Intersection. On the Fukuoka Urban Expressway, about a 20 minute drive from Mizuki exit via Takao Intersection.

● Taxi

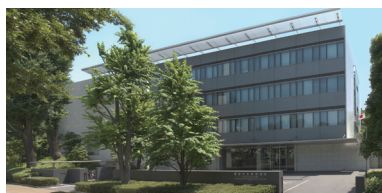
About 15 minutes from JR Futsukaichi Station, or 30 minutes from Fukuoka Airport.

● Nishitetsu Bus

From the Hakata Bus Terminal (bus stop no. 11), take the bus to Dazaifu and get off at Nishitetsu Dazaifu Station (the bus ride is about 40 minutes). The Museum is a 10 minute walk from the Station.



Tokyo National Research Institute for Cultural Properties



13-43 Ueno Park, Taito-ku, Tokyo, 110-8713

Phone: +81-3-3823-2241

<https://www.tobunken.go.jp/>

Access



● Train

JR Line: 10 minute walk from the South Exit of Uguisudani Station, or 15 minute walk from the Park Exit of Ueno Station.

Ginza or Hibiya Tokyo Metro Line: 20 minute walk from Ueno Station.

Chiyoda Tokyo Metro Line: 20 minute walk from Nezu Station.

Keisei Line: 20 minute walk from Keisei Ueno Station.



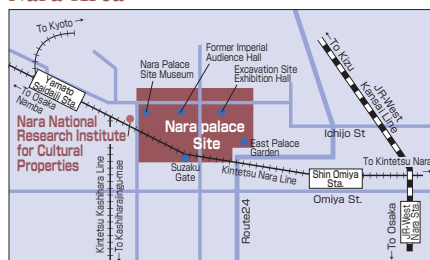
Nara National Research Institute for Cultural Properties



2-9-1 Nijo-cho, Nara City, Nara Prefecture 630-8577
Phone: +81-742-30-6733
<https://www.nabunken.go.jp/>

Access

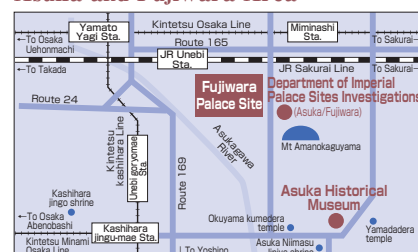
Nara Area



The Institute and the Nara Palace Site Museum

- Train
Kintetsu Line: 10 minutes from the North Exit of Yamato Saidaiji Station.
- Bus
From JR and Kintetsu Nara Stations, take the Nara Kotsu Bus and get off at the Nijocho bus stop.

Asuka and Fujiwara Area



Department of Imperial Palace Sites Investigations (Asuka/Fujiwara)

- Taxi
20 minutes from Kintetsu Yamato Yagi Station.
- The Asuka Historical Museum
- Taxi
20 minutes from Kintetsu Kashihara Jingu Mae Station.
- Bus
From either Kintetsu Kashihara Jingu Mae Station or Kintetsu Asuka Station, take the Kame Bus and get off at the Asuka Okuyama Asuka Historical Museum West bus stop.
From JR/Kintetsu Sakurai Station, take the Nara Kotsu Bus and get off at the Asuka Historical Museum bus stop.

Visitor Information

● Nara Palace Site Museum

Hours: 9:00-16:30 (free admission; last entry at 16:00)
Closed: Mondays (if Monday is a national holiday, the Museum will be open on Monday and closed on Tuesday) and during the year-end and New Year holiday (December 29-January 3)
Note: Free guided tours by volunteers are available
Phone: +81-742-30-6753 (Collaboration Promotion Division)

● Exhibition Room of the Fujiwara Palace Site

Hours: 9:00-16:30 (free admission)
Closed: During the year-end and New Year holiday (December 29-January 3) and during exhibition renewal periods
Phone: +81-744-24-1122 (Department of Imperial Palace Sites Investigations for Asuka and Fujiwara)

● Asuka Historical Museum

Hours: 9:00-16:30 (last entry at 16:00)
Closed: Mondays (if Monday is a national holiday, the Museum will be open on Monday and closed on Tuesday) and during the year-end and New Year holiday (December 26-January 3)
Admission: Adults: 350 yen
University students: 200 yen
※An additional charge may be required for special exhibitions
※Any person with disabilities and one accompanying caregiver are admitted free
※Persons over 65 or under 18 are admitted free
Note: Guides are available (free of charge; reservations required)
Phone: +81-744-54-3561 (Asuka Historical Museum)

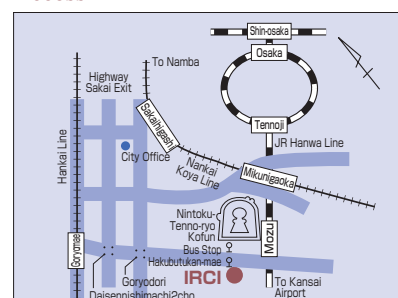


International Research Centre for Intangible Cultural Heritage in the Asia-Pacific Region (IRCI)



Sakai City Museum, 2 cho Mozusekiun-cho, Sakai-ku, Sakai City, Osaka 590-0802
Phone: +81-72-275-8050
<https://www.irci.jp>

Access



- Train
JR Hanwa Line: 6 minutes from Mozu Station.
- Bus
Nankai Bus: 4 minutes from the Sakaishi Hakubutsukanmae bus stop.



Projects of the National Institutes for Cultural Heritage

The Undertakings of the National Institutes for Cultural Heritage include:

1

Preservation and Transmission of Tangible Cultural Properties, and Utilization of Cultural Properties to Disseminate Japan's History and Traditional Culture Nationally and Internationally

(1) Collection and Preservation of Tangible Cultural Properties, and Transmission of Tangible Cultural Properties to Future Generations

As core institutions involved in the preservation and transmission of history and traditional culture, each museum collects objects according to its own individual collection policy to ensure that its collection is systematically and historically balanced.

We also work closely with the Agency for Cultural Affairs to encourage donations and long-term loans from private owners, utilizing the System of Enrolled Art Objects, for example, or improving the inheritance tax system to make donations of objects easier.

Japan's cultural properties are the precious assets of the Japanese people. In order to pass on this heritage to future generations, we implement thorough management of items in the collections, and make efforts to improve the environments for these items while working systematically to conserve them, with those requiring urgent treatment given priority. This work is carried out through the coordinated efforts of NICH's conservators and professionals of conservation science as well as specialists (both internal and external) in the fields of conservation science and restoration technology, using both traditional techniques and modern scientific methods. Conservation studios and other facilities also recognize the need to protect cultural properties from natural disasters, and are working with the government to make further preparations.

■Acquisition

We continually strive to acquire cultural properties through purchases and donations with the aim of: (1) building collections that are both systematically and historically balanced, and (2) preventing the dispersion of private collections and the export of tangible cultural properties from Japan. Furthermore, the four museums each accept long-term loans from temples, shrines, and private collectors in order to further enhance their distinctive regular exhibitions.

Number of Items in the Museum Collections

(Entries)

Total			Tokyo National Museum			Kyoto National Museum			Nara National Museum			Kyushu National Museum		
Total	National Treasures	Important Cultural Properties	Total	National Treasures	Important Cultural Properties	Total	National Treasures	Important Cultural Properties	Total	National Treasures	Important Cultural Properties	Total	National Treasures	Important Cultural Properties
131,191	135	1,002	119,871	89	646	8,130	29	200	1,911	13	114	1,279	4	42

Nara National Research Institute holds 1 National Treasure and 4 Important Cultural Properties. (Figures as of March 31, 2020)

Nara National Research Institute for Cultural Properties	
National Treasures	Important Cultural Properties
1	4

Number of Items on Long-term Loan to the Museums

(Entries)

Total			Tokyo National Museum			Kyoto National Museum			Nara National Museum			Kyushu National Museum		
Total	National Treasures	Important Cultural Properties	Total	National Treasures	Important Cultural Properties	Total	National Treasures	Important Cultural Properties	Total	National Treasures	Important Cultural Properties	Total	National Treasures	Important Cultural Properties
12,385	194	1,178	2,591	52	245	6,520	88	615	1,974	52	306	1,300	2	12

(Figures as of March 31, 2020)

■Conservation and Restoration

Tangible cultural properties preserved in museum collections need to be conserved approximately once every 100 years. The Institutes carry out two levels of conservation work: minimal treatments that allow for the safe display and storage of the objects: and full-scale treatments, carried out systematically in accordance with the conditions of the objects.

(2) Exhibitions

We disseminate information both nationally and internationally to promote understanding of the history and traditional culture of Japan and other Asian regions. For this purpose, we hold attractive exhibitions and high-quality displays that reflect both visitor needs and the latest academic trends, while also taking into consideration the needs of international cultural exchange.

In addition, we are constantly striving to make our museums more visitor-friendly by extending opening hours and creating multilingual and accessible environments, with extensive information for visitors to enhance the overall museum experience. We are also making improvements to museum management in response to visitor feedback.

■Exhibitions

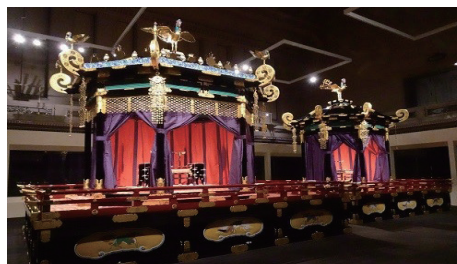
Each museum holds its own distinctive regular and special exhibitions to provide opportunities for visitors to engage with traditional art and archaeological objects, including National Treasures and Important Cultural Properties. We also collaborate with museums overseas to hold exhibitions that introduce a variety of cultures.

■Number of Visitors (FY 2019)

Total	Tokyo National Museum	Kyoto National Museum	Nara National Museum	Kyushu National Museum
4,251,725	2,588,632	376,061	612,755	674,277



Special Exhibition, *Three Kingdoms: Unveiling the Story* (Kyushu National Museum)
(October 1, 2019–January 5, 2020)



Special Viewing: *The Imperial Throne and the August Seat of the Empress* (Tokyo National Museum)
(December 22, 2019–January 19, 2020)

(3) Education and Outreach Activities

To promote understanding of the history and traditional culture of Japan and other Asian regions, we provide a variety of educational programs, such as lectures and workshops, in cooperation with schools and other educational institutions.

Furthermore, we work with universities to provide professional training and support volunteer activities with the aim of further improving our educational programs. We also implement training programs for museum professionals, conservators, and others.

Finally, we utilize the internet to disseminate information about cultural properties, and publicize our exhibitions and educational activities through the collection, publication, and display of various types of information.



Gallery Talk at Feature Exhibition: *Seeing Red!*
(Kyoto National Museum)



Collaboration with Nara City Board of Education: *Learning with family about Buddha statues in Nara*
(Nara National Museum)

(4) Research on the Collection, Preservation, and Exhibition of Tangible Cultural Properties (Namely fine and applied arts), and Educational Activities

We conduct surveys and research relating to the collection, preservation, and exhibition of tangible cultural properties, as well as educational activities, on a systematic basis; organize international symposia to which leading researchers are invited; arrange for NICH staff to work at overseas research institutes and attend international conferences; and conduct research while accumulating the latest information.

The results obtained from our surveys and research are publicized using a variety of methods, including publications and the internet, thereby contributing to the transmission of cultural properties to the next generation and to the promotion of Japanese culture.



Took part as an observer in the seventh session of the Meeting of States Parties to the Convention on the Protection of the Underwater Cultural Heritage (Nara National Research Institute for Cultural Properties and Kyushu National Museum)

(5) Contribution to Museum-related Activities in Japan and Abroad

When conditions allow, we loan items from our collections to museums in Japan and abroad so that they may be viewed more widely by both domestic and international audiences. We are also actively engaged in exchanging information and providing guidance and advice to other museums.

International Symposium: "Creating Diverse Narratives: The Arts of Japan in European and North American Museums"
(February 1, 2020; Tokyo National Museum)



2 Implementing Research and Collaborative Projects for the Protection of Cultural Properties and Overseas Cultural Heritage

We undertake the following types of surveys and research to contribute to the formation of the framework of knowledge and techniques required to facilitate the transmission of priceless cultural properties to future generations.

(1) Research Leading to New Ideas

We are engaged in undertaking fundamental and systematic research relating to cultural properties (including collaborative research and research-related exchange with other organizations, both in Japan and overseas) and also surveys and research that contribute to the preservation and effective utilization of cultural properties. The results achieved through these surveys and research have led to an increase in the amount of basic data available, facilitated the accumulation of academic knowledge, and provided the basic information needed to support the designation as cultural properties, while also contributing, at individual and collective levels, to the planning and establishment of cultural property preservation measures by national and local government bodies, as well as the evaluation of cultural properties.



A survey on the classification of folk entertainment at "Syodon Shibaya" held in Amami Oshima (Tokyo National Research Institute for Cultural Properties)



A building investigation on Ryotei Susaki in Takayama City (Nara National Research Institute for Cultural Properties)

(2) Basic Research for the Improvement of Research and Development Utilizing Science and Technology

We undertake the following types of research and development to support the development of research on the value and preservation of cultural properties:

- ① We contribute to the enhancement of the accuracy and effectiveness of cultural property survey methods through the promotion of R&D work such as the application of science and technology. We also contribute towards the clarification of the background (cultural, historical, and natural environment) against which cultural properties came into being, and the process of change in this background over time.
- ② As a core research center for research relating to cultural property preservation science and restoration techniques, restoration materials, and production techniques, we work for the development of new techniques for cultural property research, making use of the latest scientific and technological developments, and promote cutting-edge surveys and research with the aim of fostering joint research and research-related exchange with other institutions both in Japan and overseas.



X-ray fluorescence analysis of corroded metal samples (Tokyo National Research Institute for Cultural Properties)

(3) International Collaboration Relating to the Preservation of Cultural Heritage

We promote the acquisition and analysis of information from abroad regarding cultural heritage, and also promote cooperative programs for the protection of this heritage. Additionally, we create human resources development and technology transfer programs for the conservation and restoration of cultural properties. These programs involve training and the dispatch of specialists. All of the aforementioned endeavors—which are pursued while utilizing the knowledge, technology, and experience that Japan has for the protection of cultural heritage—are contributions of international importance. Moreover, through cooperation with researchers and other specialists in the Asia-Pacific region, we conduct research for the protection of intangible cultural heritage endangered by natural disasters and other threats, and promote protection of this heritage on an international scale. Through such activities for the protection of humanity's shared assets, we contribute to cultural exchange between countries and to mutual understanding.



Discussion at the International Researchers Forum (International Research Centre for Intangible Cultural Heritage in the Asia-Pacific Region (IRCI))

(4) Collecting and Collating Information Relating to Cultural Properties, and Publicizing and Utilizing the Results of Surveys and Research

We are working to promote the digitalization of information relating to cultural properties and expand related specialist archives, as well as organizing public lectures and international symposia, and expanding the content included on the websites of the individual facilities that make up the NICH, with the aim of furthering the collection, collation and preservation of information relating to cultural properties, and of ensuring that such outcomes are widely publicized and disseminated. We are also working to expand the displays of survey and research results held at the Nara Palace Site Museum, Exhibition Room of Fujiwara Imperial Site, and Asuka Historical Museum of the Nara National Research Institute for Cultural Properties, so as to provide the general public with a more in-depth understanding of related areas.



53rd Public Lecture: "Pathway from Form, Pathway to Form" (Tokyo National Research Institute for Cultural Properties)

(5) Provision of Training for, and Collaboration with, Local Government Authorities in Relation to Cultural Properties

While contributing to the enhancement of knowledge and techniques through the implementation of training tailored to the needs of local government authorities by making effective use of the results obtained in past surveys and research, we also undertake cultivation of core human resources that will play key roles in the preservation of Japan's cultural properties in the future, through collaborative education projects in conjunction with university graduate schools. After the Great East Japan Earthquake of 2011, we played a central role in activities conducted to rescue cultural properties at the request of the Agency for Cultural Affairs. Making effective use of this experience, we are also undertaking research projects and capacity building aimed at putting in place a nationwide system for coordination and collaboration so as to develop a network for safeguarding and rescuing cultural properties in the event of future large-scale disasters such as major earthquakes.



A field lecture in the basic training course on Sedimentary Geology (Nara National Research Institute for Cultural Properties)

3 New Projects

We are undertaking the following new initiatives, with the aim of properly exercising our policy implementation function as Japan's national center for museums and cultural property research, and of ensuring that we implement policies effectively and efficiently.

(1) National Center for the Promotion of Cultural Properties

In July 2018, The National Center for the Promotion of Cultural Properties (CPCP) was formally established in the headquarters of the National Institutes for Cultural Heritage, to serve as the national center for the display and utilization of Japan's cultural properties. While carefully maintaining the right balance between conservation and use of cultural properties, the CPCP is committed to providing opportunities for people at home and abroad to learn about Japan's priceless cultural heritage through strengthening support for museums, galleries, and other venues.

The CPCP's core activities are as follows.

- 1) Promotion of model projects and development of content which enable people to come in contact with cultural properties

The CPCP collaborates with private and public organizations to create reproductions of cultural properties using advanced technologies such as virtual reality, augmented reality and 8K resolution video. These reproductions provide the public with user-friendly formats for interacting with and learning about Japan's cultural properties.

- 2) Promotion of the lending of items in the collections of national museums and provision of relevant advice

The CPCP encourages regional and local museums to exhibit the cultural properties in the collections of Japan's National Museums and provides consultations to assist them.

When conducting the project, the CPCP will bear the costs of transporting art works and advertising as well as being engaged in activities to widely convey the appeal and value of cultural properties.



Creation and utilization of a high-definition replica (an experience-based display combining images and the replicas of the *Merry-making under aronia blossoms* folding screens designated as a National Treasure)



Collection item loan promotion project by National Museums:
Majesty of Metalwork from the Meiji Period—Takaoka Masterpieces and Master Craftsmen in the Meiji Period (Takaoka Art Museum, September 20-October 20, 2019)

3) Promotion of the creation of cultural property digital resources and distribution of information throughout Japan and the world
The CPCP aims to improve the user-friendliness of NICH's digital resources by consolidating those currently maintained separately by each national museum and research institute. These resources are being consolidated into the "e-Museum" website, a website that presents high-resolution images of approximately 1,000 National Treasures and other important cultural properties from the collections of the National Museums, and "ColBase," a website that allows users to search all of the items in the NICH-affiliated institutions' collections.



A seminar on the survey and management of a conservation environment

4) Consultation, advice, and support concerning the preservation of cultural properties
The CPCP provides research assistance, consultation services, and general inquiry assistance regarding conservation environments of museums. The CPCP also holds workshops and seminars about storage environments and personnel development to give other museums a reliable resource for conservation-related issues.

5) In addition, as part of our fund-raising activities, we also implement initiatives to raise funds from a wide range of sources to support projects relating to the conservation and utilization of cultural properties.

(2) National Task Force for the Cultural Heritage Disaster Risk Mitigation Network (CH-DRM Net), Japan

The National Task Force for the Cultural Heritage Disaster Risk Mitigation Network (CH-DRM Net), Japan started in July 2014, based on the activities of the Committee for Salvaging Cultural Properties Affected by the Great East Japan Earthquake that occurred in March 2011. In preparation for disasters such as large-scale earthquakes that are expected to occur in the future, we aim to build a nationwide network for disaster risk mitigation of cultural properties. With the participation of 25 organizations, such as groups consisting widely of domestic museums, art galleries, libraries, and archives, networks for local historical materials, and various academic societies, we formed the Executive Committee of the Cultural Heritage Disaster Risk Mitigation Network, contributed to the construction of local collaboration in prefectures and municipalities, and strived to expand and strengthen the collaboration system. In February 2020, we compiled a set of "Activity guidelines" for the Executive Committee to share information in the event of a disaster and promptly form an effective support system.

All cultural properties exist in their respective communities. The disaster risk mitigation of cultural properties is founded on people's understanding of the value of the cultural properties that exist in their local communities and the importance of protecting and passing them on. We believe it is an important role of this project to ensure that more people will understand the significance of them working together for the disaster risk mitigation of cultural properties.

Additionally, the NICH decided to establish Cultural Heritage Disaster Risk Management Center Japan for the implementation of this project, in October 2020.



A symposium poster for the National Task Force for the Cultural Heritage Disaster Risk Mitigation Network (CH-DRM Net), Japan



Training on a quick fix for water-damaged materials

(3) Japan Cultural Expo

Taking advantage of the opportunity provided by the 2020 Tokyo Olympics and Paralympics, Japan's Agency for Cultural Affairs is joining forces with related local government authorities, cultural institutions, and other groups to organize the Japan Cultural Expo, which will showcase Japanese aesthetics and values both domestically and internationally. As part of the Japan Cultural Expo, art exhibitions, performing arts shows, and cultural and artistic festivals that embody the Japanese ideal of beauty will be held throughout Japan, making this the largest project of its kind ever implemented.

The NICH will also be participating in the Japan Cultural Expo, organizing special exhibitions, thematic exhibitions and events to promote the diversity and broad appeal of Japanese culture, both within Japan and overseas. These activities will also contribute to handing down and further developing Japanese arts and culture, and further enhance international understanding of Japan.



Logo for the Japan Cultural Expo

TNM Tokyo National Museum

As Japan's foremost museum in the humanities field, Tokyo National Museum collects, preserves, manages, and displays cultural properties from across Japan and other Asian regions, while also conducting research and providing educational programs.



ZENIYA Masami
Executive Director
Tokyo National Museum

The Tokyo National Museum was established in 1872, making it the oldest museum in Japan.

We collect, preserve, restore, and display a large number of National Treasures and Important Cultural Properties as well as around 120,000 tangible cultural properties, mainly from Japan and various Asian regions. We also conduct surveys and research in addition to providing educational programs on them.

The Museum is working to develop more appealing comprehensive cultural exhibitions by holding seasonal events in addition to its display of collected and preserved works. We also run school programs, guided tours, workshops, and various other programs that help participants appreciate cultural properties while becoming more familiar with and further understanding them through, for example, art making experiences.

Additionally, as Japanese culture attracts global attention, we play a central role in disseminating it to the world and strive to become a more appealing museum. To this end, we are formulating and implementing the Tohaku New Era Plan with the goals of promoting easy-to-understand exhibition commentary and multilingual support as well as creating a comfortable viewing environment.

We will continue in our efforts to make the Tokyo National Museum more enjoyable for everyone, including children and adults, as well as visitors from around the world.

Exhibitions

● Regular Exhibitions

The regular exhibitions comprise the core function of the museum's exhibition activities, displaying works from the museum collection as well as objects on loan to the museum. Exhibits are rotated periodically, with an approximate total of 450 rotations annually. The regular exhibition galleries are as follows:

HONKAN (Japanese Gallery): The 2nd floor provides an overview of the history of Japanese art in chronological order from the Jomon to the Edo period. The exhibits on the 1st floor are categorized by genre and include sculptures, ceramics, and swords.

TOYOKAN (Asian Gallery): This building is dedicated to artworks and archeological artifacts from China, the Korean Peninsula, Southeast Asia, Central Asia, India, Egypt, and other regions.

HEISEIKAN: The Japanese Archaeology Gallery located on the 1st floor displays objects, such as *dogu* and *haniwa* clay figurines as well as bronze bells, dating from the Paleolithic through to the Edo period; the Thematic Exhibition Room, also on the first floor, is used for thematic and educational displays.

The Gallery of Horyuji Treasures: This building exhibits objects selected from over 300 cultural properties donated to the Imperial Family by Horyuji Temple in Nara.

HYOKEIKAN: This building has been used for special exhibitions and special events in recent years.

Kuroda Memorial Hall: This building was built through a bequest from one of the most renowned painters of modern Japan, Kuroda Seiki, and is used to exhibit his works.

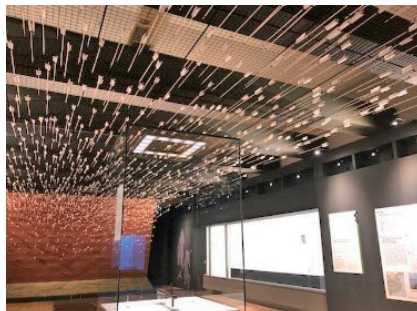
● Thematic Exhibitions

Thematic exhibitions focus on specific themes and are held as part of the Museum's regular exhibitions. The following are examples of those scheduled for fiscal year 2000 (the dates given are tentative):

- *Noh Masks by the Ōno Deme and Echizen Deme Families* (August 25–October 4, 2020)
- *Calligraphy and Writing Paper—Beautiful Paper From the Heian Period—* (September 24–November 23, 2020)
- *The World of Chinese Sculpture* (December 1, 2020–February 21, 2021)



A armor wearing experience at *Japanese Culture Experience: Samurai Mania! Explore Japanese Armor* at TNM



Special Exhibition Celebrating the 40th Anniversary of the Japan-China Cultural Exchange Agreement, *Three Kingdoms: Unveiling the Story* (July 9–September 16, 2019), which enables you to experience naval battles in the Three Kingdoms era



Special Exhibition, *The 30th Anniversary of the Enthronement: Cultural Exchanges of Their Majesties the Emperor and Empress: Sharing the Beauty of Japan* (March 5–April 29, 2019)

●Special Exhibitions

Special exhibitions are held to share the results of our research and to meet visitor demand. The following are examples of special exhibitions scheduled for the fiscal year 2020:

※The exhibition dates are subject to change.

- Special Exhibition, *KIMONO: Fashioning Identities* (June 30–August 23, 2020)
- Special Exhibition, *Kōgei 2020—The Art of Crafting Beauty from Nature* (September 21–November 15)
- Special Exhibition, *Momoyama: Artistic Visions in a Turbulent Century* (October 6–November 29)
- Special Exhibition, *Japanese Architecture: Traditional Skills and Natural Materials* (December 15–February 21)

■Acquisition, Conser, and Restoration

The Museum seeks to create a comprehensive display of Asian cultural properties with a focus on Japan through the acquisition of works of art by purchase, donation, and loan. We also carry out a variety of collection management measures to allow deteriorated objects to be safely exhibited in the future. These measures include enhancing gallery and storage environments, improving display and transportation methods, conducting collection assessment, as well as performing about 30 full restorations and 430 emergency treatments of works annually.

■Education

To provide a better museum experience for visitors, we offer opportunities for as many people as possible to get to know the museum, and help them to develop a deeper understanding of Japanese and Asian culture. Through collaboration with schools and developing volunteer activities, we strive to establish a pioneering model for engaging museum projects and promote effective educational programs that reflect our role as a leading museum in Japan.

○Providing learning opportunities

Gallery talks, seminars, lecture series, workshops, “behind the scenes” tours introducing the Museum’s preservation and restoration work, and other exhibition-related events.

○Educational and thematic exhibits called “Family Galleries”

○Collaboration with schools

School programs (art appreciation programs, work experience programs, and programs for visually impaired students)

Teacher training (in relation to Special Exhibitions and Regular Exhibitions)

○Partnerships with universities

Campus Members System and internship programs for graduate students

○Volunteer activities

Assistance for educational activities, visitor information, and guided tours

■Research

We conduct research on cultural properties originating in Asia, with a focus on Japan. Research outcomes are reflected in the museum’s collection, Conservation, and exhibition activities. Research is partially supported by Grants-in-Aid for Scientific Research and other grants for cultural activities. Research conducted in fiscal year 2020 includes the following:

- Research on ethnographic materials relating to the peoples of East Asia
- Joint research on the composition of silk and dyed textiles used in arts and crafts
- International joint research on feather mosaic works in Japanese art
- Special research projects on the treasures of Horyu-ji Temple donated to the Imperial Household in 1878, including calligraphy, decorative arts, sculpture, paintings, and artifacts



One of the Museum’s monthly lectures



A guided tour at Toyokan (Asian Gallery) on Kids Day



Research into Chinese sculpture

Brief History

- 1872: Opened as the Museum of the Ministry of Education, on the occasion of Japan’s first public exposition held by the ministry in the Yushima Seido, Tokyo.
- 1875: Transferred to the Ministry of the Interior. The museum had eight exhibition categories at this time: natural products, agriculture & forestation, industrial technology, art, history, education, religion, and army and navy.
- 1882: Moved to the present location, a site formerly occupied by the headquarters of Kan’eiji temple.
- 1889: Reorganized as the Imperial Museum under the supervision of the Imperial Household Agency.
- 1900: Renamed the Tokyo Imperial Household Museum.
- 1909: Hyokeikan opened.
- 1923: Former Honkan building destroyed in the Great Kanto Earthquake.
- 1925: Natural history collections transferred to the Tokyo Museum of the Ministry of Education (present-day National Science Museum) and other institutions.
- 1938: Present Honkan building opened.
- 1947: Transferred to the Ministry of Education and renamed the National Museum.
- 1952: Renamed the Tokyo National Museum.
- 1964: The Gallery of Horyuji Treasures (inaugural building) opened.
- 1968: Affiliated with the Agency for Cultural Affairs. Toyokan opened.
- 1984: The Shiryokan (the Research and Information Center) opened.
- 1999: The Gallery of Horyuji Treasures (current building) and Heiseikan opened.
- 2001: Became the Independent Administrative Institution National Museums, Tokyo National Museum.
- 2007: Integrated into the Independent Administrative Institution National Institutes for Cultural Heritage as the Tokyo National Museum.

Facilities

				(m ²)
Land Area	120,270 (including the Kuroda Memorial Hall and the Yanase Villa)			
Buildings	Building Area	23,689	Gross Floor Area	78,496
Exhibition Buildings			Exhibition Area Total	18,199
			Repository Area Total	11,042
Honkan	Building Area	6,602	Gross Floor Area	22,416
	Exhibition Area	6,573	Repository Area	4,028
Toyokan	Building Area	2,892	Gross Floor Area	12,531
	Exhibition Area	4,250	Repository Area	1,373
Heiseikan	Building Area	5,542	Gross Floor Area	19,406
	Exhibition Area	4,471	Repository Area	2,119
The Gallery of Horyuji Treasures	Building Area	1,935	Gross Floor Area	4,031
	Exhibition Area	1,462	Repository Area	291
Hyokeikan	Building Area	1,130	Gross Floor Area	2,077
	Exhibition Area	1,179	Repository Area	0
Kuroda Memorial Hall	Building Area	724	Gross Floor Area	1,996
	Exhibition Area	264	Repository Area	25
Others	Building Area	4,864	Gross Floor Area	16,039
			Repository Area	3,206



Kyoto National Museum

The Kyoto National Museum collects, preserves, manages, and exhibits cultural properties, while also conducting research and educational activities. It focuses on cultural properties from the Heian period to the Edo period, a time when Kyoto was the capital of Japan.



SASAKI Johei

Executive Director
Kyoto National Museum

Kyoto served as Japan's Imperial capital for over 1,000 years, from the relocation of the capital in 794, which marked the beginning of the Heian period, right through to the Meiji Restoration in 1868.

The Kyoto National Museum showcases numerous cultural properties that testify to the glory of the city's cultural heritage, and presents Japan's traditional culture to the world through various activities. We will continue to work towards the realization of the museum's mission of spreading awareness of Japanese traditional culture throughout the world. To this end, the museum strives to encourage people in all walks of life to take an interest in and visit the museum. Our aim is to create a "people-centric museum" that is also a "museum with deep roots in the local community." We would like our museum to be a place for education, a place where people can relax, a place for lifelong learning, and also a place that will attract both domestic and overseas tourists. The new Heisei Chishinkan Wing opened in September 2014. We anticipate that the new facilities and functions of the Heisei Chishinkan Wing will help to make the Kyoto National Museum even more popular with visitors.

This year, we had no choice but to make major changes to our exhibition plan due to the novel coronavirus problem that arose immediately after we entered the new fiscal year. We sincerely hope to return as soon as possible to a state where you can enjoy and use our museum as usual.

Exhibitions

● Collection Galleries

The Collection Galleries in the Heisei Chishinkan Wing, which opened in September 2014, include thematic galleries for ceramics, archeological relics, paintings, calligraphy, decorative and applied arts, and sculpture. The galleries showcase some of the finest pieces from the Museum's 14,000 items (including items on long-term loan), and enable visitors to experience some of the most outstanding examples of Kyoto's unique cultural heritage. The items on display are changed periodically, so visitors can expect to see different items on subsequent visits.

● Exhibitions

※The exhibition dates are subject to change.

- Special Exhibition Kannon Worship: *The Thirty-three Pilgrimage Sites of Western Japan* (July 23–September 13, 2020)
- Special Exhibition in Celebration of the Emperor's Enthronement *Treasures from the Imperial Palace* (October 10–November 23, 2020)
- Feature Exhibition Celebrating the 40th Anniversary of the Conservation Center for Cultural Properties, *The Conservation of Japanese Art* (December 19, 2020–January 31, 2021)
- Feature Exhibition on the 50th Anniversary of the Ueno Memorial Foundation for the Study of Buddhist Art, *The Newsman's Eye: East Asian Painting and Calligraphy Collected by Ueno Riichi* (February 2–March 7, 2021)

※Please note that due to the current closure of Meiji Kotokan Hall (main mall), we are running the Collection Galleries and Special Exhibitions alternately.



Heisei Chishinkanwing Wing



Priest Shinkyo 700th Memorial Special Exhibition—Art of the Ji Shu: A New Sect of Buddhism in the Kamakura Period (April 13–June 9, 2019)



Special Exhibition: The Thirty-six Immortal Poets: Elegant Arts of the Classical Japanese Court (October 12–November 24, 2019)



Feature Exhibition in Celebration of ICOM Kyoto 2019 Masterworks of the Kyoto National Museum: Temple and Shrine Treasures (August 14–September 16, 2019)

Collection, Preservation, and Restoration of Cultural Properties

Since the museum's establishment, numerous treasures from historical temples and shrines have been entrusted to the Kyoto National Museum. Meanwhile, the number of cultural properties in the collection has increased yearly through purchases and donations, with a focus on art or archaeological items related to Kyoto culture. These cultural properties must be restored and preserved appropriately so that they may be enjoyed and appreciated by future generations. The Conservation Center for Cultural Properties, the first comprehensive conservation facility for cultural properties in Japan, was established in 1980 to meet that need.



Restoration work underway in the Conservation Center for Cultural Properties

Educational Activities

We undertake a variety of activities via our exhibitions, web-site, and outreach to schools, in order to help people learn more about the museum's exhibitions and collections, and to stimulate interest and concern for cultural properties.

○Activities held to enhance understanding of exhibition contents and exhibits

- The museum holds various lectures and seminars including the Saturday Lectures and Commemorative Lectures. It also operates the "Museum Cart" hands-on experience booths (staffed by "KYO-HAKU Navigator" volunteers), and implements various types of workshops, as well as distributing museum guide brochures, explanatory sheets, and the "Museum Dictionary," etc.

○Activities held to stimulate interest in cultural properties

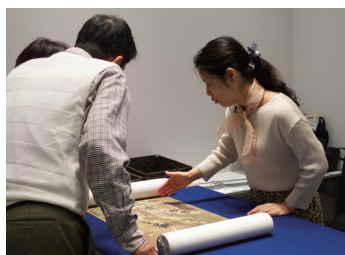
- The museum organizes summer lectures, symposia and other lecture events, as well as arranging visits to elementary schools and junior high schools in Kyoto by "Cultural Property Sommeliers" making use of high-resolution digital reproductions of important works of art (Cultural Properties School Outreach Classes), and organizing workshops in locations outside the museum.

○The museum works closely with educational institutions, organizing collaborative events.

- The collaboration between the museum and the university sector includes the Campus Members System, the giving of lectures on historical, cultural and sociological topics by our curators at the Graduate School of Human and Environmental Studies, Kyoto University, and the training of "Cultural Property Sommeliers," as well as the holding of training sessions for visit-based learning activities and teacher education.

○Support for volunteer activities

- Implementation of the "KYO-HAKU Navigator" and "Cultural Property Sommeliers" systems, and training of "KYO-HAKU Navigator" and "Cultural Property Sommeliers" volunteers.



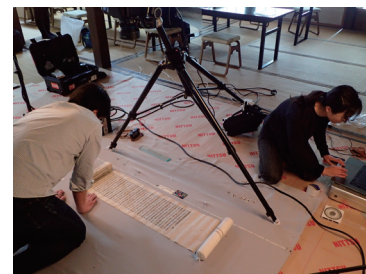
Workshop by a KYO-HAKU Navigator on Special Exhibition, Art of the Ji Shu: A New Sect of Buddhism in the Kamakura Period (April 13-June 9, 2019)



Special class to become acquainted with cultural properties! by "Cultural Property Sommeliers" (September 7, 2019)

Research

Since 1979, the Museum has been implementing an ongoing, comprehensive survey of cultural assets owned by old temples and shrines in the Kinki region of Japan, centered on Kyoto. As part of these efforts, over a four-year period starting in 2016, we have been implementing a Comprehensive Research Program on the Buddhist Culture and History of the Kawachi Region, with KAKENHI (government-funded grants-in-aid for scientific research) funding support. This program involves conducting a survey of the cultural heritage of shrines and temples in the Osaka and Kawachi regions. The Museum also continues to undertake research on its collections; the research results are reflected in the Museum's displays and published in the Kyoto National Museum Bulletin.



KAKENHI-funded research underway at shrines and temples

Other Activities

A variety of special events are held to encourage more people to visit the Museum.

○Rakugo at the Museum

Kyoto National Museum has launched the "Rakugo at the Museum" project, whereby performances of Rakugo (traditional comic storytelling, which originated in Kyoto and is an important aspect of Japanese traditional culture) are held on a regular basis.



"Rakugo at the Museum" performance

Brief History

1889: Established as the Imperial Museum of Kyoto under the supervision of the Imperial Household Agency Ministry
 1897: First exhibition held (May 1)
 1900: Renamed as the Imperial Household Museum of Kyoto
 1924: Donated to Kyoto City; renamed as the Imperial Gift Museum of Kyoto
 1952: Transferred to the national government; renamed as the Kyoto National Museum
 1966: Establishment of the Collections Hall
 1968: Affiliated with the Agency for Cultural Affairs
 1969: The Special Exhibition Hall, Main Gate, ticket booth and fences are designated as an Important Cultural Property under the name of the Former Imperial Museum of Kyoto
 1973: The Saturday lecture series starts
 1980: The Conservation Center for Cultural Properties established
 1997: A special ceremony was held in October to mark the 100th anniversary of the Museum's founding
 2001: The South Gate constructed as part of the 100th Year Anniversary Hall construction project (tentative name)
 2001: Transformed into the Independent Administrative Institution National Museum, Kyoto National Museum
 2007: Integrated into the Independent Administrative Institution National Institutes for Cultural Heritage, as Kyoto National Museum
 2009: Reconstruction begins on the former Collection Hall
 2013: Construction of Heisei Chishinkan Wing (new Collection Hall) is completed in August
 2014: Heisei Chishinkan Wing is scheduled to open in September
 2017: A special ceremony was held in May to mark the 120th anniversary of the Museum's founding

Facilities

				(m ²)
Land Area				53,182
Buildings	Building Area	13,224	Gross Floor Area	31,044
Exhibition Buildings			Exhibition Area Total	5,657
			Repository Area Total	4,889
Special Exhibition Hall	Building Area	2,896	Gross Floor Area	3,015
	Exhibition Area	2,070	Repository Area	803
Heisei Chishinkan Wing	Building Area	5,568	Gross Floor Area	17,997
	Exhibition Area	3,587	Repository Area	2,710
Former Administration Building	Building Area	606	Gross Floor Area	1,988
Materials Building	Building Area	414	Gross Floor Area	1,125
Conservation Center for Cultural Properties	Building Area	821	Gross Floor Area	2,786
Technical Materials Center	Building Area	101	Gross Floor Area	304
East Repository	Building Area	811	Gross Floor Area	1,471
			Repository Area	880
North Repository	Building Area	310	Gross Floor Area	682
			Repository Area	496
Others	Building Area	1,697	Gross Floor Area	1,676

Nara National Museum

Nara National Museum collects, preserves, manages and displays cultural properties, while also conducting research and providing educational programs. Its focus is on Buddhist art and the cultural properties of Nara.



MATSUMOTO Nobuyuki
Executive Director
Nara National Museum

Since its opening in 1895, with the cooperation of temples and shrines of the Nara region, the Nara National Museum has been engaged in collecting, preserving, and conducting research and offering educational programs on cultural properties mainly associated with Buddhism. Through these activities, the museum has introduced to the public the high artistic value and historical background of Japanese Buddhist culture, unique for its syncreticism with indigenous beliefs. Keeping in mind that various cultural properties are tied together in an organic whole with the historical and cultural landscape of Nara, in order to reach a wide range of people as a conveyor of Nara's culture, we continuously strive to promote the museum's international activities and a more effective use of information technology.

Exhibitions

● Buddhist Art Exhibitions

As well as special exhibitions and feature exhibitions, the museum also exhibits distinguished masterworks of Buddhist art including many designated as National Treasures and Important Cultural Properties. The Nara Buddhist Sculpture Hall features "Masterpieces of Buddhist Sculpture", which displays exceptional Buddhist statues representative of the history of Japanese sculpture from the Asuka to the Kamakura period, dating from around the 7th century to the mid-14th century. The Ritual Bronzes Gallery connected by a corridor features fine works of Chinese ancient bronzes. The West Wing houses "Masterpieces of Buddhist Art", which introduces the essence of Japanese Buddhist art through selected items of painting, decorative art, calligraphy and artifacts. In addition, thematic exhibitions from the permanent collection are occasionally held for themes that lie outside a specific genre.

● Feature Exhibitions

※The exhibition dates are subject to change.

Feature exhibitions are medium-scale exhibitions organized to explore a specific theme.

- *On-Matsuri and the Sacred Art of Kasuga* (December 8, 2020–January 17, 2021) *Dates subject to change.*
- Treasures of Todaiji's Omizutori Ritual (February 6–March 28, 2021)

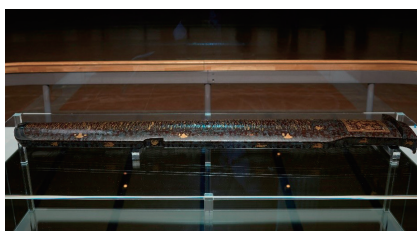
● Special Exhibitions

※The exhibition dates are subject to change.

- *Celebrating the Enthronement Ceremonies of His Majesty the Emperor: The Reproduction of Shosoin Treasures—Encountering Tenpyo Craftsmanship through the Recreation of 8th Century Works* (April 18–June 14, 2020)
- *The 72nd Annual Exhibition of Shōsō-in Treasures* (Fall 2020*) **Dates TBD*



Special Exhibition, *Masterpieces from the Fujita Museum: A Brilliant Universe Reflected in a National Treasure—Yōhen-Tenmoku Tea Bowl and Buddhist Art* (April 13–June 9, 2019)



Celebrating the Enthronement of His Majesty the Emperor—The 71st Annual Exhibition of Shōsō-in Treasures (October 26–November 14, 2019)



Special Exhibition, *Bishamonten: Guardian of the North* (February 4–March 22, 2020)

※Cancelled on February 26 to prevent the spread of Covid-19.

Collection, Preservation, and Restoration of Cultural Properties

We strive to collect tangible cultural properties, which are valuable assets for the people of Japan, by purchase, donation and loan.

We work to maintain an ideal environment for our collections with meticulous care, by constantly controlling the temperature and humidity in our exhibition and storage areas.

Most Japanese cultural properties are made of extremely fragile materials such as paper and wood. Therefore, the museum must take proactive steps to preserve these objects for future generations. For this reason, in 2002, we established the Conservation Center for Cultural Properties to handle restoration projects by restorers.

Educational Programs

We promote a variety of educational programs to impart upon audiences an understanding of the importance of cultural properties.

- ①Programs for students
e.g.: World heritage classes (mainly for elementary school students) and educational lectures for teachers
- ②Lectures and seminars
e.g.: Public lectures, Sunday Talks, summer seminar series, the Shōsō-in Academic Symposium, and international symposia
- ③Cooperation with universities and colleges
e.g.: Campus Members System, internship programs, and joint lectures with Nara Women's University and Kobe University
- ④Promotion of volunteer activities



Volunteering: a guide conducting a garden tour



Inside the Venue for the Shōsō-in Academic Symposium 2019: Enthronement and the Shōsō-in's Treasures



Collaboration with Nara City Board of Education—Learn with family about Buddha statues in Nara



Collaboration with Nara University of Education: Creatures of Faith—Family Workshop—Bouncing Around with Sacred Animals Jumping out! Moving! Creatures of Faith

Research and Survey Activities

We consider research into cultural properties to be the most important activity supporting the foundations of the Nara National Museum as a research institution. Reflected in the museum's masterpiece exhibitions and special exhibitions, research finding play a part in our exhibition activities. Reference materials collected through research are available to the public at the Buddhist Art Library. In fiscal year 2020, the Nara National Museum will conduct the following thematic research:

- ①Research on collection items, items on loan to the museum, and related items
- ②Research on Buddhist paintings alongside the creation of reproductions
- ③Fundamental research on ancient Buddhist scriptures and sutra-copying
- ④Comprehensive survey of Buddhist arts and crafts and ancient arts and crafts
- ⑤Research on artifacts excavated from ancient tombs
- ⑥Research on the art of sculpture in ancient and medieval Nara
- ⑦Research on Buddhist art using optical technologies, conducted in collaboration with the Tokyo National Research Institute for Cultural Properties
- ⑧Research to accompany thematic exhibitions
- ⑨Research to accompany special exhibitions, etc.
- ⑩Research to contribute to educational programs in history and traditional culture
- ⑪Research into the effects on cultural properties of storage area environments, exhibition spaces and display cases
- ⑫Research on collections and objects loaned to the museum, from the perspective of cultural asset restoration
- ⑬Research on collections and objects loaned to the museum, from the perspective of conservation science
- ⑭Theory and practice-based study of establishing cultural property archives



Performing X-ray fluorescence analysis

Brief History

1889: Established as the Imperial Household of Nara under the supervision of the Imperial Household Ministry
 1895: First exhibition held (April 29)
 1900: Renamed as the Imperial Household Museum of Nara
 1914: Establishment of the Shōsō-in Department
 1947: Supervision transferred to the Ministry of Education
 1950: Affiliated with the National Commission for the Protection of Cultural Properties
 1952: Renamed as the Nara National Museum
 1968: Affiliated with the Agency for Cultural Affairs
 1973: Opening of the West Wing
 1980: Establishment of the Buddhist Art Library
 1995: Celebration of the museum's centennial anniversary
 1998: Opening of the East Wing
 2001: Becomes the Independent Administrative Institution National Museum, Nara National Museum
 2002: Opening of the Conservation Center for Cultural Properties; main building's repository reopened as the Ritual Bronzes Gallery
 2007: Integrated into the Independent Administrative Institution National Institutes for Cultural Heritage, as the Nara National Museum
 2010: The main building renamed as the Nara Buddhist Sculpture Hall
 2016: Nara Buddhist Sculpture Hall reopened after restoration (April 29)

Facilities

				(m ²)
Land Area				78,760
Buildings	Building Area	6,769	Gross Floor Area	19,116
Exhibition Buildings			Exhibition Area Total	4,079
			Repository Area Total	1,558
Nara Buddhist Sculpture Hall	Building Area	1,512	Gross Floor Area	1,512
	Exhibition Area	1,261		
Ritual Bronzes Gallery	Building Area	341	Gross Floor Area	664
	Exhibition Area	470		
East Wing	Building Area	1,825	Gross Floor Area	6,389
	Exhibition Area	875	Repository Area	1,522
West Wing	Building Area	1,649	Gross Floor Area	5,396
	Exhibition Area	1,473		
Buddhist Art Library	Building Area	718	Gross Floor Area	718
Conservation Center for Cultural Properties	Building Area	319	Gross Floor Area	1,036
Lower Level Passageway	Gross Floor Area	2,152	Repository Area	164
Others	Building Area	405	Gross Floor Area	1,249



Kyushu National Museum

Kyushu National Museum collects, preserves, manages and displays cultural properties, while also conducting research and providing educational programs. The focus is on cultural properties related to Japan's cultural exchanges with other Asian regions.



SHIMATANI Hiroyuki
Executive Director
Kyushu National Museum

Kyushu National Museum (Kyuhaiku) opened its doors on October 16, 2005, based on the concept of "understanding the formation of Japanese culture from the Asian historical perspective." From its opening to date, the museum has welcomed more than 17 million visitors thanks to the great support from locals and many other people.

In May 2019, the name of the era in Japan was changed from "Heisei" to "Reiwa." It comes from the introduction to the 32 "poems of plum blossoms" from the *Manyōshū* that describes the "plum blossom viewing party" held in Dazaifu around 1,300 years ago. Since the name of the new era was announced, a great number of people have visited Dazaifu, where the event took place, with many also coming to Kyuhaku. In 2020, the museum is celebrating its 15th anniversary and in the new eras to come it will continue to widely convey the charm of valuable cultural properties inherited from our predecessors. We also aim to be a friendly museum for everyone with the goal of being "more fun than the classroom, easier to understand than a textbook."

Exhibitions

● Cultural Exchange Exhibition (Permanent Exhibition)

In order to provide our visitors with opportunities to experience new works each time they visit, Feature Exhibitions are held in the Cultural Exchange Exhibition Gallery. We also strive to create more dynamic and in-depth exhibitions through the use of videos and hands-on displays.

● Feature Exhibitions

The feature exhibitions scheduled for FY 2020 are as follows:

- Feature Exhibition, *The Wild World of Kyuhaku* (June 2-July 12, 2020)
- Feature Exhibition Celebrating 15 Years of Kyushu National Museum, *Worship in Tsukushi*, Commemorating 100 Years of the Dazaifu Historical Site Designation (June 2-August 30, 2020)
- Feature Exhibition Celebrating 15 Years of Kyushu National Museum, *Yamato: The Cradle of Japanese Civilization* (July 28-December 20, 2020)
- Celebrating 15 Years of Kyushu National Museum, *Treasures from the Tearoom, Prized Textiles of the Maeda Clan* (December 1, 2020-January 24, 2021)
- Feature Exhibition, *The Stories of Tenjin* (provisional title) (February 2-March 28, 2021)

● Special Exhibitions

* The exhibition dates are subject to change.

We plan to hold special exhibitions that beginners can fully enjoy and connoisseurs will enjoy even more. The special exhibitions scheduled for FY 2020 are as follows.

- National Treasures from Chūgū-ji (January 26-March 21, 2021)

Collection, Preservation and Restoration of Cultural Properties

● Collection

The Museum puts an emphasis on collecting cultural heritage such as fine art, decorative art, archeological materials, historical documents and folk materials that help visitors more easily understand the cultural exchanges between Japan and the rest of Asia as well as the origins of Japanese culture. Moreover, in an effort to further improve displays and exhibitions, we proactively invite temples, shrines and private individuals to donate or entrust their cultural properties to us.

● Preservation

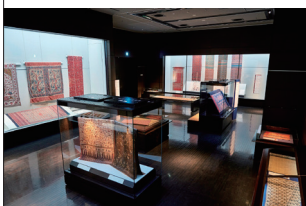
The "storage rooms" of the Museum are where important cultural properties are preserved and stored. They feature a double-walled structure, designed to prevent external air from outside the Museum from directly reaching the cultural properties, and are located in the heart of the building to minimize changes in temperature and humidity. The air conditioning facilities also utilize a constant temperature humidistat, which allows the temperature and humidity of the storage area to be constantly maintained at more or less the same level. Additionally, the walls and ceiling of each storage room are made from materials procured from local suppliers in Kyushu, such as cedar, to help ensure an appropriate humidity level without overly depending on air conditioning devices. The Museum was constructed as a seismically isolated structure, to prevent cultural properties from damage caused such as by toppling over during earthquakes. The building does not receive a direct impact in the event of an earthquake, and this helps protect the priceless cultural properties located inside.

● Restoration

The six conservation and restoration facilities at the Museum (respectively specializing in: the production of paper and other materials used for repair; historical materials, calligraphy and documents; paintings; sculptures; archaeological artifacts; and lacquerware) work in collaboration with the Museum's Science Division, combining traditional methods with scientific research technology. The staff, well experienced in the restoration of Japan's designated cultural properties, conduct projects actively through discussions with curators from fields such as history, art, decorative arts, archaeology and other related areas. The latest technological equipment such as fluorescent X-ray analyzing devices and X-ray CT scanners are also being actively utilized in the scientific analysis of cultural properties to be restored.



Cultural Exchange Exhibitions
(permanent exhibition)



Feature Exhibition, *Sarasa: Life Blooms On Printed Cotton* (July 30-October 20, 2019)



Special Exhibition, *The Muromachi Shoguns: Involvement of fifteen ASHIKAGAs in wars and arts* (July 13-September 1, 2019)

■ Educational and Exchange Activities

● Educational Activities

- ① Interactive Exhibition Gallery "Ajippa" showcases the various cultures of regions that had historically interacted with Japan. Other efforts include areas such as educational kits development, visitor experience programs, and collaborative programs with other educational institutions.
 - ② Educational programs in association with special exhibitions and the Cultural Exchange Exhibition (permanent exhibition)
 - ・ Programs to improve exhibition understanding
 - ・ Conducting of workshops
 - ・ Production of guidebooks
 - ③ "Kypack" - educational kits to be used in secondary schools
 - ④ Operation of the Kyuhaku-go mobile museum
 - ⑤ Campus Members System to strengthen ties with universities and other higher educational institutions
 - ⑥ Educational activities based on "Kyushu National Museum's picture books" for children
 - ⑦ Supporting volunteer activities
- We encourage various volunteer activities at the museum in areas including exhibition explanations, educational programs, guided tours (including behind the scenes "Backyard Tours"), the environment, events, and Data compilation.



"Kyuhaku-go" mobile museum

● Exchange Activities

- ① Implementing exchange projects in cooperation with local enterprises for more effective utilization of museum facilities.
- ② Promoting exchange among Asian museums
 - Conclusion of cultural exchange agreements with the Buyeo National Museum (Korea), the Gongju National Museum (Korea), The Korea National University of Cultural Heritage, the Nanjing Museum (China), the Museum of Inner Mongolia (China), Chinese Center for Cultural Exchange, Sichuan Museum (Chengdu, China), Shenyang Imperial Palace Museum (China), the Vietnam National Museum of History, and the Fine Arts Department of the Ministry of Culture (Thailand)
- ③ Hosting international symposia and lecture events

■ Research and Survey Activities

The results of research concerning our main theme of "Cultural Exchange between Japan and Asian Countries" and scientific research on conservation and restoration of cultural properties are actively utilized for our collection, preservation and exhibition activities. Part of our research is financially supported by the government-funded Grants-in-Aid for Scientific Research (KAKENHI) and other private grants for cultural activities.

- ・ Research on using X-ray computed tomography (CT) scanning to analyze the structure of culture heritage artifacts
- ・ Research on improving and expanding the system for safeguarding underwater archeological sites.
- ・ Research on educational outreach programs aimed at enhancing museum visitors' understanding through the use of explanatory panels, booklets, workshops, etc. tailored to exhibition themes
- ・ Research on the conservation and restoration of Japanese and Asian cultural heritage in museums
- ・ Research on the continued use of Integrated Pest Management (IPM) in museum crisis management



Survey of restoration techniques in the National Museum of Royal Barges, Thailand

■ Publications

The museum produces publications to promote a wider understanding of our activities

- i) Tofu-seisei (Research Bulletin): This bulletin summarizes the results of the Museum's investigative research efforts (published annually)
- ii) Asiage (Visual guide): A guide providing information on Cultural Exchange Exhibition (permanent exhibition) in an accessible format
- iii) Asiage (Quarterly magazine): An information magazine focusing on the Cultural Exchange Exhibition and special exhibitions (released quarterly)
- iv) Picture Book Series: The Museum produces original picture books for children about Japanese history format to encourage understanding and familiarity.

Brief History

- 1994: The Agency for Cultural Affairs (ACA) organized the "committee to investigate the establishment of a new concept-based museum (the Committee)".
- 1996: ACA decided the new museum should be established as the Kyushu National Museum (provisional title) in Dazaifu, Fukuoka.
- 1997: The Committee drew up the "basic framework for Kyushu National Museum (provisional title)".
- 1999: The Committee made the "basic plan for Kyushu National Museum (provisional title)".
- 2000: ACA, Fukuoka Prefecture, and the Kyushu National Museum Promotion Foundation (the Foundation) jointly formulated the "basic construction design" for the Museum.
The ACA and Fukuoka Prefecture jointly organized "experts conference for the establishment of Kyushu National Museum (provisional title)" developed the "permanent exhibition plan".
- 2001: ACA, Fukuoka Prefecture and the Foundation jointly completed the "basic exhibition design".
The Independent Administrative Institution National Museum (the National Museum) established the "preparatory office for the establishment of the Kyushu National Museum".
- 2002: ACA, Fukuoka Prefecture and the Foundation jointly launched the "construction works (the first year of a three-year plan)".
- 2003: The National Museum and Fukuoka Prefecture launched the "preparation of the exhibitions (the first year of a two-year plan)".
- 2004: ACA, Fukuoka Prefecture and the Foundation completed the "construction works".

- ACA, the National Museum and Fukuoka Prefecture officially named the Museum as "Kyushu National Museum".
- 2005: The National Museum and Fukuoka Prefecture completed the "preparation of the exhibitions".
The National Museum formally established the Kyushu National Museum. Kyushu National Museum opened to the public on 16 October.
- 2007: The Kyushu National Museum was merged into the IAI National Institutes for Cultural Heritage (NICH).
- 2008: Japan-China-ROK Trilateral Summit Meeting was held at the Kyushu National Museum.
- 2012: Kyushu National Museum welcomed its 10 millionth visitor.
- 2015: 10th anniversary

Facilities

				(m ²)
Land Area				159,844
Building	Building Area	14,623	Gross Floor Area	30,675
	NICH	9,300	Prefecture	5,780
			Shared Area	15,595
Exhibition and Repository Area	Exhibition Area Total	5,444	NICH	3,844
	Prefecture	1,375	Shared Area	225
	Repository Area Total	4,518	NICH	2,744
	Prefecture	1,335	Shared Area	439

The land and buildings are co-owned by Fukuoka Prefecture and the institution.



Tokyo National Research Institute for Cultural Properties



SAITO Takamasa

Director General
Tokyo National
Research Institute for
Cultural Properties

The Tokyo National Research Institute for Cultural Properties, in the implementation of its role of supporting the work of the government in the administration of cultural properties, conducts fundamental, systematic, up-to-date and practical research on all types of cultural properties, both tangible and intangible. It actively disseminates the results of such research, provides guidance and advice to local public organizations regarding the preservation of cultural properties, and conducts international cooperation activities, with different countries in Asia and other regions of the world, on the protection of cultural properties through the trainings of personnel and the transferring of conservation and restoration techniques.

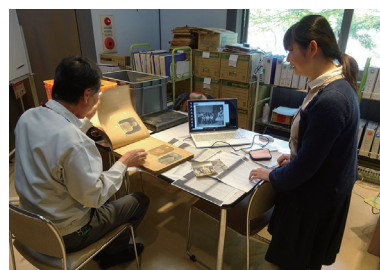
The priority areas on which the Institute is focusing in its survey and research work are outlined below: Firstly, the Institute is working to build up comprehensive archives from the various types of research results, basic databases and source materials that the Institute has collected over the years. In addition, in the conservation science field, the Institute promotes coordinated projects with the Independent Administrative Institution, National Institutes for Cultural Heritage, of which the Institute forms a part, with respect to surveys and research relating to the preservation, restoration and publication of museum materials. Thirdly, in regard to intangible cultural heritage, the Institute collects basic data and materials nationwide, focusing mainly on performing arts and traditional techniques, and makes them available to the public, etc.

Besides the above activities, the Institute operates the secretariat office of the Japan Consortium for International Cooperation in Cultural Heritage, a base organization for promoting the coordination and collaboration of Japan's contribution in this area.

■ Organization

● Department of Art Research, Archives and Information Systems

The Department of Art Research, Archives and Information Systems collects, preserves, collates and publicizes information relating to cultural properties, and also undertakes research on the development of effective methods for the transmission of information, with the aim of expanding the scope of cultural property archives. At the same time, the Department aims to realize a new kind of information science through measures tackling issues of contemporary relevance in the fields of cultural properties studies and art history research, etc. The Department also takes the results obtained in these activities as the basis for managing the information systems and public relations activities of the Institute as a whole.



Documentation Research on KOMURO Toru, a sculptor in the Local Museum of Shibata, Miyagi Prefecture

● Department of Intangible Cultural Heritage

The Department of Intangible Cultural Heritage conducts basic research useful for the conservation and transmission of intangible cultural heritage, focusing in particular on Japan's intangible cultural heritage, which includes intangible cultural properties, intangible folk-cultural properties, and techniques for preserving cultural properties. Audiovisual documentation, a significant method for the conservation of intangible cultural heritage, is conducted and new methods of documentation are also investigated.



Making uda-paper

● Center for Conservation Science

The Center for Conservation Science implements surveys of cultural property materials, construction and techniques, and collects information that contributes to a more in-depth understanding of cultural properties. In addition, it conducts research into the improvement of restoration materials and techniques and into maintenance management methods; the Center also implements activities relating to the adoption of new survey techniques. Moreover, the center works closely with those who are actually engaged in the conservation and restoration of cultural properties and their owners.



Breeding of test insects used for insecticidal effect of humidity-controlled warm air treatment

● Japan Center for International Cooperation in Conservation

The Japan Center for International Cooperation in Conservation renders assistance to various countries in Asia and other regions of the world through the conservation and restoration projects of cultural heritage including technical transfer and human resource development. It also promotes the cooperative networks with other relevant institutions, domestic and international, by organizing seminars and meetings. Collection and dissemination of information on cultural heritage and its protection systems is another important task of the Center.

The center is commissioned to manage the secretariat for the Japan Consortium for International Cooperation in Cultural Heritage.



Restoration work of the east gate of Ta Nei Temple site in Angkor, Cambodia

Seminar, Advice, and Guidance

The Institute conducts various training seminars and provides professional advice as well as technical guidance for the protection and utilization of cultural properties. These include an International Course on the Conservation of Japanese Paper, annual training for museum curators in charge of conservation, advice on safeguarding intangible cultural properties, inspection assistance and advice on the museum environments, and investigation and advice concerning the conservation of cultural properties.



International Course on Conservation of Japanese Paper



Training for museum curators



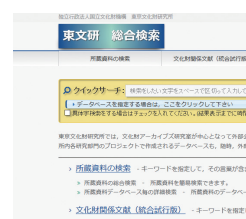
The 53rd Public Lecture

Graduate School Education and Public Lectures

Provides the results of its research to the public in the hope of nurturing the next generation of experts and raising public interest. The institute has collaborated with the Tokyo University of the Arts since 1995 and is in charge of its Preventive Conservation Course. In the public lectures, the Department of Art Research, Archives and Information Systems, and the Department of Intangible Cultural Heritage present their research achievements every year.

Dissemination of Research Information

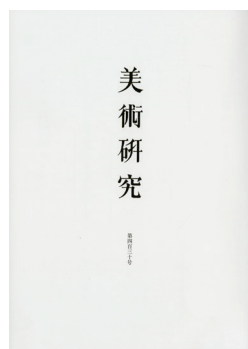
The Institute is engaged in actively communicating with the public and making the results of its diverse activities accessible through presentations at various academic conferences and the hosting of research meetings and symposiums, etc.. Publications such as the Annual Report, Leaflet for the 8th Public Profile and TOBUNKENNEWS are published, and the website of the institute is updated constantly.



TOBUNKEN Research Collections (<https://www.tobunken.go.jp/archives/>)

Publications

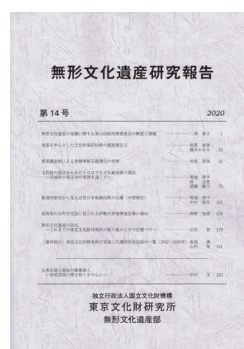
Publishes periodicals such as *The Bijutsu Kenkyu* (The Journal of Art Studies), *Yearbook of Japanese Art, Research and Reports on Intangible Cultural Heritage*, and *Science for Conservation*. It also publishes the results of various additional research studies through, for example, the publication of various reports.



The Bijutsu Kenkyu
(Journal of Art Studies)



Yearbook of Japanese Art



Research and Reports on Intangible Cultural Heritage



Science for Conservation

Brief History

1930: Established as the Institute of Art Research, an auxiliary organization of the Imperial Academy of Fine Arts
1947: Affiliated with the National Museum
1950: Affiliated with the National Commission for Protection of Cultural Properties
1952: Reorganized and renamed as Tokyo Research Institute of Cultural Properties
1954: Renamed as Tokyo National Research Institute of Cultural Properties
1968: Affiliated with the Agency for Cultural Affairs
2000: Construction of new offices
2001: Restructured as the Independent Administrative Institution, National Research Institute for Cultural Properties Tokyo
2007: Integrated into the Independent Administrative Institution, National Institutes for Cultural Heritage, as Tokyo National Research Institute for Cultural Properties

Facilities

		(m ²)
Land Area		4,181
Building	Building Area	2,258
	Gross Floor Area	10,516



Nara National Research Institute for Cultural Properties



MATSUMURA Keiji

Director General
Nara National Research
Institute for Cultural
Properties
(President of the National
Institutes for Cultural Heritage)

Nara National Research Institute for Cultural Properties, an organization that engages in the study of tangible cultural heritage, has conducted excavation research at the Nara and Fujiwara Palace sites, investigated cultural objects (such as historical documents, ancient architecture and gardens) and has also made efforts to preserve the Asuka region through its research and exhibition programs. These activities contribute to academic exchanges, international support and the study of cultural heritage in Japan and abroad. For example, they have resulted in ongoing joint research partnerships with institutes in China and Korea. We also endeavor to develop new excavation technology and research methods as well as to provide technical training for local government specialists.

Our methods of preservation, restoration and maintenance that we developed to protect historical sites are not only appreciated by researchers in Japan, but are also utilized in excavations globally. Our research activities are supported by our own interdisciplinary joint research in different fields. It is our responsibility to maximize the results of our efforts in the research and preservation of cultural properties.

●Department of Planning and Coordination

The work of the Department of Planning and Coordination is assigned to five sections: the Planning and Coordination Section, the Data and Information Section, the International Cooperation Section, the Exhibition Section, and the Photography Section. These sections plan and organize professional training programs for cultural heritage workers at local government agencies and other organizations, organize data systems and enhance related databases, promote multilingualization in the sections, arrange international joint research projects and engage in international cooperation on archaeological sites, exhibit research results at the Nara Palace Site Museum, and carry out photography and the development of new technology.

●Department of Cultural Heritage

The Department of Cultural Heritage consists of the Historical Document Section, the Architectural History Section, the Cultural Landscape Section and the Sites Management Research Section. These sections conduct specialist and comprehensive research in the following areas respectively: calligraphy, ancient books and historical documents; historical and traditional architecture; cultural landscapes; and the maintenance of archaeological sites and historical gardens. The research activities conducted by each section contribute, in a practical manner, to governmental activities concerning the protection of cultural properties, such as the designation, selection, registration, conservation and management of properties. The Department also collaborates with, and provides advice for, local public entities in regard to cultural property administration.

●Department of Imperial Palace Sites Investigations

The Department of Imperial Palace Sites Investigations is organized in five sections: the Archaeology Sections 1, 2 and 3, the History Section, and the Architectural Feature Section. These sections undertake interdisciplinary research on the basis of archeological excavations of ancient palaces, temples, tombs located in the Heijo area and in the Asuka and Fujiwara area. The research results are publicized through presentations, reports and exhibitions; this research also contributes to the preservation and effective utilization of these archeological remains.

[Department of Imperial Palace Sites Investigations (Heijo)]

This Department is in charge of excavation and research at the Nara Palace Site (Special Historic Site), where the imperial palace and government offices were located in the Nara period (710-784). Systematic research has been in progress since 1959 and over one-third of the 130 hectare site has been excavated and surveyed so far. The finds from excavation at the sites of the palace and ancient temples, and such as architectural remains, wooden tablets (used for written documents), earthenware vessels and ceramic tiles, have been verified with reference to historical records; this empirical research on the Nara period undertaken by the Department has won widespread plaudits. The Department also provides the results of its research on the Nara Palace Site to the Ministry of Land, Infrastructure, Transport and Tourism (MLIT) as basic data to support the maintenance of the national Nara Palace Site Historical Park.

[Department of Imperial Palace Sites Investigations (Asuka and Fujiwara)]

The Department is in charge of excavation and research on the Asuka and Fujiwara area that constituted Japan's political, economic and cultural center during the period between the 7th and early 8th centuries when the Japanese state was coming into being. The sites in the Asuka district include palaces and the residences of elite clans the sites of temples such as Asukadera temple (the oldest Buddhist temple in Japan) a workshop that produced ancient coins and glass a water clock and various tombs. To the north lies the site of the Fujiwara capital, the first large-scale planned city in Japan, covering a vast area of more than five square kilometers. The interdisciplinary, empirical research being conducted based on the excavations of these sites in the Asuka and Fujiwara areas has made a major contribution towards helping to clarify the historical record of the Asuka period.



Promotion of multilingualization (hearings with staff in charge of multilingualization at Nara and Kyoto National Museums)



A survey on the cultural landscape of Nakagawa, Kyoto city.



Structural remains discovered at the Eastern Administrative Office Sector of Nara Palace Site



Excavation survey of the Daigokuden (Imperial Audience Hall) of the Fujiwara Imperial Site

●Center for Archaeological Operations

The Center for Archaeological Operations consists of four research sections, which undertake practical research relating to the survey, research and conservation of cultural heritage, as well as providing training activities based on the Center's research results, etc. The Conservation Science Section undertakes a wide range of research, from fundamental research to practical research, relating to surveys and analysis of the materials and structures of archaeological objects, the in-situ display of archaeological remains, etc. The Environmental Archaeology Section undertakes research relating to the simulation of ancient environments and how animals and plants were used in the past, etc., through surveys of and research on the remains of flora and fauna. The Dendrochronological Dating Section uses the methods of dendrochronology to advance applied research on techniques for determining the age and origin of wooden cultural heritage items, and for determining how they were made, etc. The Archaeological Research Methodology Section develops surveying and measurement techniques, with a particular focus on the surveying and measurement of archaeological data, with the aim of furthering the development and effective utilization of methods for researching cultural heritage and archaeology; this Section also undertakes disaster archaeology surveys and research.

●Asuka Historical Museum

The Asuka Historical Museum, a facility that showcases the history and culture of the Asuka Period, was established in 1975 following a decision made by the Japanese Cabinet. Besides the Museum's regular exhibitions, which have thematic displays relating to palaces, stone structures, tombs and temple sites, etc., visitors can also see the reconstructed portion of the eastern cloister of Yamada-dera Temple and objects excavated in and around this site. The Museum holds Special Exhibitions in spring and autumn and Feature Exhibitions in summer and winter, with displays focused on the history and cultural heritage of the Asuka Period, displays that present the results of the wide-ranging research undertaken by the Nara National Research Institute for Cultural Properties in an easy-to-understand way, displays featuring photographs of cultural heritage items, etc. The Museum also hosts lectures, participatory activities, etc.

●International Academic Exchange

The Nara National Research Institute for Cultural Properties contributes to international exchange and collaboration through activities such as joint research, expert exchange, conservation and restoration, support and training using its expertise and technology, and the Networking Core Centers for International Cooperation on the Conservation of Cultural Heritage project commissioned by the Agency for Cultural Affairs. Further, it also participates in international contribution projects related to cultural properties and conducted by other institutions such as ACCU (Asia-Pacific Cultural Centre for UNESCO).

The Institute's main projects include: (1) joint research with the Chinese Academy of Social Sciences involving comparison of ancient capital sites; (2) joint research with the Henan Provincial Institute of Cultural Heritage and Archaeology, China into artifacts, etc. excavated from kiln sites; (3) joint research with the Liaoning Provincial Institute of Cultural Relics and Archaeology, China, into artifacts belonging to the culture of the Former, Later, and Northern Yan; (4) joint research with the National Research Institute of Cultural Heritage, Korea, into the formation and processes of development of ancient Japanese and Korean culture, as well as exchanges of personnel on excavation sites; (5) research, conservation, and restoration, undertaken with Cambodia's Authority for the Protection and Management of Angkor and the Region of Siem Reap (APSARA), at the Western Prasat Top site, as well as a human resource development project; (6) international dissemination of Japanese archaeology through online resources and publications, in collaboration with the Sainsbury Institute for the Study of Japanese Arts and Cultures in the U.K. We are also working on technology transfer and human resource development for the National Museum of the Republic of Kazakhstan through a Networking Core Centers for International Cooperation on the Conservation of Cultural Heritage project commissioned by the Agency for Cultural Affairs.

●Publications

Nara National Research Institute for Cultural Properties publishes periodicals such as *Overview of Nara National Research Institute for Cultural Properties*, *BULLETIN Nara National Research Institute for Cultural Properties*, *NABUNKEN NEWS*, *CAO NEWS* Centre for Archaeological Operations, and *NABUNKEN RONSO*. It also publishes the results of various additional research studies.

Brief History

- 1952: Nara Cultural Properties Research Institute (consisting of the General Affairs Division, the Historical Research Division, the Architecture Research Division, and the Art Research Division) is established at 50 Kasugano-cho, Nara City, as an auxiliary organization of the National Commission for the Protection of Cultural Properties
- 1954: Renamed as the Nara National Cultural Palace Site in Sakihigashi-machi, Nara City
- 1960: The office of the Heijo Palace Site Investigations opened in the former Nara Place Site in Sakihigashi-machi, Nara City
- 1963: Heijo Palace Site Investigation Division is established
- 1968: Affiliated with the Agency for Cultural Affairs (established 1968)
- 1970: Nara Palace Site Museum opened
- 1973: Finance Section, Asuka/Fujiwara Palace Site Investigation Division, and Asuka Historical Museum established
- 1974: Department of General Affairs and the Center for Archaeological Operations established
- 1975: Asuka Historical Museum opened at Okuyama in Asuka Village, Nara
- 1980: Art Research Division transferred to the Research Center for Buddhist Art, Nara National Museum
- 1980: Relocated to 2-9-1 Nijo-cho, Nara City. Heijo Palace Site Investigation Division and the Center for Archaeological operations are transferred together to the new site.
- 1988: New headquarters building of Asuka/Fujiwara Palace Site Investigation Division built at 94-1 Kinomoto-cho, Kashiwara City
- 2001: Restructured as the Independent Administrative Institution National Research Institute for Cultural Properties, Nara
- 2007: Integrated into the Independent Administrative Institution National Institute for Cultural Heritage, as the Nara National Research Institute for Cultural Properties.
- 2013: Relocated to temporary premises located at 247-1 Sakicho, Nara City, while the original head office site is being redeveloped.
- 2018: Following the completion of renovation work on the Institute's headquarters building, the Institute was relocated from temporary premises back to the renovated headquarters building

Facilities

	Land Area	Building (m ²)	
		Building Area	Gross Floor Area
Headquarters Area	8,879	2,812	11,387
Heijo Area	Located on government-owned land, rent fees waived	10,631	16,150
Fujiwara Area	20,515	6,016	9,477
Asuka Area	17,093	2,657	4,404



Investigation and analysis of tuna bones excavated from a shell mound of the Jomon period



Exhibited the East Corridor of Yamada-dera Temple



Training invited by the Networking Core Centers for International Cooperation on the Conservation of Cultural Heritage project

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



IWAMOTO Wataru

Director-General
International Research
Centre for Intangible
Cultural Heritage in the
Asia-Pacific Region

At the 35th Session of UNESCO General Conference of October 2009, approval was given to Japan to establish an international research centre for intangible cultural heritage in the Asia-Pacific region. After this approval, the Japanese government concluded an agreement with UNESCO in August 2010, and established the International Research Centre for Intangible Cultural Heritage in the Asia-Pacific Region (IRCI) in Sakai City in October 2011, as a Category 2 Centre under the auspices of UNESCO (institutions that serve to contribute to the achievement of UNESCO's strategic objectives).

IRCI's objectives are to promote the UNESCO Convention for the Safeguarding of the Intangible Cultural Heritage (ICH) and its implementation, and to enhance the safeguarding of ICH through instigating and coordinating research in the Asia-Pacific region. Today, many elements of ICH are endangered all over the world due to various factors. The safeguarding of ICH is now undeniably an urgent issue. IRCI collaborates with universities and research institutions in Japan and the Asia-Pacific region to promote research on the practices and methodologies of ICH safeguarding.

■ Activity Plan for FY 2020

IRCI promotes research as an international research hub for ICH safeguarding in the Asia-Pacific region while contributing to its enhancement using Japan's long-term experience in cultural heritage management. Its activities focus on:

1. Promoting Research for ICH Safeguarding
2. Conducting Research on Endangered ICH
3. Cooperating with Sakai City to Promote ICH

In FY 2020, IRCI will conduct the following projects.

● Promoting Research for ICH Safeguarding

1. Research Data Collection

The data collected from surveys of 32 countries were added to the IRCI's research database (<https://www.irci.jp/ichdb/>). IRCI has collected various data, mainly in consultation with individual researchers. In FY 2019-2021, however, IRCI will systematically and sustainably collect information on the UNESCO Convention for the Safeguarding of ICH and related research by establishing a collaborating mechanism in cooperation with designated research institutions in the Asia-Pacific region.

2. Research on ICH's Contribution to Sustainable Development – Education and Community Development

In FY 2018-2019, IRCI implemented a project to promote the contribution of ICH towards the realisation of Goal 4 of Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), targeting education. In FY 2020-2021, IRCI will conduct a series of case studies focusing on the roles ICH plays in achieving the SDGs, notably goals on Quality Education (4.7) and Community Development (11.4).

● Conducting Research on Endangered ICH

1. Study of Emergency Protection of ICH in Conflict-Affected Countries in Asia

This project, which is currently in the process of implementation (FY2017-2020), examines ICH under conflict-affected situations, and specifies the risk factors that threaten the viability of ICH. IRCI completed data collection and surveys on current ICH elements that are on the verge of extinction in Sri Lanka (Northern Province), Timor-Leste, and Afghanistan. In FY2019, IRCI conducted a desk survey and small-scale field work on identified ICH. In FY 2020, as the final year of the project, IRCI will organise an international workshop to share the outcomes and challenges in the three-year project, conducted in 5 districts of the target countries.



Discussion at a meeting for Research Data Collection Project (Tokyo, Japan, February 2020)

2. Research on ICH Safeguarding and Disaster Risk Management

Asia-Pacific countries are frequently exposed to various natural hazards, including earthquakes, tsunamis, cyclones, floods, and volcanic eruptions, all of which having a severe impact on society. Given such circumstances, IRCI implemented a preliminary research and organised an international workshop to discuss the roles of ICH in disaster preparedness, disaster mitigation, and disaster resilience. As a new project in FY 2020-2022, the current state of research on ICH and DRM since 2018 will be studied. Ultimately, the research aims to categorise the disasters into types and provide practical recommendations, including models of DRM and ICH safeguarding measures for each category.

●Cooperating with Sakai City for Promoting ICH

IRCI widely disseminates information and a clear vision of ICH to the Japanese people, in addition to providing them with various opportunities to learn about ICH in cooperation with Sakai City; these opportunities include permanent displays of IRCI panels at the Sakai City Museum. Moreover, Sakai City and the National Institutes for Cultural Heritage had co-hosted an annual symposium on cultural heritage since FY2015. At this event, IRCI's information panels were also displayed, and publications were distributed.



Displaying panels at the symposium (Tokyo, Japan, July 2019)

●Communications and Publicity

The FY2019 version of the IRCI Brochure, which illustrates the latest research projects with various pictures, was published in English and Japanese. It has been distributed to UNESCO headquarters, local offices, Category 2 Centres, and the National commissions for UNESCO in each country, as well as to research institutes and universities, both at home and abroad. In addition, IRCI regularly updates its mobile friendly website and frequently releases new information regarding its research activities and ICH. Further, IRCI published the following publications in FY2019 to disseminate information and the results of its activities.

1. Brochure of IRCI (Japanese and English)
2. Proceedings of International Researchers Forum: Perspective of Research for Intangible Cultural Heritage towards a Sustainable Society (English)
3. Project Report on "ICH's contribution towards SDGs" project (English) (PDF)
4. Guidelines for "ICH's contribution towards SDGs" project for non-formal education in the Philippines (2nd edition, English)
5. Guidelines for "ICH's contribution towards SDGs" project for formal education in Viet Nam (2nd edition, Vietnamese)



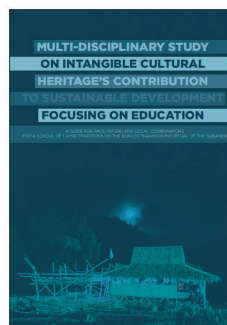
Brochure of IRCI



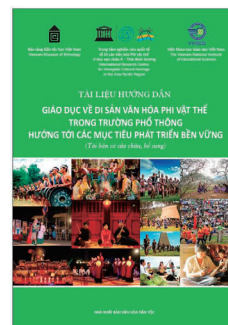
Proceedings of International Researchers Forum: Perspective of Research for Intangible Cultural Heritage towards a Sustainable Society (English)



Project Report on "ICH's contribution towards SDGs" project (English) (PDF)



Guidelines for "ICH's contribution towards SDGs" project (Left) for non-formal education in the Philippines (English)



(Right) for formal education in Viet Nam (Vietnamese)

Brief History

- Oct. 2009: Establishment of IRCI authorized at the UNESCO General Conference
- Aug. 2010: Agreement for the establishment of IRCI concluded between the Japanese Government and UNESCO
- Mar. 2011: Agreement for the opening of IRCI concluded between Sakai City and the National Institutes for Cultural Heritage
- Apr. 2011: Establishment of the preparatory office for IRCI
- Oct. 2011: Official opening of IRCI
- Dec. 2018: Agreement for the continuation of IRCI concluded between the Japanese Government and UNESCO
- Mar. 2019: Agreement for the continuation of IRCI concluded between Sakai City and the National Institutes for Cultural Heritage

Facilities

		(m ²)
Buildings	Building Area	244.67
	Gross Floor Area	244.67
Number of Rooms		4

※The Building is provided by Sakai City, Osaka Prefecture

Special Advisory Board (As of April 1, 2020, titles omitted)

We have a board of special advisors, consisting of professionals drawn from outside the institutes, to gather various opinions from many fields concerning the management of the National Institutes for Cultural Heritage. The mission of the Board of Special Advisors is to discuss important issues about the management of the Institutes and give advice to the Chairperson of the Board. The number of board members is set at 20, and each member serves renewable 2-year terms.

ANDO Hiroyasu: President, Japan Foundation

UEHARA Mahito: Executive Director, Tatsuuma Archeological Museum

KAMII Monsho: Head Priest, Byodoin Temple

KARAIKE Koji: Representative Director and Chairman of the Board, Kyushu Railway Company

KINOSHITA Naoyuki: Director, Shizuoka Prefectural Museum of Art

SATO Teiichi: Former Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary, to the UNESCO

SHIMIZU Mazumi: Executive Director, Mitsui Memorial Museum

TANABE Ikuo: Director, Buddhist Art Association

DAN Fumi: Actress

NISHITAKATSUJI Nobuyoshi: Chairman of the Board, Dazaifu Tenmangu Shrine

NISHIMURA Yasuhiko: Grand Steward, Imperial Household Agency

FUJII Joji: Professor Emeritus, Kyoto University

FURUSE Natsuko: Professor Emeritus, Ochanomizu University

HOKOI Shuichi: Professor Emeritus, Kyoto University

YANAGIHARA Masaki: President, Independent Administrative Institution National Museum of Art

External Evaluation Board (As of April 1, 2020, titles omitted)

Besides implementing self-evaluation of the Institutes' operational, survey and research performance, The National Institutes for Cultural Heritage have also established an External Evaluation Board of external experts to verify the Institutes' assessment of their own performance. (Renewable 2-year terms)

OGASAWARA Naoshi: President, Avantia GP

KOJIMA Kaoru: Department of Aesthetics and Art History, Faculty of Humanities Professor, Jissen Women's University

KOMATSU Taishu: Director, Eisei-Bunko Museum

KAWAI Masatomo: Executive Director, Chiba City Museum of Art

SAITO Tsutomu: Professor, Research Department, National Museum of Japanese History

SAKAKIBARA Satoru: Specially Appointed Director, Okazaki City Museum

SAKAMOTO Hiroko: (Full-Time) Audit & Supervisory Board Member, The Asahi Shimbun Company

DEGAWA Tetsuro: Director, Museum of Oriental Ceramics, Osaka

TERASAKI Yasuhiro: Professor Emeritus, Nara University

TERADA Yoshitaka: Professor Emeritus, National Museum of Ethnology

NAGOYA Akira: Former Deputy Director of the Goto Museum of Art

HAMADA Hiroaki: Professor, J. F. Oberlin University

YANAGIBAYASHI Osamu: Advisor to the "Temples & Shrines Project" by the Yomiuri Shimbun (Former Member of the Editorial Writer Board, The Yomiuri Shimbun)

Budget

Fiscal Year 2020 Budget

Estimated Income

(Unit: JPY1,000)

Source	Fiscal 2020	Fiscal 2019
Self-generated Income	2,089,818	1,930,752
Government funding for operating expenses	8,633,262	8,592,869
Income from commissioned projects	636,629	605,045
Grant for facilities improvement	197,737	993,952
Others (Donations, etc.)	779,858	648,778
Total	12,337,304	12,771,396

Estimated Expenditure

(Unit: JPY1,000)

Purpose	Fiscal 2020	Fiscal 2019
Operational expenses	10,723,080	10,523,621
Personnel	3,733,205	3,724,784
Supply costs	6,989,875	6,798,837
Expenses for commissioned projects	636,629	605,045
Facility improvement	197,737	993,952
Others (Donations, etc.)	779,858	648,778
Total	12,337,304	12,771,396

Income from External Sources

	Grants-in-Aid for Scientific Research				Funding for Commissioned Work (Fiscal 2019)		Research Grants (Fiscal 2019)	
	① Fiscal 2020		② Multi-year Fund Fiscal 2020					
	Number of projects	Amount (Unit: JPY1,000)	Number of projects	Amount (Unit: JPY1,000)	Number of projects	Amount (Unit: JPY1,000)	Number of projects	Amount (Unit: JPY1,000)
National Institutes for Cultural Heritage Secretariat	0	0	0 (0)	0	2	532,013	0	0
Tokyo National Museum	9	31,640	22 (0)	41,951	6	224,720	3	70,070
Kyoto National Museum	1	2,340	5 (0)	2,600	3	7,167	0	0
Nara National Museum	2	11,310	4 (0)	1,690	2	18,816	3	9,000
Kyushu National Museum	4	22,620	3 (0)	4,810	4	18,787	2	29,710
Tokyo National Research Institute for Cultural Properties	7	31,150	18 (0)	21,840	9	150,091	5	6,100
Nara National Research Institute for Cultural Properties	24	108,890	44 (0)	46,605	52	316,826	9	10,992
International Research Centre for Intangible Cultural Heritage in the Asia-Pacific Region	0	0	0 (0)	0	1	47,591	1	5,000
Total	47	207,950	96	119,496	79	1,316,011	23	130,872

※The amount of ① is the appropriation amount as of April, 2020.

※In the case of projects that extend over multiple fiscal years, the amount given under ② shows the amount allocated to that year when the decision to provide the grant was first made.

※With regard to research topics for which both ① and ② were awarded (partial funding), the number of projects is included under the respective totals for ① and ②; the figure given in parentheses for ② is the number of projects for which both types of Grants-in-Aid were awarded. Please note that the figures given include indirect expenses.

※Funding for commissioned work excludes commissions from the National Institutes for Cultural Heritage.

○Financial Donations and Cultural Property Donations

[Financial Donations]

Independent Administrative Institutions are mainly administered through national grants for operational costs and facilities improvement. However, difficult financial conditions and the streamlining of operations makes it necessary to receive outside funds as well. The National Institutes for Cultural Heritage is no exception and we also need to secure other funding sources besides income from admission fees. For these reasons, we welcome financial support from a wide range of organizations and individuals.

The National Institutes for Cultural Heritage has been designated by the National Tax Agency as a Special Public-Interest Promotion Corporation. This means that donations to our institutions (by organizations or individuals) are eligible for more generous income and corporate tax deductions than donations to regular private entities.

▶Income tax

Individuals who donate to a Special Public-Interest Promotion Corporation are eligible for a partial income tax deduction through the "Donation Deduction" system.

A FY2010 amendment to the tax law reduced the minimum annual tax-deductible donation amount from 5,000 yen to 2,000 yen, so any individual who donates more than 2,000 yen annually to Special Public-Interest Promotion Corporations will be eligible for a tax deduction. As a result, a donor will be able to deduct a donation amount of up to 40% of total income (minus 2,000 yen) when calculating income tax.

*Please note that tax deductions for donations may also be available with respect to individual Resident Tax, depending on the regulations adopted by the local authority for the area where the individual taxpayer is officially resident.

▶Corporate tax

When donating to a Special Public-Interest Promotion Corporation, corporate entities can count the donation amount as a deductible expense separate from other general donations. Furthermore, the reform of the tax system in 2011 raised the ceiling for the amount of donations that could be included as deductible expenses. As a result, the maximum amount of donations that can be counted as special deductible expenses = (amount of capital × 0.375 (formerly 0.25) + 6.25% of income (formerly 5%)) × 1/2 (Where the business year covers a period of less than one full calendar year, the calculation must be performed on a pro-rata basis according to a specified number of months. Also, please note that the calculation formula is different in the case of corporations that do not have capital stock (such as NPOs, etc.)

[Cultural Property Donations]

The National Institutes for Cultural Heritage is engaged in the preservation, management, research and display of cultural properties. In addition to purchasing these cultural properties systematically, we also accept donations from individuals or organizations.

For further information about donations, please contact the following departments:

Institution	Financial Donations	Cultural Property Donations	Phone Numbers
Tokyo National Museum	Accounting, Administration Department	Collections Management, Curatorial Research Department	03-3822-1111
Kyoto National Museum	Department of Finance	Department of Registration and Image Services	075-541-1151
Nara National Museum	Accounts	Curatorial Division, Planning Section	0742-22-7772 0742-22-7774
Kyushu National Museum	Financial Affairs, General Affairs Division	Collection Registration, Cultural Properties Division	092-918-2807
Tokyo National Research Institute for Cultural Properties	Department of Research Support and Promotion, Planning Section		03-3823-2249
Nara National Research Institute for Cultural Properties	Department of Research Support and Promotion, Administration Division		0742-30-3916
International Research Centre for Intangible Cultural Heritage in the Asia-Pacific Region (IRCI)	General Affairs Section		072-275-8050
Inquiries not specifying institutions	National Institutes for Cultural Heritage Secretariat, Financial Affairs		03-3822-2439

○Membership

Tokyo National Museum, Nara National Museum and Kyushu National Museum are supported by the Supporting Member System, while Kyoto National Museum is supported by the Seifukai Association.

To encourage people to visit our museums more frequently, Tokyo National Museum, Kyoto National Museum, Nara National Museum and Kyushu National Museum have all established their own membership systems. In addition, to mark the 10th anniversary of the establishment of the National Institutions for Cultural Heritage, a new "National Museums Members Pass" system was established in 2017, which applies to all four National Museums. We welcome new members at any time of the year.

		Tokyo National Museum	Kyoto National Museum	Nara National Museum	Kyushu National Museum
Name		National Museum Members Pass			
Annual Membership Fee	Regular	2,000 Yen (tax included)			
	Student	1,000 Yen (tax included)			
Special Privileges	Permanent Exhibitions	Tokyo National Museum: Regular Exhibitions Kyoto National Museum: Collection Galleries Nara National Museum: Exhibition from the Permanent Collection Kyushu National Museum: Cultural Exchange Exhibition <ul style="list-style-type: none"> On showing your Members Pass, you can view any of these permanent collection exhibitions an unlimited number of times (this applies only to the person in whose name the Members Pass is registered) 			
	Special Exhibitions	Members Pass holders can view special exhibitions held at any of the four National Museums an unlimited number of times at a specially discounted ticket price. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> On showing your Members Pass at a National Museum ticket office, you can purchase a special exhibition ticket at the group ticket price (this applies only to the person in whose name the Members Pass is registered) Students can purchase a special exhibition ticket at the student price, which is the same as the group ticket price (this applies only to the person in whose name the Members Pass is registered) 			
How to Apply		You can apply for a Members Pass at one of the National Museum ticket offices, or by post, using postal remittance.			
For More Information		General Affairs Division Membership System Manager 03-3822-1111	Administrative Division 075-541-1151	General Affairs Division Planning Officer 0742-22-4450	General Affairs Division 092-918-2807



○Campus Members System

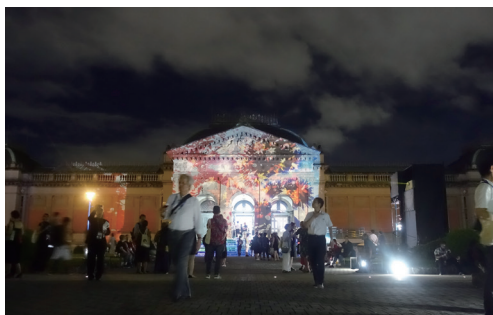
Each of the four National Museums has its own membership programs for universities and colleges. These programs are aimed at deepening cooperation with institutions of higher education and providing opportunities for their students to become familiar with the National Museums. Members can enjoy various privileges, including free admission to regular exhibitions, for a yearly membership fee corresponding to the number of students.

○Venue Rental

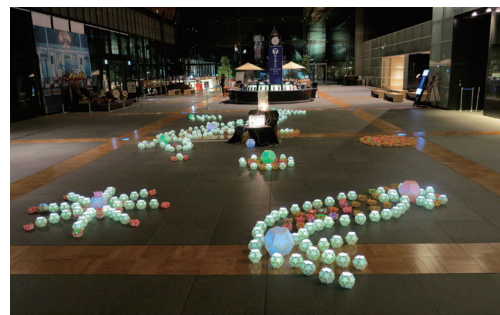
Each of the National Museums makes its facilities available as unique venues for MICE (Meetings, Incentives, Conferences and Exhibitions) events. From corporate parties to international conventions, the museum facilities can be used for a wide range of activities.

○Diversifying Visitor Experiences

To diversify visitor experiences, opening hours at the national museums are extended on Fridays and Saturdays, and various nighttime events are held. Efforts are being taken to facilitate understanding for foreign tourists, such as adding multilingual information labels and audio guides at exhibition galleries, namely in English, Chinese and Korean.



ICOM Kyoto 2019 Closing Party (Kyoto National Museum)



Kyuhaku Night ★ Fantasia (Kyushu National Museum)



Access:

JR Line: 10 min. from Ueno or Uguisudani Station

Ginza or Hibiya Tokyo Metro Line: 15 min. from Ueno Station

Chiyoda Tokyo Metro Line: 15 min. from Nezu Station

Keisei Line: 15 min. from Keisei Ueno Station



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