

# THE JAPAN FOUNDATION

## 2013 / 2014 **ANNUAL REPORT**





## Bonding with the World through Japanese Culture

Japanese culture is gaining more international attention with Mt. Fuji designated as a UNESCO World Cultural Heritage Site, Washoku cuisine listed to Intangible Cultural Heritage, and the ideas of *mottainai* and *omotenashi* becoming accepted worldwide.

The Japan Foundation is deepening ties between Japan and the world by introducing Japanese culture as a bridge to interact with people overseas. We facilitate mutual understanding and trust, especially among the younger generation.



### Arts and Cultural Exchange

We present Japan's rich culture and myriad of arts to the world in diverse ways. Through arts and culture, we convey Japan's heart and mind to the world and give people a chance to relate to Japan even beyond the language barrier. We also aim to spread the joy of artistic creation, thereby deepening people-to-people exchanges.



### Japanese-Language Education Overseas

We hope to make Japanese-language education familiar and available to as many people as possible and help them to study Japanese for the long term. To this end, we support building the foundation and environment suitable for Japanese-language education. We also work with overseas national and local governments and educational institutions to develop programs suiting their respective educational environment, policies, and students' objectives.



### Japanese Studies and Intellectual Exchange

The Japan Foundation supports and promotes Japanese studies abroad so people overseas can deepen their understanding about Japan. We also provide opportunities for people from Japan and other countries to discuss important global issues and topics of mutual concern. This helps Japan to better express its views and to foster the next generation to carry on future dialogue and exchanges.





## Message from the President

In September 2013 in Buenos Aires, the International Olympic Committee selected Tokyo for the 2020 Summer Olympics and Paralympics. Around the same time, UNESCO designated Mt. Fuji as a World Cultural Heritage Site and Washoku cuisine as an Intangible Cultural Heritage. The world is thus starting to recognize the worth of Japanese nature and culture which Japanese people have tried to preserve and nurture for generations. Japan is gaining more world attention with higher expectations.

The number of Japanese-language learners in the world also reflects international interest in Japan is increasing. In fiscal 2012, the Japan Foundation conducted a survey on Japanese-language education overseas and announced the results in summer 2013. The survey found that the number of Japanese-language learners increased by 300,000 at overseas educational institutions during the past three years. Japanese-language learners numbered 4 million in 136 countries and regions. Over half of them were junior high and high school students. We are delighted and encouraged that young people are taking interest in Japan and studying the new language. The Japan Foundation aims to meet their needs, further increase their numbers and improve the education quality based on the motto, "To build and provide an environment to make Japanese easy to learn and teach anywhere in the world."

Since the youth are our future, they are an important target in all of the Japan Foundation's projects. We hope to expand exchange activities to promote mutual understanding and friendship among young people beyond national borders. To this end, in fiscal 2013, we started the KAKEHASHI Project as a part of the Japanese government's push for youth exchanges with North America. This two-year project will see 4,600 Japanese and U.S. high school and college students visits. With fine sensibility and appreciation of cultural differences, young people are deepening their understanding through the Japan Foundation.

As for other regions, fiscal 2013 saw a major expansion of exchanges with Asian countries. Many events were held to mark the 40th anniversary of ASEAN-Japan Friendship and Cooperation. The Japan Foundation held a variety of cultural exchange events throughout the year: art exhibitions, cinema, Japanese speech contests, symposiums, workshops and so forth. Over 40 projects came to fruition during the year and they were very well received.

In December at the ASEAN-Japan Commemorative Summit in Tokyo, Japan's new Asia cultural exchange policy, called "WA Project –Toward Interactive Asia through Fusion and Harmony–", was announced, reaching a milestone in cultural bonds with Asian countries. To implement this project, the Japan

Foundation established the Asia Center in April 2014. With a seven-year budget of 30 billion yen until 2020, we will actively hold arts and cultural exchanges with Asian countries, exchanges in Asia, and support Japanese-language studies.

The times are changing. Since the financial crisis and the Great East Japan Earthquake, people's values and mindset have changed a lot. Also, thanks to advancements in technology such as social media, information can now be easily spread and shared in real-time around the world. Through building more adaptive organization with swift responses and implementing programs meeting wide range of social needs, the Japan Foundation shall continue efforts to attain understanding and cooperation from in and outside Japan.

We would appreciate your continued support and cooperation.

**Hiroyasu Ando**  
President  
The Japan Foundation  
October 2014



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# Bridging Japan and the World through Culture

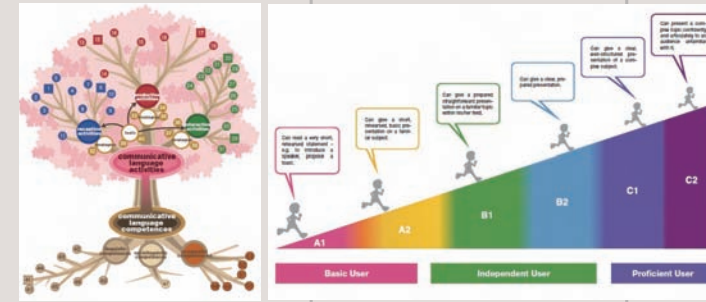


Okinawan dance in Southeast Asia in 1986.

Frankfurt Book Fair "Year of Japan" in 1990.



JF Standard for Japanese-Language Education announced in 2010.



Sports instruction in Africa around 1980.



## 1991

- The Japan Foundation Center for Global Partnership opens.
- Abe Fellowship Program starts.



The Japan Foundation restarts as an independent administrative institution.

## 2003

## 2005

## 2006

- The Japan Foundation China Center opens.



Gathering of European scholars in the field of Japanese studies in 1973.



## 1989

- Japan Foundation Japanese-Language Institute, Urawa opens.

## 1984

- Japanese-Language Proficiency Test starts.

## 1973

- The Japan Foundation Awards established.
- The Japan Foundation Fellowship Program starts.

## 1990

## 1990

- The Japan Foundation ASEAN Culture Center opens. (Reorganized as the Asia Center in 1995, until 2004.)

Southeast Asia Festival in 1992.



"The Great Japan Exhibition: Art of the Edo Period" in London in 1981.



Overcoming disaster in 2012.



## About the Japan Foundation

The Japan Foundation was established in October 1972 as a special legal entity supervised by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Japan with the objective of promoting international cultural exchange through a comprehensive range of programs in all regions of the world. In October 2003, it was reorganized as an independent administrative institution. With a global network consisting of the Tokyo headquarters, the Kyoto Office, two Japanese-language institutes (the Japan Foundation Japanese-Language Institute, Urawa, and the Japan Foundation Japanese-Language Institute, Kansai), and 22 overseas offices in 21 countries, the Japan Foundation operates programs in partnership with other organizations in and outside Japan, with a focus on three major fields: arts and cultural exchange, Japanese-language education overseas, and Japanese studies and intellectual exchange.

Financed largely by a government endowment of 78 billion yen, the Japan Foundation also uses the investment revenue from this endowment, government subsidies, and donations from the private sector for operating expenses. As of July 2014, the Japan Foundation has 230 employees including directors.

The Japan Foundation was established in compliance with the following legislation set in 2002.

The Independent Administrative Institution Japan Foundation Law, Article 3.

*The purposes of the Japan Foundation Independent Administrative Institution are to contribute to the improvement of a good international environment, and to the maintenance and development of the harmonious foreign relationships with Japan, by the efficient and comprehensive implementation of activities for international cultural exchange, which will deepen other nations' understanding of Japan, promote better mutual understanding among nations, and contribute to the culture and other fields in the world.*



# Calendar of Major Programs 2013 / 2014

April	May	June	July	August	September	October	November	December	January	February	March
<b>Arts and Cultural Exchange</b>											
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Kunming Center for Face-to-Face Exchanges opens (China) (p. 20)</li> </ul>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>55th International Art Exhibition, the Venice Biennale <i>abstract speaking -sharing uncertainty and collective acts</i> (Italy) (p. 19)</li> <li>"Namban Lacquer: Japan remained in Spain. 400 years after the Keicho Embassy" (Spain) (p. 41)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Miyagi-New Orleans Youth Jazz Exchange (U.S.) (p. 11, p. 19)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Long-term Invitation of Chinese High School Students (8th cycle) (p. 20)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Exhibition "Media/Art Kitchen-Reality Distortion Field" (Indonesia, Malaysia, the Philippines, Thailand) (p. 9, p. 18)</li> <li>Sugimoto Bunraku <i>Sonezaki Shinju: The Love Suicides at Sonezaki</i>, European tour (Spain, Italy, France) (p. 9, p. 15)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Japan-China-Korea Production of <i>SHUGEN -Celebration/Expression-</i> (Japan, Korea, China) (p. 19, p. 42)</li> <li>"Drums&amp;Voices" performance (Vietnam, Cambodia, Myanmar, Thailand, Laos, Brunei, Japan) (p. 9, p. 15)</li> <li>Worth Sharing 2nd edition, <i>Japan's Regions</i> published (p. 17)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>"MAU: J-ASEAN Dance Collaboration" performance (Indonesia, the Philippines, Malaysia, Singapore) (p. 9, p. 18)</li> <li>Jinan Center for Face-to-Face Exchanges opens (China) (p. 20)</li> </ul>			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>"KAIKO: Sericulture of the Imperial Household, and Exchanges of Silk between Japan and France" (France) (p. 16)</li> <li>Yutaka Oyama Hogaku Trio's "Japanese Harmonies in Central America" (El Salvador, Cuba, Panama) (p. 16)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Japanese high school students visit China (p. 20)</li> </ul>
<b>Japanese-Language Education Overseas</b>											
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>JF Standard for Japanese-Language Education 2010, second edition and second printing published (p. 23)</li> </ul>			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>2013 Japanese-Language Proficiency Test, First Session (Worldwide) (p. 26)</li> <li>Survey Report on Japanese-Language Education Abroad 2012, summary excerpts (p. 24)</li> <li>JET Memorial Invitation Program for US High School Students (p. 28)</li> </ul>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Launch of <i>Marugoto: Japanese Language and Culture (A1)</i>, official portal page opens (p. 23, p. 25)</li> <li>Nihongo-jin Forum (Japan) (p. 28)</li> </ul>			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Survey Report on Japanese-Language Education Abroad 2012 published (p. 24)</li> <li>Japanese-Language Education for Healthcare Worker Candidates Under EPAs in Indonesia and the Philippines (p. 27)</li> <li>2013 Japanese-Language Proficiency Test, Second Session (Worldwide) (p. 26)</li> </ul>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Overseas Nikkei (Japanese emigrants and their descendants) Japanese-Language Teacher Training Program (p. 28)</li> </ul>	
<b>Japanese Studies and Intellectual Exchange</b>											
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>KAKEHASHI Project - American high school, and university students invited to Japan (Total 7 times) (p. 11, p. 36)</li> <li>Peking University Center of Japanese Studies students conducted research in Japan (p. 31)</li> </ul>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>JOI Program, 12th program cycle coordinators sent (U.S.) (p. 35)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Visiting professor sent to Chulalongkorn University (Thailand) (p. 31)</li> <li>Japan Travel Program for U.S. Future Leaders (p. 34)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>KAKEHASHI Project-American young public intellectuals invited to Japan (5 times) (p. 36)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Symposium "Asia in Harmony: New Horizons for Cultural Exchange" (Japan) (p. 9, p. 33)</li> <li>Lecture "Asia's Role in Revitalizing Japan After the 2011 Disaster" (Uzbekistan, Kyrgyzstan, Kazakhstan) (p. 32)</li> <li>KAKEHASHI Project - High school, and college students sent to U.S. (U.S., 5 times) (p. 36)</li> </ul>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Asia Specialist Invitation Program (p. 34)</li> <li>Aidemi: Fukushima-China High School Student Exchange Program (China) (p. 33)</li> </ul>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>KAKEHASHI Project - Student Creators sent to U.S. (U.S.) (p. 36)</li> <li>Japanese-American Leadership Delegation Program seminar (Japan) (p. 35)</li> <li>Lecture "Paving Myanmar's Future -Peace and Benefits for All" (Japan) (p. 33)</li> </ul>	
<b>General Activities</b>											
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Events for 40th anniversary of ASEAN-Japan Friendship and Cooperation (ASEAN countries, year-long) (p. 9, p. 15, p. 33, p. 44)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>5th Tokyo International Conference on African Development (TICAD V) (Japan) (p. 9)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Events for 400th Anniversary of Japan-Spain relations (Spain, until July 2014) (p. 9, p. 15, p. 41)</li> </ul>				<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>41st The Japan Foundation Award ceremony (Japan) (p. 37)</li> </ul>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Events for 150th Anniversary of Diplomatic Relations between Switzerland and Japan (Switzerland, year-long)</li> </ul>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>29th The Japan Foundation Prize for Global Citizenship (Japan) (p. 37)</li> </ul>	

# Marking Anniversaries of Diplomatic Relations



Highly appealing, major events were held in Japan and overseas. They included anniversaries of diplomatic relations such as the 40th anniversary of ASEAN-Japan Friendship and Cooperation and the 400th anniversary of Japan-Spain relations. The 5th Tokyo International Conference on African Development (TICAD V) was also held in Yokohama.







© Masayuki Noda



© Hiroshi Sugimoto, courtesy of Odawara Art Foundation



Tsuyoshi Ozawa: The Return of Dr. N.  
Yokohama Creative Center, 2013.  
Photo: Keizo Kioku



## Exchanges Expanded for the Next Generation



Exchange programs were expanded for the younger generation. They are the ones who will lead future exchanges. We held programs for young people in Japan and overseas to work together and network.





## Promoting Japanese-Language Learning



Overseas Japanese-language courses and training for Japanese-language teachers and learners have been expanded. Teaching materials, including e-learning, were also developed.

In Asian countries where young learners are expected to increase, a basic plan to boost Japanese-language education has been incorporated with the cooperation of the respective national governments.







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## Arts and Cultural Exchange

We present Japan's rich culture and diverse arts to the world in various ways. Through arts and culture, we convey Japan's heart and mind to the world and give people a chance to relate to Japan even beyond the language barrier. We also aim to spread the joy of artistic creation, thereby deepening people-to-people exchanges.







Koki Tanaka at the Japan Pavilion, 55th International Art Exhibition, the Venice Biennale. Photo: Keizo Kioku



## Arts and Cultural Exchange Programs

### Presenting Japan's Diverse Arts and Culture Overseas

We showcase a wide range of Japan's rich and diverse arts and culture to people around the world. They include traditional performing arts, modern art, food, fashion, architecture, lifestyles, and personal values. We hold stage performances, live demonstrations, workshops, exhibitions, film screenings, TV programs, lectures, panel discussions, and also provide translated and printed materials. Events are designed to suit the respective country or region's situation and requirements. While special attention is given to major regions and countries, we continue to present Japanese culture to all parts of the world effectively. Also, basic information about Japanese arts and culture is always available at our websites.

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### Contributing to the World through Arts and Culture

We provide opportunities for specialists from different countries to meet and collaborate on joint productions or projects. This helps to build strong networks in various fields of arts and culture. While drawing on Japan's expertise and experience, we assist in the training of specialists in countries that need it to build a foundation for lasting international cultural exchange. Through arts and culture, the Japan Foundation also gives opportunities to people in Japan and overseas to think together about global issues like disaster recovery, the environment, building peace, and protecting and using cultural heritage properties. It is to deepen people's awareness of mutual interests.

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Focusing on Important Diplomatic Occasions, Countries, and Regions

Continuing Programs and Projects for the World

### Youth Exchange with China

We promote exchanges between Japanese and Chinese youth, our future leaders. By providing them a chance to experience each other's lifestyle and culture, we hope them to deepen their mutual understanding and have heart-to-heart friendships. This program emphasizes two-way exchanges and mutual cooperation.

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Interactive, Collaborative Exchange Programs

Taking on Global Challenges





## Presenting Japan's Diverse Arts and Culture Overseas

### Focusing on Important Diplomatic Occasions, Countries, and Regions

In 2013, we held highly appealing events to commemorate the 40th anniversary of ASEAN-Japan Friendship and cooperation and the 400th anniversary of Japan-Spain relations.

Meanwhile in other countries, we held stage performances and exhibitions (jointly with local organizations) suited to the respective country as part of our ongoing efforts to present Japanese culture.

#### ■ Drums & Voices

Drums & Voices is a joint project of twelve traditional musicians from seven countries: Vietnam, Cambodia, Myanmar, Thailand, Laos, Brunei, and Japan. They went on a concert tour to all seven countries. (In Brunei, only the Japanese and Brunei artists performed.)

To compose the songs for the tour, joint workshops were held in Thailand (June-July 2013) and Vietnam (August-September 2013) for a total of four weeks. The group then toured the seven countries from October.

In December, all the musicians were invited to Japan for a concert in Tokyo. They also performed a mini concert at the gala dinner held by Prime Minister Abe and his wife on the occasion of the ASEAN-Japan Commemorative Summit Meeting in Tokyo. The musicians' joint performance in front of ASEAN leaders and government officials was a symbol of the friendship and ever closer relationship between Japan and ASEAN countries.

It was not easy to screen and select the musicians for this project. They had to be specialists in traditional music, highly skilled at percussion instruments, and able to take part in the project for a long term. At the workshops, people even from neighboring countries still had different musical and cultural backgrounds and could not understand each



Performers from ASEAN countries. Photo: Kazunori Kurimoto



Media/Art Kitchen Exhibition in Bangkok. Photo: Sittidej Nuhoung

other's language. It was a major hurdle for making music together.

The project's music director was composer Michiru Oshima who had to first patiently understand the differences and similarities between their music during the four weeks of workshops. It was her first time to hear and collaborate with traditional Asian music.

With excellent musical skills and sincere attitudes, each musician helped to compose fifteen original songs. Each song did not represent only one country. Although the musicians had some reservations, they clearly understood the project's purpose and developed great teamwork. Their performances garnered high acclaim in all the countries they toured.

#### ■ Sugimoto Bunraku in Europe

The Bunraku puppet play, Sugimoto Bunraku *Sonezaki Shinju: The Love Suicides at Sonezaki*, directed by contemporary artist Hiroshi Sugimoto was held in Madrid, Rome, and Paris. Two shows were held in both Madrid and Rome and eleven shows in Paris for a total of fifteen shows. They drew over 12,000 people.

In Madrid, where the shows were held to commemorate the 400th anniversary of Japan-Spain relations, there was



© Hiroshi Sugimoto, courtesy of Odawara Art Foundation



much public interest and tickets were sold out. People lined up to buy tickets on the day of the performance.

Comments from the audience included: "The visual art direction was highly refined and well composed. The contrast between light and darkness on stage was beautiful." "It was my first time to see Bunraku. The profound literary content and the *tayū* chanter and music were wonderful. And the stage presentation was perfect and beautiful." "Seeing the audience so enamored with the performance indicates that the best arts can overcome language and cultural barriers."

As one of Japan's unique performing arts, Bunraku thereby made a strong impression with its superb literary content and artistic value.

### ■ Yutaka Oyama Hogaku Trio's Japanese Harmonies in Central America

To mark the 400th anniversary of the Keicho Embassy arriving in Cuba and the 110th anniversary of Japan-Panama relations, the Japanese music trio of Yutaka Oyama (Tsugaru shamisen), Takuya Kato (taiko drums), and Yoshimi Tsujimoto (shakuhachi flutes) toured Central America during February 18-26, 2014.

The trio is led by Oyama who has been active internationally by performing with Japanese and Western instrument players. The trio held concerts, lectures, and live demonstrations in El Salvador, Cuba, and Panama where they presented their modern version of traditional Japanese music to music fans in Central America.

In El Salvador, they held concerts in the capital city, San Salvador, and Santa Ana. They even performed with César David Marino, a singer-songwriter perpetuating the country's traditional music. Playing to a full house, they received much applause.

In Cuba, the trio played on an outdoor stage at Havana's International Book Fair in front of almost 3,000 people. They also gave an exciting performance with a group led by David Alvarez, a popular Cuban singer aiming to revive traditional Cuban rhythms. Word quickly spread in Havana and the concert next day played to a full house at a major venue. The audience gave a standing ovation.

Before the concert in Panama, a commercial for the concert aired on the state TV station. Although there was

a power outage due to heavy rain right before the concert, the excited audience let out loud cheers after each song throughout the concert.

The trio spoke Spanish at each concert and interacted with the audience. They performed their own arrangements of famous local songs with traditional Japanese instruments. To a local people who have a rich musical culture, the trio demonstrated that Japanese music had no limits. Audience 7,300 in all attended the concerts in the three countries, the number far exceeded by that of viewers on TV.

In 2014, 400 years after Tsunenaga Hasekura visited Cuba upon being sent by Lord Masamune Date in Sendai, the Yutaka Oyama Hogaku Trio did a great job in painting a musical rainbow between Japan and Central America.

### ■ KAIKO: Sericulture of the Imperial Household, Ancient Textiles from the Shosoin Repository, and Exchanges of Silk between Japan and France

Co-organized with the Imperial Household Agency and the Agency for Cultural Affairs, this exhibition introduced Her Imperial Majesty Empress Michiko's sericulture that the Imperial Family has been cultivating since the Meiji Period.

Held at the Maison de la culture du Japon à Paris in France, the exhibition showed textiles from the Shosoin Repository that were restored using silk from Japan's native 'Koishimaru' silkworm raised by the empress. Artifacts related to silk exchanges between Japan and France were also displayed. A video of the Imperial Household Agency raising silkworms was also shown.

Many visitors expressed their surprise and admiration at the fact the Imperial Family have had an essential role in continuing the Japanese cultural tradition. Many thought it was wonderful to find the long-standing custom playing a part in the 21st century. The exhibition was also lauded for showing the history of silkworm and silk exchanges between Japan and France.

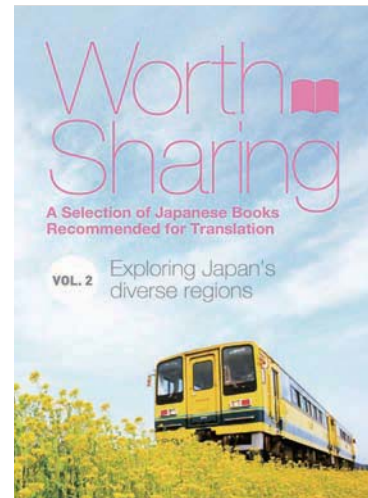




## Continuing Programs and Projects for the World

The Japan Foundation is constantly introducing Japanese culture in many forms. Drawing on our cultural resources, we hold exhibitions and film screenings around the world. Our resources include traveling exhibitions of diverse genres and themes, a film library of Japanese movies in twelve languages, and film dramas and documentaries on DVD.

We also broadcast Japanese dramas, anime, and documentaries on TV and regularly exhibit at international book fairs, art exhibitions, and architectural exhibitions overseas. We also support the publication of translated Japan-related books.



### ■ Worth Sharing—A Selection of Japanese Books Recommended for Translation

Through the support program for translation and publication on Japan, the Japan Foundation has been supporting the overseas publication of Japan-related books for 40 years. This program has seen over 1,500 books translated for publication. The books are in over 50 languages covering diverse genres such as classical and modern literature, history, social sciences, politics, economics, and culture theory.

*Worth Sharing—A Selection of Japanese Books Recommended for Translation* is a booklet listing outstanding books we recommend to be translated and published. These books depict the current Japan and would help people overseas to understand current Japanese society and true-to-life Japanese people. Such books are a means for Japan to express itself. The books listed are selected by a selection committee well versed in Japanese literature and translation.

The books are selected according to a loose theme, with an emphasis on books about contemporary Japan that have not been introduced much in certain languages. Since no single viewpoint or aspect can tell the whole story, we aim to expose different viewpoints and aspects of Japanese culture and society.

In the booklet's first volume published in 2012, the theme was Japan's youth. Twenty youth-related books were selected for the list. Besides novels, it included research papers and essays about young people's current social issues and their aesthetic sense.

The second volume issued in 2013 had the theme of Japan's regions. Eighteen books were contemporary literature set in various regions and sceneries of Japan. And two were non-fiction.

The Translation and Publishing Support Program has been providing support to publishers that have acceptable plans to publish high-quality translations of any of the listed books. Translated books have thereby been published in many countries. We hope that this book list will enable people to meet authors, translators, and publishers and invite overseas readers to interact with Japan.

### ■ Lectures, Live Demonstrations, and Workshops for Travel Exhibitions

Traveling exhibitions are one of the Japan Foundation's cultural resources. They cover diverse genres and themes including art, architecture, design, and pop culture. Our

traveling exhibitions come with experts and artists to hold lectures, live demonstrations, and workshops. The exhibition becomes a multi-purpose event to help deepen people's understanding of Japan.

In fiscal 2013, the "JAPAN: Kingdom of Characters" traveling exhibition was held in Curitiba, Brazil. Japan's widely popular characters were presented in pictures and panel displays. Prominent voice actor Toru Furuya was also on hand for a lecture and voice-acting demonstration at a local art museum. He also met with local anime and pop culture people.

In Russia, the exhibition "Beautiful Handicrafts of Tohoku, Japan" was held in Yuzhno-Sakhalinsk, Khabarovsk, and Vladivostok. It spotlighted the Tohoku region's handicrafts and showed the beauty of the handicrafts made since olden times and being forgotten in modern Japan. Masahiro Miura, an expert on Japanese folk crafts, gave a lecture on Tohoku culture. Also, Kengo Yonezawa demonstrated his cherry bark craftsmanship, and Sadaharu Narita gave a lecture and workshop on 'kogin' embroidery from Aomori.





## Interactive, Collaborative Exchange Programs

We provide opportunities for artists and staff in Japan and overseas to collaborate over an extended period to produce a stage performance or exhibition. We then showcase the resulting work in Japan and overseas.

For such collaborative projects, we invite to Japan or send overseas, people in a supportive role in arts and cultural activities. They include museum curators and performing arts presenters and producers. Through our international symposiums and interactive events, these experts can network and reinforce mutual ties.



Tetsuya Umeda's *Almost Forgot* at Media/Art Kitchen Exhibition in Manila.

## ■ MAU: J-ASEAN Dance Collaboration

The Japan Foundation planned and produced the "MAU: J-ASEAN Dance Collaboration" project as one of the events marking the 40th anniversary of ASEAN-Japan Friendship and Cooperation. It brought together dancers and musicians from Indonesia, the Philippines, Malaysia, Singapore, and Japan.

Kanjuro Fujima VIII, head of 'Soke-Fujima-Ryu Nihon Buyo' dance school, was in charge of the stage direction. Elements of Kabuki were incorporated in the stage sets, music, interlude performances, and fight-scene choreography.

The ASEAN performers were mostly young dancers and musicians with experience in traditional dance from their respective countries. However, they had never experienced performing in a Kabuki style.

They held a workshop in Tokyo in June 2013, and a dress rehearsal on the completed stage in Saitama in August 2013. During their final rehearsal in Jakarta in November 2013, the stage direction was finalized before the first show premiered in Indonesia. Following Jakarta, the show delighted audiences in Manila, Kuala Lumpur, and Singapore.

The MAU Project brought Japan's Kabuki dance on the same stage as the traditional dances developed by the history and culture of ASEAN countries. Featuring the best of the styles, the performance was a unique Kabuki collaborated with neighbors in ASEAN countries.



## ■ Media/Art Kitchen Exhibition

As an art event to celebrate the 40th anniversary of ASEAN-Japan Friendship and Cooperation, the media art exhibition "Media/Art Kitchen - Reality Distortion Field" was held. It was a collaboration of young curators and artists from Japan and Southeast Asia.

The exhibition toured Jakarta (Galeri Nasional Indonesia, KINEFORUM), Kuala Lumpur (Black Box, Map KL; Art Row, Publika), Manila (Ayala Museum, 98B COLLABoratory, Green Papaya Art Projects, Benilde School of Design and Arts), and Bangkok (Bangkok Art and Culture Centre) from September 2013 to February 2014. Thirteen curators from seven countries did research in Japan and in Southeast Asian cities and held two planning meetings in Tokyo. They then planned the project based on what today's media arts should and could be.

The project comprised three elements: exhibition, workshop, and laboratory. The programs were tailored to suit the respective cities. About 70 artists and groups from Japan and Southeast Asia participated. Each venue featured many interactive works, workshops and talks by artists, and live performances. Visitors were surprised at how diverse the works created with everyday media and technology could be.

The participating curators also placed importance on the process of creating the exhibition at each of the four cities. They used the Internet to communicate in various ways for internal discussions and coordination. They also put up a Website and updated it often to show the project's progress in each city.

The collaboration and networking between the curators and artists from Japan and Southeast Asia established a solid foundation for arts exchange in this region. In this respect, the project was very significant.



## Taking on Global Challenges

Since arts and culture transcend national borders and languages, we hold events for the world to think together about disaster recovery, building peace, environmental problems, and other issues.

### ■ Japan-China-Korea Production of *SHUGEN* –Celebration/Expression–

In 2012, while the visible scars of the Great East Japan Earthquake still remained, this project was started to examine how we could face up to the tragedy of "3.11." Another important objective was to jointly produce a new cultural arts project with neighboring China and Korea. To this end, a team led by art director Koji Hasegawa from the Aomori Museum of Art was formed. While taking on this heavy theme, they wrote a new theatrical play.

Actors and musicians from the disaster-affected areas of Miyagi, Iwate, and Fukushima were joined by actors and musicians from China and Korea. After two years of research, pre-events, exchanges, and joint production, the project took shape. Participants from disaster-affected areas instilled their true-to-life experiences and memories.

Participants from China and Korea had to be quite brave and resolved to take on such a difficult theme. However, despite the difficulties, they all absorbed the disaster-related memories and experiences and were able to relate to each other beyond national borders. It gave rise to strong mutual feelings and respect for each other. The play turned out to be very convincing and compelling.

A total of 25 performances were held in eight cities in Japan, Korea, and China (Aomori, Daejeon, Seoul, Jeonju, Shanghai, Sendai, Tokyo, and Beijing). They deeply touched over 4,500 people. Due to popular demand, an encore performance is planned for Beijing in 2014.



### ■ Miyagi-New Orleans Youth Jazz Exchange

In April 2011, Kesennuma (Miyagi Prefecture), which had lost musical instruments in the Great East Japan Earthquake tsunami, received new instruments from jazz capital New Orleans, Louisiana. It was a "jazz repayment" to Japanese jazz fans for sending donations in the wake of Hurricane Katrina in 2005.

Although they are far apart, Miyagi Prefecture and New Orleans formed an unexpected musical connection through natural disasters. They have warm mutual feelings, an appreciation for each other, and a mutual desire for recovery.

This gave birth to the Miyagi-New Orleans Youth Jazz Exchange project.

In fall 2012, young jazz musicians from New Orleans toured Ishinomaki, Kesennuma, and Sendai in Miyagi Prefecture. In each city, they played with local jazz bands from the same generation. They provided genuine jazz music and encouragement to the disaster-stricken areas.

Then in summer 2013, members of a junior jazz orchestra named *The Swing Dolphins* from Kesennuma went to New Orleans. They played at local junior high and high schools, jazz clubs, exchange gatherings, and the Satchmo SummerFest jazz festival. Their talented performances received high praise everywhere. Their warm message also elicited cheers from the audience.

After performing live on a local morning TV program, the young performers from Kesennuma got famous and were recognized and greeted on the street with high fives. The mayor of New Orleans also personally gave each member a letter of appreciation. They were heroes and heroines.

The road to recovery still continues in Miyagi and New Orleans. When it comes to rebuilding your hometown, it is the youth who will play a central role. Through jazz, we hope they will continue friendly relations and share their dreams and future of their beloved hometowns.

### ■ 55th International Art Exhibition, the Venice Biennale

The Japan Pavilion featured Koki Tanaka in an exhibition titled, "abstract speaking – sharing uncertainty and collective acts." Curated by Mika Kuraya, Chief Curator of the Department of Fine Arts, The National Museum of Modern Art, Tokyo.

The pavilion retained part of the 2012 Venice Biennale architectural exhibition (Toyo Ito Commissioner, Golden Lion recipient) with the theme of recovering from the Great East Japan Earthquake. Tanaka's single installation was fitted in with film, photography, everyday items, etc. There were videos showing multiple people collaborating on a task (like cutting someone's hair or composing a poem).

It was a poignant query for viewers on how people can work together to rebuild the social environment after the Great East Japan Earthquake. The exhibition struck a chord with many visitors and the Japan Pavilion first won the Special Mention.



Photo: Keizo Kioku



### The Japan Foundation China Center

The Japan Foundation China Center was established in 2006 to promote exchanges and mutual understanding between young people in Japan and China. Since it regards young people as the future, the center holds a variety of programs for face-to-face youth exchanges and building connections between Japan and China.

The long-term invitation of Chinese high school students program has Chinese high school students live in Japan for about 11 months to experience Japanese school life and home life like ordinary Japanese students.

The center also operates Centers for Face-to-Face Exchanges in China to introduce Japanese magazines, manga, music, and the latest information. Our Heart-to-Heart Website promotes exchanges between young people, information sharing, and mutual cooperation.

Of the 237 students who completed the long-term invitation of Chinese high school students program, 95 of them (about 40 percent) returned to Japan mainly as university students. After graduating from university or starting work, many of them participate in Center for Face-to-Face Exchanges activities or university student exchange activities. Thus, the positive aftereffects of the program last a long time.



### Opening of New Centers for Face-to-Face Exchanges

In 2013, the Kunming Center for Face-to-Face Exchanges and Jinan Center for Face-to-Face Exchanges opened as the eleventh and twelfth Centers for Face-to-Face Exchanges in China. At the opening event in Jinan, Japanese and Chinese university students talked about their Japanese cultural experiences in front of a large audience.

All the Centers for Face-to-Face Exchanges provide a chance to see Japanese culture and participate in cultural



The first university student exchange event at Kunming Center for Face-to-Face Exchanges.

exchange events. In fiscal 2013, a Japanese university student group planned a rich variety of exchange events featuring both traditional and modern Japanese culture at Chengdu, Guangzhou, Chongqing, and Kunming.

Activities of the Centers for Face-to-Face Exchanges are reported by our *Heart-to-Heart* Website ([chinacenter.jp](http://chinacenter.jp)).

### Reflecting on Student Life in Japan

In February 2014, the 30 students on the long-term invitation of Chinese high school students 8th program gathered in Osaka for a midterm seminar. They had been attending high schools across Japan for six months after arriving in late August 2013.

At the seminar, they reflected on their lives in Japan so far. Each student talked about how they matured in Japan and their trials and tribulations like the different customs, language barrier, and communication methods. On the other hand, they mentioned many positive things like making close friends in Japan and the host family being like their real family.

The seminar also had former students from the 1st group that participated in the long-term invitation program. They talked about their experiences and gave advice on how to make the most of their remaining months in Japan. With renewed confidence, the students then returned to their homes in Japan.

### Japanese High School Students Visit Guangzhou Center for Face-to-Face Exchanges

Twenty Japanese high school students from host schools participating in the long-term invitation of Chinese high school students program visited China in March 2014. It was to make it a more two-way youth exchange between Japan and China.

The students first visited Guangzhou where they and Japanese-language students from Sun Yat-sen University visited Japanese companies (Guangzhou Jatco and Guangzhou Yakult) and the Guangzhou Center for Face-to-Face Exchanges. The Japanese students learned about the local lifestyle and thinking. At the Shenzhen Foreign Languages School, they observed the high school students' lifestyle by seeing their dormitory and touring the campus and observing classes. They noticed how different it was from Japan.

Their homestay and casual meet-ups enabled them to experience the heartiness of the Chinese and form close friendships. In Shanghai, they went sightseeing with past participants of the long-term invitation program.

Thanks to this trip, the Japanese students had a true-to-life experience in China not possible in Japan. They now feel much closer to their counterparts in China.



Making paper cutouts of "Double Happiness" Chinese characters with students at Shenzhen Foreign Languages School.





## Japanese-Language Education Overseas

We hope to make Japanese-language education familiar and available to as many people as possible and help learners continue learning. To this end, we support building the infrastructure and environments suitable for Japanese-language education. With overseas national and local governments and educational institutions, we develop programs suiting their respective educational environments, policies, and students' objectives.







## Japanese-Language Education Programs Overseas

### Building Japanese-Language Education Infrastructure Overseas

We build basic infrastructure and environments around the world for more learners to have more Japanese-language education opportunities. It also contributes to help instructors find useful teaching resources.

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### Country/Region-Specific Japanese-Language Education

Educational environments may vary from town to town; learners have their own objectives and goals. We tailor Japanese-language education courses and textbooks to suit the respective country or region's needs.

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Promoting the JF Standard

JF Language Course

Online Education Tools

Japanese-Language Proficiency Test (JLPT)



Sending Japanese-Language Specialists Overseas

Japanese-Language Education Support Projects

Japanese-Language Education for Healthcare Worker Candidates under EPAs

Training for Overseas Teachers and Learners





# Building Japanese-Language Education Infrastructure Overseas

## Promoting the JF Standard for Japanese-Language Education

To understand each other in a form of language, two competences are important: one is in accomplishing tasks and the other is in intercultural understanding obtained by broadened views through experiences in diverse cultures.

Based on this principle, the Japan Foundation developed the JF Standard for Japanese-Language Education (JF Standard) as a tool to help think about teaching, learning and assessment in Japanese. To publicize and promote the JF Standard, we have provided information widely and presented possible uses through seminars and workshops at home and abroad.

In fiscal 2013, second printings of the second editions of the JF Standard for Japanese-Language Education 2010 and the JF Standard 2010 User's Guide were published and distributed at the above-mentioned occasions. We also launched a new page on the JF Standard website introducing a series of coursebooks titled "*Marugoto: Japanese Language and Culture*" (hereinafter, "*Marugoto*"), designed based on the JF Standard. The page has been improved in order for the website's users to get familiar with *Marugoto* as well as for *Marugoto* users to know more about the information on the JF Standard. Further, 56 "JF *Marugoto* can-do statements" describing *Marugoto*'s learning objectives were added to the *Minna no "Can-do"* website to expand the site's database.

In addition, we provided grants for seminars, workshops, surveys and symposiums, and dispatched instructors to explain and demonstrate possible uses and practical application examples of the JF Standard.

### ■ Publication and sale of *Marugoto: Japanese Language and Culture*

The coursebook *Marugoto* was developed by the Japan Foundation based on the JF Standard as a framework for assessing Japanese ability, setting levels of study, setting learning goals and evaluation methods. The word *Marugoto* means "whole" or "everything", and was chosen as the title of the coursebook because the course encompasses both language and culture, features communication between people in a range of situations, and allows users to experience a variety of aspects of Japanese life and culture. With these

concepts of *Marugoto, Starter A1* - the first coursebook was offered for sale in September 2013.

In November a seminar for introducing *Marugoto*'s contents and teaching methods was held in Tokyo, and in December in Osaka.

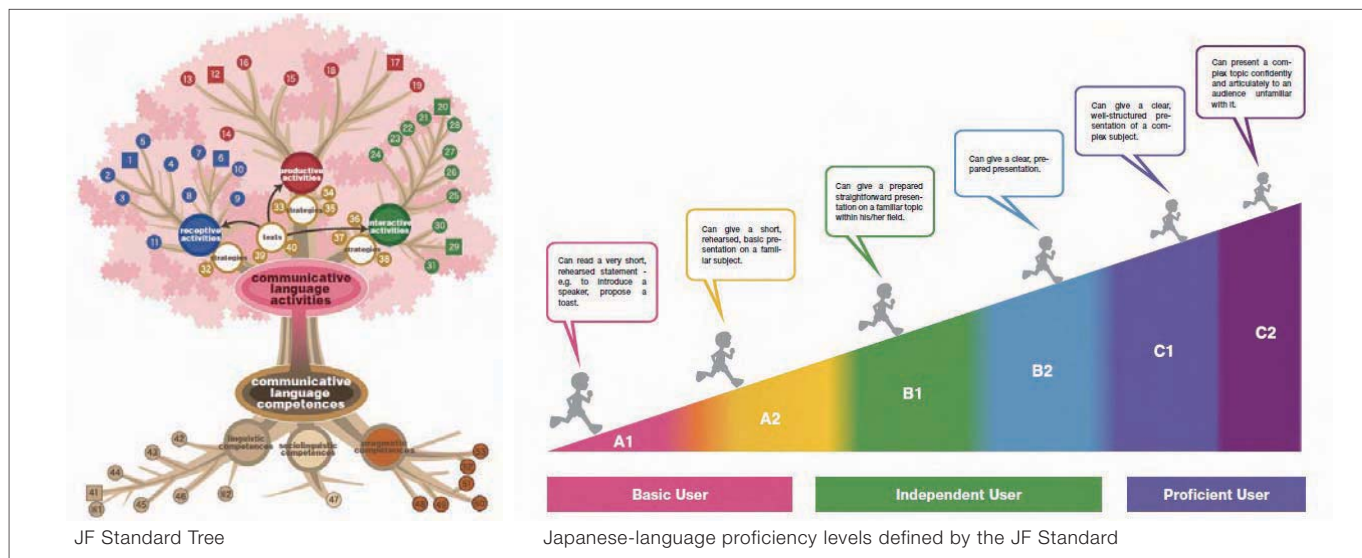
We are currently aiming to offer for sale in the following levels: Elementary 1 A2, Elementary 2 A2, Pre-intermediate A2/B1, and to publish trial version of Intermediate 1 B1.



*Marugoto: Japanese Language and Culture (Starter A1 - coursebook for communicative language activities: Katsudo / coursebook for communicative language competences: Rikai)*



A situation of the seminar for introducing *Marugoto Starter A1* in Osaka (on 14 December 2013).





## JF Language Course

The new type of Japanese-language course conforming to the JF Standard is a Japanese-language learning model that makes learning and teaching Japanese easy. We also emphasize comprehensive learning of language and culture and promote mutual understanding through Japanese-language education.

To meet the current needs of Japanese-language education overseas, we have been expanding the Japanese-language course (JF Language Course) since 2011 to also target the general public.

The *Japanese-Language Education Institution Survey* conducted in fiscal 2012 found that the number of people learning Japanese overseas had increased. Rather than studying Japanese for a practical purpose such as studying or working in Japan, many of them were pursuing a personal interest in the language or in Japanese pop culture such as J-pop music, anime, and manga. This segment has increased compared to the previous survey's number.

Taking this into consideration, the JF Language Course has introduced a new curriculum based on the JF Standard. The course has thus been expanded and revamped. By integrating *Marugoto: Japanese Language and Culture*, the course now emphasizes the understanding of Japanese culture more than ever before.

In fiscal 2013, over 16,000 people took the JF Language Course at the Japan Foundation's 23 overseas branches and seven Japan Centers. In fiscal 2014, the JF Language Course will be offered in Cambodia so they can learn the Japanese language and culture.



## Cultural Japanese Course

Backed by the Japan Foundation's cultural exchange activities, the JF Language Course offers cultural field trips besides classroom lessons. Students can see and experience music, movies, art, food, and other Japanese culture. We hold interactive programs on contemporary Japanese culture and provide information about Japan. This is what we call the "Cultural Japanese Course." By having cultural experiences, students can broaden their views of Japanese culture and attain a deeper understanding.

The Japan Foundation, New Delhi held the "Learning Japanese with Maiko" lecture and demonstration by two maikos and their okami manager in February 2014. They demonstrated Japanese buyo dance and tea ceremony. The okami explained about the geisha world, the maiko's clothing, and taught some expressions from the Kyoto dialect. A Q&A session with the maiko also made it eventful to standing-room-only crowds each time.

Since many Japanese companies have expanded to India in recent years, local interest in Japanese culture and language has been increasing. However, people in India still have few opportunities to directly encounter Japanese culture and Japanese people. This maiko event therefore became a precious and memorable opportunity for many local people who saw the maiko's dances, mannerisms, and speech in person. The experience was something that can never be experienced through the Internet or other media.



## Survey Report on Japanese-Language Education Abroad 2012

Every three years, the Japan Foundation conducts a worldwide survey called *Japanese-Language Education Survey*. It is to grasp the current state of Japanese-language education and to help formulate future policies. The survey was conducted in 2012 and the results have been summarized in a publicly available report called *Survey Report on Japanese-Language Education Abroad 2012*.

This 2012 edition of the Survey Report (main book) and summary booklets in Japanese and English were published in fiscal 2013. Summary excerpts were also published separately.

The summary excerpts are available online:

<http://www.jpf.go.jp/e/japanese/survey/result/survey12.html>





## Online Education Tools

Our website for assisting Japanese-language teachers provides content for making teaching materials and an online forum for knowledge sharing among teachers. We also have a website for learners to compliment whatever they are learning.

### Spanish Version of Marugoto+ Starter (A1) and Sister Site Marugoto no Kotoba Online

A Spanish version of the *Marugoto+ Starter (A1)* website has opened to assist learners using *Marugoto: Japanese Language and Culture*. It joins the existing Japanese and English versions.

We also started a new website called *Marugoto no Kotoba* which summarizes the vocabulary and expressions used in the textbooks. It is of practical use for many learners by displaying romanized words and enabling searches with romanized words. They can also download illustrations showing basic words.



Home page of *Marugoto no Kotoba* website.

### Introducing apps for iOS and Android on NIHONGO-e-NA

As smartphones and tablets get popular, people can now learn Japanese almost anytime and anywhere. We added lists of useful applications for iOS and Android devices to *NIHONGO-e-NA* web site. We will continue providing information about online content for learning Japanese.



*NIHONGO-e-NA* page for iOS devices

### Japanese in Anime & Manga Users Increasing

All the content in the *Japanese in Anime & Manga* website got available in 2011. Many users come from Facebook and by word-of-mouth which keeps spreading. The Japan Foundation's overseas offices also offer Japanese classes based on the *Japanese in Anime & Manga* theme.



Quiz: *Whose line?* from *Japanese in Anime & Manga*.

### Revised Culture Quiz at Erin's Challenge! I can speak Japanese. website

Since we added the Indonesian and French versions, the number of the website users has been growing. The Culture Quiz now offers quizzes about modern Japan and useful functions. The a-i-u-e-o table with ruby characters has also been added. The site has been expanded to enable more Japanese-language learners to have fun with Japanese language and culture with Erin.



Culture Quiz Section 8 (Japanese food quiz), from *Erin's Challenge! I can speak Japanese* website.

### Minna no Kyozaï website Enhanced



The *Minna no Kyozaï* website has been assisting Japanese-language teachers and it has been 11 years since the launch. During fiscal 2013, new photos, illustrations and reading comprehension materials were added to the site. Other improvements such as layout change were also made.

Notice of new photos added to *Minna no Kyozaï* (via SNS).



## Japanese-Language Proficiency Test (JLPT)

The Japanese-Language Proficiency Test (JLPT) is a test given in various countries and regions around the world for non-native Japanese speakers. People of all ages from elementary school students to company employees take the JLPT for measuring their Japanese-language proficiency, university admission, employment, job promotions, etc.

### ■ 570,000 Test Takers Worldwide

The JLPT evaluates and certifies the Japanese proficiency of non-native speakers. The test is offered at five levels from N1 to N5, and test takers can choose the level best suited to their proficiency. N1 and N2 tests consist of two sections: "Language Knowledge (Vocabulary/Grammar) & Reading" and "Listening". N3, N4, and N5 tests consist of three sections: "Language Knowledge (Vocabulary)", "Language Knowledge (Grammar) & Reading" and "Listening". The Japan Foundation creates the tests and conducts them overseas. Japan Educational Exchanges and Services, the co-organizer of the JLPT, conducts the test in Japan. In 2013, the JLPT was conducted in July and December. Test statistics are as follows:

#### ● First Session (July 7)

Overseas: Conducted in 101 cities in 21 countries and regions. Approx. 200,000 test takers from 230,000 applicants.

Japan: Conducted in 42 prefectures. Approx. 60,000 test takers from 65,000 applicants.

#### ● Second Session (December 1)

Overseas: Conducted in 202 cities in 63 countries and regions. Approx. 240,000 test takers from 280,000 applicants.

Japan: Conducted in 44 prefectures. Approx. 70,000 test takers from 75,000 applicants.

### ■ A Wider reach of JLPT

The JLPT was conducted in more countries and cities, and the number of times which the test was given increased this fiscal year as well. In December, the JLPT was conducted for the first time in Algiers, Algeria and Antananarivo, Madagascar. In Indonesia, the July test was newly started in Manado in addition to seven other cities which have already been selected as test sites. In Cambodia, Siem Reap joined Phnom Penh for the December test. The opportunities to take the JLPT increased to twice in Tashkent, Uzbekistan.

### ■ Expanding JLPT Online Presence

To make the JLPT more accessible to Japanese-language learners, its online presence has been expanded. Online applications have already been available in Japan and ten other countries and regions including Korea and China. In fiscal 2013, the online admission service covered tests held at cities in Australia and at Hamburg, Germany. All overseas examinees and examinees in Japan who turned in their applications via the Internet can view their test results online. The *Japanese-Language Proficiency Test Official Practice Workbook* (including Listening Section audio files) can also be downloaded from the JLPT official website: <http://www.jlpt.jp/e/samples/sample12.html>

### ■ Advantages of JLPT Certification

With a 30-year history, the JLPT has been used as a qualifying certification in ever-increasing cases. Universities in Japan and overseas use it to admit and graduate students, and for study-abroad programs. Companies use it to promote employees. The Immigration Bureau of Japan also awards points for N1 certification holders. In accordance with the *Points-based System for Highly Skilled Foreign Professionals*, they were previously awarded with 10 points, but the number of points increased to 15 points since December 2013.

In the second issue of the *JLPT Bulletin* (February 2014), past test takers who are currently active in Japan discuss how JLPT certification was advantageous or required for school admission, graduation and/or employment, and how it helped them in schools and careers.

<http://www.jlpt.jp/e/reference/jlptbulletin1.html>



Test conducted in China.



Test conducted in Thailand.

問題5 つぎのことばの使い方として最もよいものを、1・2・3・4から一つえらびなさい。

29 ころぶ

- 1 今日けふは寒ひやかったので、早はやめにベッどにころんだ。
- 2 仕事しごとが入いったので、旅行りょこうの計画けい画がころんでしまった。
- 3 台風たいふうで庭にわの本きがころんだ。
- 4 階段かたいでころんでけがをした。

30 指示しじ

- 1 「この書類しりょう、30部ぶコピーコピーしておいて」と秘書ひしょに指示しじした。
- 2 「この作文しやもんを見ていただけませんか」と先生せんせいに指示しじした。
- 3 「あした映画えいがを見に行いこうよ」と友達ともだちに指示しじした。
- 4 「トイレはどこにありますか」と店員みんいんに指示しじした。

JLPT N3 sample test questions.



## Country/Region-Specific Japanese-Language Education

### Sending Japanese-Language Specialists Overseas

#### ■ 124 Japanese-language specialists in 40 countries

Japanese-language specialists have been sent to many countries to help establish a solid and sustainable base for Japanese-language education. In fiscal 2013, 124 Japanese-language specialists were sent to 40 countries. They work to conduct and improve Japanese-language education in their respective countries and institutions. They train local teachers, help develop the curricula and teaching materials, help teachers to network, and teach Japanese classes.

A Japanese-language specialist in Mexico traveled in and outside the country to hold many training seminars covering Japanese-language teaching methods and the JF Standard. Also, an online course called *JA.PRO en línea* was conducted for Japanese-language teachers in Mexico, Central America, and the Caribbean where Japanese-language teaching information is scarce. The course aimed to brush up their Japanese ability and share information on teaching methods.

Through the Internet, *JA.PRO* connected the classroom to teachers in remote locations and conducted a Japanese course based on the JF Standard. It enabled the local teachers to make announcements and give reports on their training received in Japan. All this was done live online to meet the diverse needs of Japanese-language teachers spread out over the vast area of Central America and the Caribbean.



Japanese-language specialist in Mexico.

### Japanese-Language Education Support Projects

#### ■ Sakura Network Expanded to 126 Institutions Worldwide

The JF Nihongo Network (also known as Sakura Network) connects Japanese-language education institutions

overseas. It aims to spread the Japanese language and improve Japanese-language education overseas. Network members include overseas Japan Foundation offices as well as institutions (universities) and organizations (Japanese-language teacher associations, etc.) pivotal to spreading the Japanese language locally. The network started in 2008 with 39 institutions in 31 countries. It now has 126 institutions in 47 countries in fiscal 2013.

Members can apply for Sakura Core Project subsidies to implement and support events that spread or develop the Japanese language in their local area. There is also the grant program for Japanese language education activities for countries where there is no Japan Foundation office. Subsidies are provided for purchasing teaching materials, paying teachers, and holding events like speech contests, conferences, and symposiums. Japanese-language education support is thereby tailored to match the needs of the respective country or region.

A Sakura Core Project called the Balkan Peninsula Nihongo Summer Camp was held in Bulgaria in June 2013. The camp had 47 participants from universities in Bulgaria, Turkey, Romania, Serbia, and Macedonia. They learned Japanese as well as Japanese culture such as calligraphy, anime, and manga. It was an invaluable opportunity and experience for them to deepen their understanding of the Japanese language and culture and to meet and study with other Japanese-language students from neighboring countries. We continuously assist widely effective activities such as Sakura Network to help sustain and improve people's motivation to learn Japanese.

### Japanese-Language Education for Healthcare Worker Candidates under EPAs

In accordance with Japan's EPAs (Economic Partnership Agreements) with Indonesia and the Philippines, we held the six-month Japanese-language pre-training program in both countries. The trainees were nurse- and care-worker-candidates planning to work in Japan.

The pre-training program taught Japanese language (basic grammar, vocabulary, and conversation) and the basics about Japanese society and customs. After the trainees arrive in Japan and start working at hospitals and nursing facilities, they need to continue studying to pass the national examinations for their vocations while working; efficient self-learning is quite essential for them. The pre-training program helps them study on their own with limited time. Participants learned how to plan, review, and evaluate their own course of self-study in the program.

### Cooperation in Japan to Support Japanese-Language Education

Since fiscal 2009, the Japan Foundation has joined hands with Japanese universities that have Japanese-language teacher training programs. University students majoring in Japanese-language education are sent overseas as interns. In fiscal 2013, 346 interns from 43 universities in Japan were sent abroad.

Also, in a related program, undergraduate students from overseas universities that had accepted interns from Japanese universities are invited to be trained at the Japan Foundation Japanese-Language Institute, Kansai in Osaka. The Institute provides the invited students a chance to study Japan and the Japanese language. At the same time, it aims to strengthen ties between universities in Japan and overseas. In fiscal 2013, four training sessions were held, twice in summer and once each in autumn and winter. A total of 127 undergraduate students from 25 countries joined the sessions.



## Training for Overseas Teachers and Learners

### ■ Training for Overseas Teachers (The Japan Foundation Japanese-Language Institute, Urawa)

In fiscal 2013, our Japanese-Language Institute in Urawa conducted 20 Japanese-language teacher training programs for 511 participants from 60 countries and regions.

The two-month training program was held for the second time in fiscal 2013 for Japanese-language teachers of Japanese descendants (*nikkei*) in Central and South America at educational institutions offering Japanese-language education programs for *nikkei* students. It trained nine teachers from Bolivia, Brazil, Peru, Venezuela. We focused on enhancement of their training courses to better suit their curricula and classes that deal with both Japanese language and culture to a wide range of students from kids to adults.

We conducted Project Work which had the teachers experience Japanese society and culture, gather information, and consider the way to apply what they had gained to their classes in their home countries. In this work they also experienced the cooperative learning with university students.

The teachers also visited Mie Prefecture and Hamamatsu City in Shizuoka Prefecture to observe schools geared for Japanese descendants in Japan. A joint workshop with *nikkei* teachers' participants of JICA Yokohama's program was also held. Through this program, the teachers evaluated their Japanese-language classes in Central and South America from a new perspective. They also intensified their understanding on the significance of *nikkei* teachers in education. We hope they continue improving and developing Japanese-language education in their countries.

In Southeast Asian countries, secondary education-level Japanese-language education is greatly progressing. One major goal of the schools there is developing the abilities and skills that tomorrow's society will demand. They include personal growth by self-studying, working with others, thinking on your own, and making presentations. The question on how to realize these goals in practical Japanese-language education is attracting teachers' interest.

In September 2013, we held the Japanese Speakers' Forum 2013 in Urawa jointly with the Kamenori Foundation and focused attention on the issue. It brought together 24 high school students and 11 teachers of secondary education level from Indonesia, Thailand, the Philippines, Vietnam, Malaysia, and Japan.

The high school students formed multi-national groups to complete a task related to "Something convenient: its problems and improvements." The students cooperated in their work, held discussions, and presented their results. The teachers

observed the students' process and incorporated their findings in teaching plans. We plan to continue holding the Japanese Speakers' Forum with a medium- to long-term vision.

### ■ Training for Overseas Learners (The Japan Foundation Japanese-Language Institute, Kansai)

Established in 1997 in Osaka, The Japan Foundation Japanese-Language Institute, Kansai provides program for specialist in cultural and academic fields to overseas whose jobs require professional Japanese-language proficiency and high school and university students learning Japanese overseas. In fiscal 2013, the institute trained 684 people from 104 countries.

Started in 2011 after the Great East Japan Earthquake, the JET memorial invitation program for US High school students brought 32 high school students from all over the U.S. to Japan. They visited Ishinomaki, Miyagi Prefecture and Rikuzen-Takata, Iwate Prefecture, the two cities where two JET Program English teachers from the U.S. lost their lives in the Great East Japan Earthquake tsunami. With the support of the late English teachers' family members and friends, the students participated in "the Japan-America High School Summit in Rikuzen-Takata 2013" and other exchange activities.

In fiscal 2013, we expanded joint activities with other institutions and signed a cooperative pact with Kwansai Gakuin University, joining Wakayama University and Osaka University as cooperative universities. Our trainee students from overseas attended lectures at these universities. Special lectures and study-abroad seminars were also held. We thereby expanded comprehensive programs to introduce the universities and conduct exchange activities. Our training program also included, for the first time, lectures held at the Sakai Municipal Assembly, Kogakkan University, Ise Jingu Shrine, Toshiba Science Museum, OMRON Communication Plaza, and International Research Center for Japanese Studies.

The Japan Foundation Japanese-Language Institute, Kansai also expanded activities conducted on consignment. One example was the training session in fiscal 2013 held for young people from Qatar sent to Japan by their government. This consignment came about after a Qatar diplomat attended a training session in 2011 for foreign diplomats and government workers. He recommended the Japan Foundation to the Qatar government which then consigned the 2013 youth training session in Japan.



"Japanese Speakers' Forum 2013" (Teachers' program)



Visiting Qatar Youth Training group on a field trip to Hiroshima.





## Japanese Studies and Intellectual Exchange

The Japan Foundation supports and promotes Japanese studies abroad so people overseas can better understand Japan. We also provide opportunities for people from Japan and other countries to discuss important global issues and topics of mutual concern. This helps Japan to better express its views and foster the next generation to carry on future dialogue and exchanges.





## Japanese Studies and Intellectual Exchange Programs

### Promoting Japanese Studies Overseas

The Japan Foundation aims to promote better understanding of Japan overseas and develop good relations with other countries. We support key Japanese studies institutions, experts and networking opportunities among them.

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### Promoting Intellectual Exchange

We advance international understanding in diverse segments and fields and make intellectual contributions for global development and stability.

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Supporting Japanese Studies Institutions

Supporting Japanese Studies Scholars

Developing Japanese Studies Networks



Expanding Intellectual Dialogue and International Outreach

Human Resources Development

### Intellectual and Grassroots Exchanges with the United States

Japan-U.S. ties are being strengthened by a partnership to tackle global issues, train people, and build networks.

>>>>P.34

### Youth Exchanges with the United States

To facilitate deeper mutual understanding, we support networking among exchange activity leaders, and the nurturing of global-oriented young people.

>>>>P.36





### Supporting Japanese Studies Institutions

We support key Japanese studies institutions overseas such as universities and research centers. It is to reinforce their base and to develop specialists. The support can come in diverse forms suiting the institution's needs. It can be subsidies for research and international conferences, staff expansion, library materials, training in Japan, and publications. We can also send visiting professors. Such comprehensive and continuing support is helping to develop and expand Japanese studies overseas for the long term.

#### ■ Chulalongkorn University (Bangkok, Thailand)

We sent a modern literature specialist from Japan as a visiting professor to Chulalongkorn University. The professor gave lectures to graduate students majoring in Japanese language and Japanese literature. The lectures introduced two of Jun'ichiro Tanizaki's famous novels. They read the novels and examined Japan's modernity and modern literature. They studied the perspective of consumer culture in the novel's urban setting in a modern culture. The visiting professor also discussed urban cultural differences between Tokyo and Kansai which were the settings of the novels. Besides the literature class, a special lecture called "Haruki Murakami and the 1980s - America of the Youth" was also given.

Also, three graduate students spent about two weeks in Japan to obtain books (difficult to find in Thailand) necessary to write their master's thesis. They even received thesis guidance from Japanese university instructors. The three students also attended a study meeting at Osaka University where they gave research presentations.



Visiting professor at Chulalongkorn University.

#### ■ Ain Shams University (Cairo, Egypt)

Ain Shams University's Faculty of Languages is among Egypt's finest in the humanities field. The Japanese-language department was established in 2000, and their students maintain a high level of Japanese ability.

The Japan Foundation gave financial support to the department to employ a Japanese instructor. The instructor provides thesis and research guidance to undergraduate and graduate students and gives lectures about Japanese culture and society. This results in higher quality Japanese-language education.



Japanese-language class at Ain Shams University

#### ■ Beijing Center for Japanese Studies and Peking University Research Center for Contemporary Japan (China)

The Beijing Center for Japanese Studies was established in 1985 upon an agreement by the Japan Foundation and the Ministry of Education of the Government of the People's Republic of China to train people in Japanese language, Japanese studies and China-Japan exchange activities. Currently, the center is jointly operated by the Beijing Foreign Studies University and the Japan Foundation.

In fiscal 2013, nine Japanese scholars were sent to the center for a short term to lecture and give guidance to Japanese studies graduate students. Also, ten graduate students in the master's degree program were invited to spend about four months in Japan for research. Seven Ph.D candidates were also invited to spend one year in Japan. The center produced 36 students graduating with master's



Graduation day at the Beijing Center for Japanese Studies.

degrees and three doctorates.

The Peking University Research Center for Contemporary Japan aims to produce Chinese specialists having a good knowledge of modern Japan and specialized knowledge. It is jointly operated by Peking University and the Japan Foundation.

In fiscal 2013, specialized Japanese studies lectures were given to a total of 40 doctoral candidates in the social sciences. Ten scholars from Japan were sent to the center to lecture for a short term. From the center, 19 students were invited to a 15-day training program in Japan.

### Supporting Japanese-Studies Scholars

The Japan Foundation offers research fellowships to the Japanese studies scholars abroad to conduct research in Japan. In the fields of humanities and social sciences, we have short-term and long-term fellowships, as well as one for doctoral candidates to complete their dissertations. Many Japanese studies scholars from around the world are doing research in Japan on a Japan Foundation fellowship.

During fiscal 2013, scholars on fellowships reportedly gave 227 presentations at study meetings and other gatherings in Japan. For example, Italian fellow Giulio Pugliese's debate with a well-known scholar was published in the June 2013 issue of Chuo Koron magazine (*What ought to be Japan's pivot? The U.S. or China?* Ronald P. Dore × Giulio Pugliese, Judge: Ezra Vogel).

Hungarian fellow Júlia Néma gave a talk as part of the Japan Foundation's overseas traveling exhibition called "Beautiful Handicrafts of Tohoku". She talked about her experiences as a fellow who was researching pottery in Japan. Many of the visitors who attended her two lectures and her exhibition tour really appreciated her detailed explanation on the exhibition because they understood it better. This is just an example of good synergy between a fellow's specialty and a related event.

In January 2014, about 75 fellows from various countries doing research in diverse fields gathered in Tokyo. They actively exchanged information and networked with each other.

### Facilitating Japanese Studies Networking

We support international networking among Japanese studies scholars across organizational and cultural boundaries. We also support domestic and regional

associations and networks around the world. By strengthening networks among Japanese studies scholars, we aim to advance scholarship of Japanese studies abroad.



European Association of Japanese Studies (EAJS) conference in Kyoto.

### Central Asia Japanese Studies Seminars

We held a lecture tour in Central Asia for young scholars, Japanese-language learners, and university students interested in international relations. Covering Japan's current condition and direction, the lecture titled "Japan After the 2011 Disaster – its Role in Asia" was given by Akio Kawato, former Japanese ambassador to Uzbekistan in the beginning of the 21st century (2002-2004). He is an expert on Central Asia and has continued to survey Central Asia and published his findings. He also has a wealth of experience as a diplomat assigned to the United States of America, Western Europe, and the USSR, Russia. His lecture touched upon a few aspects of the Great East Japan Earthquake and gave a detailed account of Japan's politics, economy, and society today.

The lecture was held in the capital cities of Uzbekistan, Kyrgyz Republic, and Kazakhstan. The audience showed a strong intellectual curiosity, and they had lively Q&A sessions with Mr. Kawato after each lecture. Rather than just promoting positive aspects of Japan, a wide range of current issues the country is struggling with were also covered. This gained the empathy of the Central Asian audience. We hope that the young people who attended the lecture and got acquainted with the latest insights on Japan will someday serve as a bridge between Central Asia and Japan.



Annual meeting of fellows.



Central Asia Japanese Studies Seminar in Kyrgyz Republic.



### Expanding Intellectual Dialogue and International Outreach

Through intellectual dialogue and international exchanges to discuss issues of mutual concern and international importance, the Japan Foundation is boosting Japan's international outreach and intellectual contribution and fostering mutual understanding.

We host international conferences and symposiums and send and invite experts and researchers. We also provide grants for conferences and other exchange programs in and outside Japan.

#### ■ Symposium "Asia in Harmony: New Horizons for Cultural Exchange"

For the 40th anniversary of ASEAN-Japan Friendship and Cooperation, the Japanese government announced the *Five Principles of Japan's ASEAN Diplomacy* to place importance on ASEAN-related policies.

The Japan Foundation therefore held a public symposium in Tokyo in October 2013 featuring well-known cultural people from Japan and Southeast Asia. Co-organized with the *Nihon Keizai Shimbun* newspaper, the symposium was in response to the Japan-Asia cultural exchange guidelines proposed to Prime Minister Shinzo Abe by cultural-exchange opinion leaders. The symposium addressed those proposals and aimed to help establish a framework to realize them.

The symposium opened with a greeting from Prime Minister Abe. A panel discussion was then held with Masayuki Yamauchi, Professor Emeritus of the University of Tokyo, as the Moderator. The panelists included Tadao Sato (film critic), Mansai Nomura (Kyogen actor), Ong Keng Sen (theater artist from Singapore), and Christine Hakim (actress and film producer from Indonesia). They freely talked about new cultural cooperation between Japan and Asia. The *Nihon Keizai Shimbun* published a major article about the symposium, bringing wide attention to the significance of having exchanges with Asia.



Symposium "Asia in Harmony: New Horizons for Cultural Exchange"  
Photo: Atsuko Takagi

#### ■ Lahpai Seng Raw's First Visit to Japan

Lahpai Seng Raw is the founder of Myanmar's largest civil society group, the Metta Development Foundation. She visited Japan for the first time at our invitation. In 2013, she won the Ramon Magsaysay Award, considered to be Asia's Nobel Prize. She was recognized for her many years of efforts to have the military government and anti-government forces cooperate and for her work to restore communities ravaged by war and natural disasters.

At a Japan Foundation-organized lecture called "A Persistent Search for Inclusive Peace", Ms. Seng Raw, who belongs to an ethnic minority, talked about her past activities and the hopes and issues of Myanmar's governmental and social changes.

Comments from the audience included, "It was a great opportunity to hear about Myanmar's current condition from someone in an ethnic minority" and "I was impressed by her honest views with no political bias."

Through Japanese newspapers and other media, Ms. Seng Raw addressed the Japanese people and stressed the importance of neutrality and transparency in supporting the education of war-impooverished ethnic minorities and resolving related conflicts. She also tirelessly met and networked with people from government ministries and foundations and deepened mutual understanding.



Lecture "A Persistent Search for Inclusive Peace"

### Human Resources Development

We support various exchange programs to foster professionals and youth to lead international dialogue between Japan and other countries as well as regional and youth exchanges.

We also offer fellowships to scholars and journalists in the Middle East and Africa where they have limited connections with Japan. The fellowships enable them to conduct research in Japan.

#### ■ Aidemi: Shanghai & Fukushima High School Student International Exchange Program

The Japan Foundation supported the exchange program by the Bridge for Fukushima which sent 13 high school students from Fukushima Prefecture to Shanghai to meet with Chinese high school students.

It was an invaluable opportunity for the Fukushima high school students to broaden their views by visiting China and meeting local people. One Chinese student who met the Fukushima students commented, "I was surprised to hear that 100,000 people in Fukushima still cannot return to their homes. I feel sorry for them. I'm very interested in recovery efforts for Fukushima. After I graduate from college, I want to do something to help Fukushima."

Students in Fukushima played a major role in planning the project. Completed successfully, it is to be followed by regular exchange activities.



Students participated in Aidemi

# Intellectual and Grassroots Exchanges with the United States

## Center for Global Partnership Programs

The Center for Global Partnership (CGP) was established in 1991 in Tokyo and New York for Japan and the United States to share ideas and cooperate with the world on important global issues of mutual concern.

CGP has the following two missions:

- To promote collaboration between Japan and the U.S. with the goal of fulfilling shared global responsibilities and contributing to improvements in the world's welfare.
- To enhance dialogue and interchange between Japanese and U.S. citizens on a wide range of issues, thereby improving bilateral relations.

Japan and the U.S. both have major roles in international politics and the economy. CGP implements and supports programs that seek cooperation and partnerships for solving global issues. It also supports activities strengthening the foundation of Japan-U.S. relations especially those nurturing the younger generation in various fields and for networking.

### ■ Inviting Asia Specialists from the United States

After the Japan-U.S. summit meeting in 2010, the Action Plan for Deepening the U.S.-Japan Alliance was announced. One of the plans was the Asia Specialist Invitation Program implemented by CGP from 2011. This program was for researchers specializing in Asia (except Japan) at American universities and think tanks.

The program was held for the third time in fiscal 2013 when six Asia specialists from the U.S. came to Japan. The six received briefings in Tokyo from government agencies and public institutions about the Japanese government's policies for Asia and the Asia situation for Japan. This was followed by a meeting with Japanese journalists to exchange opinions, a talk session with Japanese graduate students specializing in Asia, and a visit to a Japanese NPO assisting refugees. They thereby increased their understanding of Japanese politics, policies, and social conditions.

This program gives Asia specialists from the U.S. a chance to include Japan in their field of interest and examination of the issues. They can also meet and network with Japanese government people and other researchers.

### ■ Japan Travel Program for U.S. Future Leaders

This program invites to Japan outstanding graduate students majoring in international relations at American universities. Jointly organized by the Association of Professional Schools of International Affairs (APSIA), the

program seeks to nurture Japan specialists important for deepening and developing Japan-U.S. relations in the future. In fiscal 2013, 15 students selected from APSIA member schools in the U.S. came to Japan.

In Tokyo, the students attended lectures by specialists on the history of Japan-U.S. relations, national security, and energy policies. Then they visited the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, U.S. Embassy Tokyo, National Defense Academy of Japan, and Yokosuka Naval Base. They also met and talked with young members and managers of an NPO and local graduate students.

On another day, they broke up into four groups for individual research: International development, Energy and environment, National security, and Political economy. Each group visited specialists in the respective field and did research.

In Tohoku, they saw how Iwanuma, Iwate Prefecture was recovering. They also visited Sendai Airport and the Japan Ground Self-Defense Force Camp Sendai where they heard a lecture on the Great East Japan Earthquake damage and Operation Tomodachi.

In Hiroshima, the students visited the Hiroshima Peace Memorial Museum, the Atomic Bomb Dome, and Peace Memorial Park. They also heard stories from an atomic bombing survivor.

On their last day in Japan, they held a wrap-up session. This most meaningful program enabled the students to use their expertise and gain first-hand experience to deepen their understanding of Japan.



Students visiting Miyajima, Hiroshima Prefecture.



Wrap-up session.



Talking with Waseda University graduate students.



**Japanese-American Leadership Delegation Program**

The Japanese-American Leadership Delegation Program (JALD) was started in 2000 by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs to promote mutual understanding and exchange between Japanese Americans and Japan.

Since 2003, CGP, together with the U.S.-Japan Council, has held symposiums in Japan with visiting Japanese Americans serving as panelists.

The public seminar held in fiscal 2013 in Fukuoka had the themes of "Regional economic development" and "Leadership." It was supported by the U.S. Consulate in Fukuoka and the Japan- America Society of Fukuoka.

The panelists were Carrie Okinaga, Senior Vice President, General Counsel at First Hawaiian Bank; Keiko Orrall, State Representative, House of Representatives, State of Massachusetts; and Brad Miyake, Acting City Manager of the City of Bellevue, Washington.

Ms. Okinaga talked about her roots in Fukuoka and Hawaii's economy. Ms. Orrall discussed Japanese Americans in politics, her election activities, and political career. And Mr. Miyake gave examples of how a city can be revitalized and introduced some of Bellevue's attractions.

The seminar concluded with a lively Q&A session with the audience who were from and outside Fukuoka Prefecture.

**JOI Program**

The Japan Outreach Initiative (JOI) Program aims to promote interest in Japan and a better understanding of Japan on a grassroots level in the Southern and Midwestern U.S. where they have relatively little exposure to Japan.

The program started in 2002, co-sponsored by the Laurasian Institution, an NPO in the U.S. For the 12th program cycle in fiscal 2013, five new coordinators were sent and three coordinators on the 11th program cycle are in their second year.

The Japanese coordinators are hosted by universities, Japan-America societies, and other organizations conducting local exchange activities. They visit local schools, libraries, community centers, etc., and introduce Japan's everyday life, traditional arts, language, and culture.

Haruko Yuda, on the 11th program cycle, received the Jane J. Baskerville Community Award, the highest recognition for foreign language education in Chesterfield County, Virginia. They praised her rich knowledge of Japanese culture and her enthusiasm for introducing Japan even to the peripheral areas of her base.

Tenth cycle alumnus Takatoshi Tsuruta applied for JOI after his nearly 40-year career in financial industry. He reached out to about 67,000 people in two years by the Japan festivals of his own planning and the school visits. His contribution would be a model for seniors after retirement.



Calligraphy workshop.



Flower arrangement workshop.

## Youth Exchange Programs with the United States

### KAKEHASHI Project –The Bridge for Tomorrow–

The KAKEHASHI Project is a youth exchange program promoted by the Japanese government (the Ministry of Foreign Affairs). It aims to heighten potential interest in Japan and enhance international understanding of the "Japan brand" that includes Japanese-style values, Japan's strengths and attractiveness known as "Cool Japan." The Japan Foundation organizes the programs commissioned by the Japan-U.S. Educational Commission (Fulbright Japan).

During two years from fiscal 2013, a total of 4,600 young people (junior high school to age 35) will experience short-stay exchanges in each other's country. Some 2,300 of them will be invited to Japan, and 2,300 will be sent to the U.S. It is to deepen mutual understanding between Japan and the U.S., enable networking for future exchanges, and help young people develop wider perspectives to encourage active roles at the global level in the future.

In fiscal 2013, 1,009 young Americans were invited to Japan and 1,023 young Japanese were sent to the U.S.

### Junior High School, High School, and University Students Invitation Program

From all over the U.S., 686 junior high and high school students from 30 schools and 225 students from nine universities were invited to a 10-day stay in Japan. Most of them were studying Japanese and they came in groups according to school.

The participants visited facilities and specialists to learn about traditional Japanese culture including Nihon buyo dance, traditional fine arts, "Cool Japan" like anime and fashion, and state-of-the-art science and technologies.

On their visits to the local cities, the students had homestays and met Japanese students in school. They experienced the everyday life of Japanese students in same generation and increased their understanding of the Japanese people and society. The students learned Japan's diverse local cultures and expanded their networking with the local communities in 39 prefectures they visited.

Welcomed wherever they went, the students were impressed by the Japanese-style omotenashi hospitality culture, solidarity in the local communities, efficiency and cleanliness of the towns.

The participants discovered a variety of attractiveness of Japan that can only be understood by coming in person. Their comments included "I want to study Japanese language and culture more", "I want to share my experience with my family and friends." We found their growing interest in Japan and Japanese language. Their experiences would help the two countries in deepening ties.



At an English Rakugo performance in Kansai.

### Young Researchers Invitation Program

Ninety eight young researchers from 10 think tanks based in Washington, D.C. were invited to an eight- or ten-day stay in Japan. They strived to better understand the current state of Japan's policies and to network with the intellectual community. They were firstly briefed on security, economy, and social issues of Japan. Then they split up to visit government ministries, think tanks, universities, companies, NPOs, etc., according to their field of interest. They thereby increased their understanding of Japan's policies.

Their comments included, "As someone involved in formulating U.S. policy, I want to apply what I've learned here about Japan's role and importance in international society," "I had limited understanding of Japan before coming here, but after talking with many people, my knowledge about Japan has increased a lot," and "I think many more exchange visits like this are necessary to understand aspects of a country not reported by the media."

Their visit to Japan increased their interest in Japan and we hope it will be useful in their research activities.

### Junior High School, High School, and University Students Dispatch Program

Total 627 students from 25 high schools based on the recommendation of the prefectural boards of education, 99 junior high and high school students selected from four organizations, and 236 students from ten universities visited to the U.S. for 10 days. At the same time, the student creators exchange by sending 61 art-major college students from three schools were implemented. The students went in groups according to school.

Before the trip, the students practiced making English presentations about Japanese culture, nature, industries, and other attractiveness of Japan. Besides touring major cities like Washington, D.C., New York, and Los Angeles, they also visited local cities for homestays and/or school exchanges. The students made their presentations about Japan to a wide range of Americans including U.S. Congress members, government officials, students of the same generation, and community members. They introduced the diversity of Japanese culture, everyday life of Japanese students, and modern culture like "Cool Japan".

Students' comments included, "As we talked with each other on a personal level, I felt that we were building kakehashi bridges between our two countries" and "As we Japanese become more active abroad, I realized how important it is to explain the best things about Japan."



Student Creators Exchange at the Massachusetts College of Art and Design.



# Promoting Understanding of and Participation in International Cultural Exchanges

## The Japan Foundation Awards

Every year since 1973, the Japan Foundation has presented the Japan Foundation Awards to individuals and organizations that have made significant contributions to promoting international mutual understanding and friendship through academic, artistic and other cultural pursuits.

In 2013, which marked the 41st year of the awards, Prof. Akira Iriye [Japan], SANKAI JUKU [Japan] and Technology Promotion Association (Thailand-Japan) [Thailand] were selected. The presentation ceremony was held in Tokyo in the autumn, followed by a commemorative lecture or dialogue given by each recipient.

### Recipients



#### Japan

##### Akira Iriye (Professor Emeritus, Harvard University)

After graduating from high school, Akira Iriye moved to the U.S. and has made significant contributions as a US-based Japanese historian majoring in American diplomatic history over a long period of time. His approach is characterized by an emphasis on ideological and cultural impact and he has proposed international history research that incorporates a multinational perspective that goes beyond research on the diplomatic history of one country and two-way interaction. Iriye is recognized as "one of the people who changed the way we view the diplomatic history of America." Iriye became the first Japanese citizen to serve as President of the Society for Historians of American Foreign Relations and as President of the American Historical Association.



© Sankai Juku

#### Japan

##### SANKAI JUKU

Sankai Juku is a butoh dance company established in 1975 by its Artistic Director, Ushio Amagatsu. Sankai Juku is predominately based in France and continues to release new work every two years. Sankai Juku commenced its international tours in 1980 and has performed in more than 700 cities in 44 countries throughout Asia, Europe and Americas. Sankai Juku has received high acclaim from various cultural spheres and made significant contributions in the popularization of butoh dance and ongoing influence over contemporary dance throughout the world.



#### Thailand

##### Technology Promotion Association (Thailand-Japan)

Technology Promotion Association (Thailand-Japan) is a public-interest corporation established in 1973 by Thai nationals who had studied and received training in Japan to facilitate technological transfer from Japan to Thailand and personnel development with the ultimate goal of realizing the economic development of Thailand. In addition to running various programs, the association manages the largest private Japanese-language school in Thailand, which has seen more than 200,000 students complete its Japanese-language course since its opening 40 years ago. The association is also the largest institution in Thailand offering Thai language education to Japanese citizens residing in the country and has made significant contribution to interaction between the two countries and the development of personnel.

## The Japan Foundation Prizes for Global Citizenship

The Japan Foundation Prizes for Global Partnership was established in 1985. In its 29 years of history, 91 organizations have been awarded. This prize is intended to support organizations that endeavor to strengthen networks among citizens both inside and outside Japan, share the knowledge, idea and expertise through international cultural exchange.

### Recipients



#### NPO BankART1929

BankART1929 has established as an art center in Yokohama and been engaging in international art and cultural exchanges with various art centers and artists overseas. In tandem with City of Yokohama, it also contributes to revitalize the declining downtown area through art and culture. BankART1929 is expected to further develop as one of Japan's representing art centers.



#### NPO Yukigassen International

By transforming snowball fighting into a legitimate sport, Yukigassen International has revitalized its depopulating town of Sobetsu, Hokkaido. It popularized the sport in and outside Japan and even established the International Alliance of Yukigassen overseas. It continues to strive to popularize the sport internationally.



#### NPO Multilingual Society Resource Kanagawa

MIC Kanagawa coordinates with medical institutions in Kanagawa Prefecture and dispatches volunteer interpreters with various cultural backgrounds to provide assistance when foreigners not fluent in Japanese need to consult a doctor. In such ways, it contributes in solving the foreseeable problems in Japanese society.

## Information Services

### Providing International Cultural Exchange Information

The Japan Foundation provides information on international cultural exchange activities through diverse means. We use websites, blogs, social media, and public and media relations to target a wide range of people in and outside Japan. We want them to understand the significance of international cultural exchange and get involved. We also provide opportunities for cultural exchange.

Our monthly online English magazine, *Wochi Kochi*, features various themes related to international cultural exchange. In fiscal 2013, the magazine published special articles such as *Sharing with the World: Japan's Experiences and Recovery Efforts in the Disaster-Stricken Areas*, *Pursuing Hope, Dreams and Love: Artists Exploring New Realms*, and *Traditional Japanese Art Meets the World: An Opportunity for Evolution*. It also included many activity reports by Japan Foundation specialists and staff.

The Japan Foundation Information Center (JFIC) in our headquarters building in Yotsuya, Tokyo has the JFIC Library and Event Space.

The JFIC Library has a wide range of materials available to the general public. They include library materials about the Japan Foundation's activities, books related to international cultural exchange, and foreign-language books and videos about Japan. Besides offering various services, it also regularly holds book exhibitions with explanations. In August 2013, the "Japanese Toys" exhibition of traditional toys was held together with English explanations and related books written in English.

The JFIC Event Space is used to promote international cultural exchange events with various organizations in Japan. It gives people from diverse backgrounds a chance to get

involved in international cultural exchange activities.

In fiscal 2013, various lectures, workshops and talks were held with partners to share the value of cultural exchange.

For example, we invited Osunaarashi, Japan's first Muslim sumo wrestler, to give a talk. Dr. Kurt-Jürgen Maaß, former Secretary General of the Institut für Auslandsbeziehungen, gave lecture about soft power.

The JFIC also sells publications such as catalogs of exhibitions held by the Japan Foundation and Japanese-language materials produced by the Japan Foundation. It also welcomes visits by university student groups, students on class trips, and other groups interested in international cultural exchange.

**Below:** Dr. Kurt-Jürgen Maaß at his lecture, *Cultural Diplomacy - Opportunities and Limits of Soft Power in Foreign Policy*. Right: Osunaarashi giving his talk, *Egyptian Whose Dream Came True to Become a Sumo Wrestler*.



Photos: Atsuko Takagi

## Kyoto Office

### Presenting the Essence of Japanese Culture

Kyoto is a cultural treasure house of diverse traditional culture cultivated and flourishing over a long period. The culture born from this "1,000-year capital" is an assemblage of Japanese aesthetics and sensibility. To convey the allure of Japanese culture to foreigners, we use our Kyoto network to introduce Japanese culture.

In fiscal 2013, with the cooperation of a local cultural organization, we held activities for Japanese studies fellows and invited guests living in the Kansai Region. The activities included Noh and Kyogen evening plays, experiencing tea ceremony, an Ikebana flower arrangement exhibit, a traditional music performance, and a brocade factory tour.

Participants commented on their exposure to Japanese culture: "Japan's traditional performing arts have a nice rhythm," "The tea and Ikebana flowers have a healing effect," and "I realized that traditional crafts require both technical skill and heart."

In Kyoto, there are unlimited opportunities and possibilities to experience the essence of Japanese culture.



Photo: Akio Takahashi



Photo: Akio Takahashi



# Activities of Overseas Offices

The Japan Foundation has 22 offices in 21 countries. They operate according to their respective regional- and country-specific policies and conduct diverse activities matching local needs and conditions. Activities include arts and cultural exchanges, Japanese-language education, and Japanese-studies and intellectual exchanges. Activities of overseas offices during the past fiscal year are summarized below.



## Italy The Japan Cultural Institute in Rome

### Edo Culture Through Ukiyoe

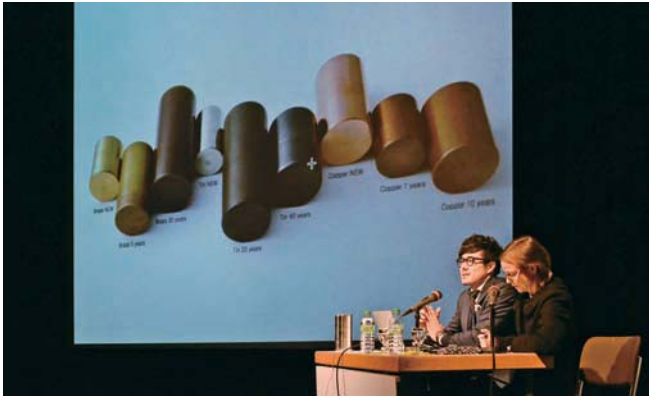


Photo: Mario Boccia

"Look at the stripes in the background. This is actually a new pattern on a roll of kimono cloth. Ukiyoe was also used for advertising." This explanation by Professor Giovanni Peternolli of the University of Bologna surprised and amazed the audience.

The Japan Cultural Institute in Rome held an ukiyoe exhibition titled, *Un tesoro svelato dell'Ukiyo-e* (Revealed Treasure of Ukiyo-e) from November to December 2013. The 78 prints exhibited came from a former private collection in Bologna. Instead of showing famous ukiyoe prints, the exhibition spotlighted works less exhibited such as *Kamigata-e* and *Omocha-e* prints. Such works have not been shown much in Italy.

At the exhibition's opening, a gallery talk by three researchers from the Far Eastern Art Study Centre - Bologna, who supervised the exhibition, was held along with a lecture. The rich Edo culture expressed through ukiyoe depicting *onnagata* Kabuki actors, *sankin kotai*, Ise Shrine pilgrimages, *terakoya* classes, etc., captured the audience's interest.


**Germany The Japan Cultural Institute in Cologne**
**Kyoto's New Craft-Making:  
Introducing Young Artisans**


The 50th anniversary of sister-city ties between Cologne and Kyoto in 2013 was marked by various commemorative events. Spotlighting Kyoto for a year was well received.

First, we introduced Japanese gardens, a representative of Kyoto's traditional beauty. Katsuhiko Mizuno's photo exhibition of Kyoto's gardens in all four seasons was visited by both the mayors of Cologne and Kyoto. Many people were also fascinated by garden designer Katsuaki Ogawa's lecture. Then a photo exhibition by a Cologne artist who had spent at the Goethe-Institut Villa Kamogawa was held. Also, a retrospective of films directed by Nagisa Oshima was screened. For academic exchange, professors and justices from Cologne and Kyoto held a symposium comparing Japanese and German Laws.

The anniversary events ended with the presentation of new craft designs born out of Kyoto's traditional industries. Young artisans working with wood, wire netting, and tea canisters gave lectures and held workshops. They were able to have the German audience re-appreciate Japan's highly skilled craftsmanship and artistic sense of everyday things.


**France The Japan Cultural Institute in Paris**
**Retaining and Developing Traditional Culture  
through Kanazawa's Samurai Culture**


Photo: Clément-Olivier Meylan

Together with Kanazawa (Ishikawa Prefecture), we held the "Kanazawa - Origins of another Samurai Culture" exhibition introducing samurai culture retained in Kanazawa since the Edo Period. From Kanazawa, we brought over lacquerware, metal crafts, dyed cloth, Noh masks and costumes, tea ceremony utensils, samurai armor, and more. It was an overview of Kanazawa's cultural development.

Kanazawa retains a high level of craftsmanship for maki-e lacquerware, damascening, and other crafts coming from the craft centers established by the Kaga Clan in the 17th century.

As Noh, flower arranging, the tea ceremony, and other arts permeated the samurai class, a rich trove of arts and crafts was created. To compliment the exhibition, a Noh performance (Kaga Hosho School), tea ceremony demonstration (Enshu School), lectures, Noh classes, damascening demonstrations, etc., were held.

Even today, Kanazawa's rich cultural legacy is being supported by the vigorous activities of the city's people. It offers many hints for Japan to continue and develop traditional arts and crafts as a nation of culture.


**The United Kingdom The Japan Foundation, London**
**Talk Series on the Power and Creativity of  
Japanese Women**


Focusing on Japanese women, we held talk sessions featuring Japanese female creators at the top of their fields.

Miyako Ishiuchi, whose photographic works were recently added to the Tate Modern collection, fired up her audience with courage and energy through her vitality and liberal ideas.

Photographer Makiko Ui talked about the Spirit of the Ainu through her photos of a fading Ainu culture. We also held a talk by Chiharu Shiota, the selected artist for the Japan Pavilion at the Venice Biennale 2015, as well as film director Satoko Yokohama who has impressed audiences with her conviction to create good works regardless of their commercial success.

Showcasing the artists' rich and inspirational creativities in their own fields, these talks may have made the audience feel that the speakers themselves were like fascinating 'artworks'.

Completing these talks, Noriyo Tsuda, from the Pola Research Institute of Beauty & Culture, explained, how Japan's cosmetic culture changed with the times and social standing of women. Her two lectures were received by audiences with great interest.





### Spanish Lacquerware Exhibition Marking 400th Anniversary of Japan-Spain Relations



One of the opening events of the 400th Anniversary of Japan-Spain Relations was “Namban Lacquer: Japan remained in Spain. 400 years after the Keicho Embassy” exhibition held jointly with the Spanish Ministry of Education, Culture and Sports and the National Museum of Decorative Arts. It was supported by the Japanese Embassy in Spain and co-sponsored by a number of Japanese companies.

The beauty of relatively unknown Spanish lacquerware and the long history of Japan-Spain relations made a strong impression on viewers. Many Oriental art history experts also lauded the exhibition's curation, content and the exhibition catalog's interdisciplinary value.

Since the opening ceremony was also attended by Crown Prince Naruhito, it was widely covered by the Japanese and local press. The exhibition's four-month run was highly successful with many visitors.

Besides being interdisciplinary, making a major social impact, and spreading Japanese culture, this project was significant enough to add a new page to the history of Japan-Spain relations.



### Japan Scholars in Central and Eastern Europe Meet at Symposium



A two-day symposium on Japanese studies was held jointly with Eötvös Loránd University in Budapest in February 2014, a year which had been designated as an exchange year between the Visegrad Group (Czech Republic, Hungary, Poland, Slovakia) and Japan or *V4+Japan Exchange Year 2014*. The aim of the symposium was to support younger Japanese studies scholars and enhance regional networking among them, thereby contributing to the further development of Japanese studies in Central and Eastern Europe.

Professor Joy Hendry, a prominent scholar and anthropologist from Oxford Brookes University in the UK opened the symposium by giving the keynote speech, an occasion that was shared among university students and the public. Individual presentations conducted by younger scholars followed, covering diverse fields such as literature, sociology, and linguistics. Unique presentations included, Women Rakugo Artists, and was concluded by interactive sessions between the presenters and senior scholars.

The second day was earmarked for professionals from Japanese studies programs and institutions, who discussed current and common issues and how they might be resolved across national borders, touching upon perspectives for the future enhancement of the field.



### Comprehensive Event Linking Japanese and Russian Artists



In Moscow, we strive for cooperation with local organizations for activities in nearby cities. We also seek to hook up with Russia-based Japanese artists and Russian fans of Japanese culture. One good example of this linkup was the Japan-Russia art exhibition called *Juriki no Kongoseki* (The Diamond of Ten Powers) when we got both of these groups together.

It started with a Russian traditional painter who had created illustrations for the Russian picture book version of Kenji Miyazawa's short story titled, *Juriki no Kongoseki*. The traditional paintings were from Mytishchi, where a public art museum was planning an exhibition for the picture book.

The museum wanted to make it a major event to widely introduce Japanese culture. It therefore invited *sumi-e* ink painter Tohru Kobayashi from Japan. While the Russian version of *Juriki no Kongoseki* was being read aloud, Mr. Kobayashi performed a live painting of Miyazawa's world with *sumi* ink on a white wall. The audience was captivated by his performance.

The museum also delighted visitors with shakuhachi, Ikebana flower arrangement, tea ceremony, calligraphy, *sumi-e* paintings, origami, and other demonstrations and workshops by Japanese and Russian artists.



## Egypt The Japan Foundation, Cairo

### Major Event by Anime Fans in Egypt



After the change in government in July 2013, the Japan Foundation, Cairo held various events with our local partners even in the unstable political environment.

One event was the "Egypt 1st Anime/Manga Convention" (EGY-Con) organized by local anime and manga fans and held on February 8, 2014. It was inspired by the "Grand Japanese Pop Culture Festival" held in spring 2013 by the Japan Foundation, Cairo.

We supported the convention from the planning stages, and it provided anime song performances by Egyptian bands, a singing contest, cosplayers show, exhibit of "Doujinshi" magazines and illustrations, and interactive attractions such as portrait drawing, origami and calligraphy.

Over 1,500 young attendees enthusiastically experienced Japanese culture.

It was very special to have hitherto isolated Egyptian fans of Japanese anime and manga to come together and organize to hold this big event at their own initiative.



## Korea The Japan Foundation, Seoul

### Two Japanese Actresses Discuss Japan's Golden Age of Cinema



Two Japanese actresses who appeared in many movies during Japan's golden age of cinema were invited to Korea.

Actress Ayako Wakao visited Seoul to attend the special event of "Retrospective on Yasuzo Masumura and Kon Ichikawa", co-hosted by the Japan Foundation and Korean Film Archive.

Korea has many fans of Ms. Wakao who starred in many movies directed by Yasuzo Masumura during the heyday of Daiei Studios. All her talk shows in Seoul drew a full house. When she appeared, there were shouts of "Yeppeoyo!" (You're very beautiful!) and lots of excitement.

Actress Kyoko Kagawa appeared as the guest at "Actress Kyoko Kagawa Akira Kurosawa" in Gwangju. She talked about her roles in movies like *Red Beard* and *High and Low*. Also interesting were her thoughts about Director Kurosawa, her current activities, and other anecdotes.

Her autograph session drew a long line of movie fans attracted to her personality. Many said that she should visit Korea again.



## China The Japan Foundation, Beijing

### Japan-China-Korea Drama Production Project



For two years, performers from Japan, China, and Korea worked on a joint theatrical drama production project called *SHUGEN –Celebration/Expression–*. It is an unprecedented and new type of performing arts project (see page 19).

Amid deteriorating relations between Japan and China, the organizers worried over how it would be received by the Chinese. Their worries were totally dispelled at the Shanghai and Beijing performances where compliments abounded: "A work with the souls of Japan, China, and Korea," "Very beautiful funeral," and "Performance where we can even hear the soul." After each show, many people waited for the performers and eagerly talked with them.

This project became a springboard for future cooperation among the Aomori Museum of Art, Shanghai Drama Art Center, Peng Hao Theatre, and the Japan Foundation.

Co-organizer Peng Hao Theatre in Beijing especially gave high praise to the project's universal theme and high artistic value. The theater therefore invited the project to be the opening act at its annual Beijing Nanluoguxiang Performing Arts Festival to be held in May 2014.



## Youth Competition for Disaster Education



On March 11, 2014, the Japan Foundation, Jakarta held the Award Ceremony for the Youth Competition for Disaster Education, starting with a silent prayer for the victims of the Great East Japan Earthquake.

Twenty-four-student finalists were selected for the top award. The competition drew 1,276 applicants (twice as many as in 2012), and 104 of them, or 26 teams, passed the screening. Each team was to create a five-minute-video representing its ideas for disaster preparedness in their local area. Their works were posted on the Japan Foundation's Facebook page. The 24 finalists overcame 53.1-to-1 odds of winning.

Right after the ceremony, the 24 thrilled finalists flew to Japan and participated in the JENESYS 2.0 Programme (youth exchange) held by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. The students spent 10 days learning about Japan's experience in disaster preparedness. They met with disaster victims and had home stays. What they learned in Japan will be useful as they continue to work on disaster preparedness education in their home country.

## Supporting the Literary Content Industry Through Modern Japanese Culture



The Thai version of Akutagawa Award-winning Kazushige Abe's novel *IP/NN* was published in March 2014 with the financial support of the Japan Foundation.

To celebrate the book's publication, Abe was invited to Thailand for a talk show and book reading at the 12th Bangkok International Book Fair.

Abe's talk partner was Uthis Haemamool, currently Thailand's most prominent modern author and winner of the 2009 Southeast Asian Writers Award. After the two authors read their respective works, they talked about their respective country's literary scene and modern society.

It was a great opportunity to introduce new aspects of Japanese literature, promote exchanges between Japanese and Thai writers, and support Japan's literary content creation industry. The Thai book publisher also updated its Facebook page with Abe's activities and photos. It promoted Abe as "cool," making it an exciting event.

## Japan's Creative Disaster Preparedness Program Introduced



Since the Philippines has been experiencing many natural disasters, the interest in disaster preparedness has increased. We therefore introduced Japan's excellent disaster preparedness program and provided hands-on experience. A variety of activities raised awareness of disaster preparedness among the Filipinos.

As part of their teacher training, 18 Japanese-language teachers in public high schools made a simple disaster preparedness manual in plain Japanese, English, and Filipino. The manual will also be translated into local languages of the Philippine islands where Typhoon Haiyan (Yolanda) hit in 2013.

With the cooperation of the NPO Plus Arts, disaster preparedness leader training for teachers and disaster preparedness awareness programs (Iza! Kaeru Caravan) for nearby high school and elementary school students were also held.

We plan to continue sharing Japan's disaster preparedness know-how and help spread disaster preparedness education in the Philippines.



Malaysia The Japan Foundation, Kuala Lumpur

## Southeast Asia's First Full-Scale Bunraku Performance to Mark the Anniversary



2013 saw the 40th anniversary of ASEAN-Japan Friendship and Cooperation, the 50th anniversary of the Japan Club of Kuala Lumpur, and the 30th anniversary of the Japanese Chamber of Trade & Industry, Malaysia.

In return for the warmth of our Malaysian friends, we held a full-blown Bunraku puppet performance unprecedented in Southeast Asia. An executive committee was formed, the Kuala Lumpur Performing Arts Centre became a co-organizer, and many companies and organizations lent their support.

Three Bunraku performances led by master puppeteer Kanjuro Kiritake as well as demonstrations at the Japanese School of Kuala Lumpur and a shopping mall all drew a full house. A long line of people waited outside hoping for seat cancellations. Everyone wanted to see the centuries-old traditional Japanese art.

The first Bunraku performance in South East Asia was attended by the Crown Prince and Princess of Perak, ambassadors from ASEAN countries, and arts practitioners. The puppeteers were prominently featured by local media, appearing live on a state television program and on the cover of a magazine.



Vietnam The Japan Foundation for Cultural Exchange in Vietnam

## Yayoi Kusama Exhibition for the 40th Anniversary of Japan-Vietnam Relations



To mark the 40th anniversary of ASEAN-Japan Friendship and Cooperation as well as Japan-Vietnam relations, a festive exhibition was held at The Japan Foundation for Cultural Exchange in Vietnam.

The "Yayoi Kusama: Obsessions" exhibition used the exhibition hall and the entire grounds as the display venue, including the courtyard, garage, and warehouse. A "Kusama World" was created in the center of Hanoi.

The exhibition was much talked about and around 20,000 attendees enjoyed the memorable red and white polka dots during the two-month run.

Also, the "ABILIGHT" exhibition by the HITOTZUKI artist group had paintings indoors and on the office building and exterior walls. It caught the attention of people coming to the office as well as passersby.

The local people's daily life was accented with Japanese art thanks to the venue's entire grounds and buildings.



India The Japan Foundation, New Delhi

## Nurturing Seedlings to Deepen Japan-India Relations



India being large country with diverse cultures and inadequate infrastructure, we have conducted various "Sowing Seed" programs which aimed to meet the different needs of each region. Having marked 20 years of operation of the Japan Foundation, New Delhi in 2013, we have started to strengthen the effort of "Nurturing Seedlings" program which set more focused aims of the programs to bear remaining effect afterward.

For example, in the Anime Voice Acting Workshop, it was aimed to motivate anime fans to start studying Japanese language. Those who participated the event had a chance to experience voice-recording event under the instruction of Japanese voice actresses.

In the Disaster Management Education Workshop, we have implemented evacuation drills at some schools which hardly take place in India. Through the workshop, the students as well as teachers learned the importance of disaster management education.

Furthermore, in Japanese language education, we have started online Japanese language teachers training for the first time in India, through which we have delivered Japanese language teaching seminars to teachers of remote area who are deprived of such opportunities.





### World's Largest Japanese Film Festival in Ten Cities



A new logo and slogan 'Watch Japan Unfold' was launched at the 17th Japanese Film Festival (JFF), an annual event held in Australia's five major cities (Sydney, Melbourne, Brisbane, Perth, and Canberra) with twenty to forty films screened in each city. Meanwhile in smaller cities (Broome, Cairns, Townsville, Darwin, and Hobart) where not many Japan-related events are prevalent, three films were screened with free admission. Nationally, the JFF attracted a total of approx. 25,000 audience across the 10 cities.

JFF welcomed special guests from Japan including director Yoshihiro Fukagawa and Kaoru Yachigusa from Don't Lose Heart; director Satoshi Miki from Ore-ore (It's Me, It's Me); and director Shinsuke Sato and screenwriter Akiko Nogi from Library Wars.

It has been 58 years since Ms. Yachigusa last attended an overseas film festival so her appearance attracted much media attention even in Japan.

The combination of both public and private sectors, including the 20 corporate sponsors, helped make the JFF the world's largest Japanese film festival.



### Japanese Writers Gather at North America's Largest Authors' Festival



In fall 2013, Akutagawa Prize winners Kazushige Abe and Mieko Kawakami attended Toronto's International Festival of Authors, North America's largest international writers' festival. Kawakami joined a panel discussion on literature and translation alongside Canadian authors. Both Abe and Kawakami participated in the Japanese literature round-table discussion, about the Japanese literary world's reaction to the Tohoku disaster. They also gave public readings and engaged in discussions at universities.

Also visiting Toronto were authors Masatsugu Ono and Yoko Hayasuke, translator Motoyuki Shibata, and contemporary culture researcher Roland Kelts. They gave readings of their own works and joined in panel discussions at the Japan Foundation, Toronto as well as other venues. Ono gave a talk on modern Japanese literature at the Université de Montréal.

In recent years, authors Takashi Atouda, Jiro Asada, Minoru Ozawa, Hiromi Kawakami, Hideo Furukawa, and Hiromi Ito have visited Canada for events such as the 2010 Japan-Canada PEN Exchange Program, the 2011 launch of the magazine Monkey Business, and the 2012 International Festival of Authors. Such events have signaled an increase in exchanges between Japanese and Canadian authors.



### Jazz Concerts by Japanese and American Musicians



Photo: GION

The "A New Generation of Jazz from Japan - Takuya Kuroda and Ensemble" concert was held to introduce Japanese jazz. Kuroda is a trumpet player and the first Japanese musician to have released an album under Blue Note Records in the U.S. His latest album Rising Son was ranked highly on the Billboard chart.

Advance tickets were sold out for the friendship concert featuring Kuroda with Japanese and American musicians. A long line formed over an hour before showtime for the few tickets sold at the door.

The audience was impressed by the performers' musical talent and sharp musical sensibility. At the end of the performance, the roar of applause lasted several minutes. Kuroda and the other musicians were very pleased by the reaction.

The concert was held right before the third anniversary of the Great East Japan Earthquake. The audience listened attentively as Kuroda talked about his experience during the Great Hanshin Earthquake and performed an original piece he dedicated to the victims of the Great East Japan Earthquake.



United States The Japan Foundation, Los Angeles

## Japanese Jazz Group's First Performance and Workshop in the U.S.



Led by 22-year-old, up-and-coming, jazz pianist Ai Kuwabara, the ai kuwabara trio project held a four-city concert tour in November 2013. Starting with San Francisco, it was their first U.S. tour.

Although they were a little anxious about how they would be received in the country where jazz originated, they played to a full house each time. There were people in the audience playing air piano or snapping their fingers to match the trio's music. The concerts ended with a standing ovation and loud applause.

The trio also held workshops and sessions with music students at local universities.

When interviewed by radio stations and newspapers, Kuwabara stated, "We don't think about playing music in any particular genre. It's more like we use jazz to express our own music."

Over 1,300 people in the U.S. enjoyed the young Japanese trio's musical sense venturing beyond national borders.



Mexico The Japan Foundation, Mexico

## Prayers for Disaster Recovery through Music; 400th Anniversary of Japan-Mexico Relations



To help mark the 400th anniversary of the arrival of Tsunenaga Hasekura's diplomatic mission in Acapulco, the Japanese classical music group Tsukinoura held performances all around Mexico. Named after the Sendai port where the diplomatic mission departed, the group performed music from all the Tohoku prefectures.

Hasekura's diplomatic mission is also seen as a recovery project for the Keicho Sanriku Tsunami. Our event was a prayer through music for recovery from the Great East Japan Earthquake. Acapulco had also just suffered great damage from a powerful hurricane, and the affected children invited to the concerts gave them some cheer.

Tsukinoura then traced the path the Hasekura mission took when they traversed Mexico to go to Spain. Along the way, they gave six performances and three workshops in five Mexican cities. A total of 4,800 people enjoyed the sounds of taiko drums, Tsugaru shamisen, shakuhachi, and minyo folk singing. The children also enjoyed the workshops.



Brazil The Japan Foundation, São Paulo

## Video Game Music: A New Genre in Japanese Culture



Anime and video games are among Brazil's most popular things in Japanese pop culture. While anime songs are a well-established pop culture genre among the youth, video game music is only starting to gain attention.

We therefore spotlighted video game music by inviting pianist Hiroyuki Nakayama from Japan to give a solo piano concert featuring music from popular video games. Holding a piano concert for video game music is almost unheard-of outside Japan. It is a new genre for introducing Japanese culture.

The concert received favorable public interest and over 1,000 people lined up for reservation tickets. Nakayama was very happy with the audience's enthusiastic response.

Encouraged by the success of this first-time event, we hope to have local artists join the next concert and to also display game videos to please fans of Japanese pop culture.



# Summary of Arts and Cultural Exchange Programs

## 1. Presenting Japan's Diverse Arts and Culture Overseas (p. 15-17)

### (1) Focus on Diplomatically Significant Opportunities and Regions/Countries

#### ① United States

Japan-US curators exchange program: North American curator group specializing in architecture invited to Japan

Miyagi-New Orleans Youth Jazz Exchange

Ai Kuwabara trio project US tour

Traveling Exhibitions "TOHOKU -Through the Eyes of Japanese Photographers", "Passage to the Future: Art from a New Generation in Japan"

Lectures, demonstrations, pop-culture talks etc., by dispatching specialists also held in conjunction with the traveling exhibitions

#### ② China

Japan-China collaboration play: A Combination of Kunqu Opera and Noh Theater The Spirits Play, *Memory, Place, Dialogue*

Japan-China-Korea Production of *SHUGEN –Celebration/Expression–*

Traveling exhibition "JAPAN: Kingdom of Characters"

Lectures, demonstrations, etc., by dispatching specialists also held in conjunction with the traveling exhibition

#### ③ Korea

Japan-China-Korea Production of *SHUGEN –Celebration/Expression–*

Small-scale, traveling kyogen performance, lecture and demonstration

Exhibition "Re:Quest"

Traveling exhibition "Winter Garden"

Other activities include Japan-Korea package design exchange

#### ④ ASEAN

40th anniversary of ASEAN-Japan Friendship and Cooperation "Media/Art Kitchen - Reality Distortion Field"

(Indonesia, Malaysia, the Philippines, Thailand)

Dance project, "MAU: J-ASEAN Dance Collaboration"

(Indonesia, the Philippines, Malaysia, Singapore)

Music project "Drums & Voices" (Vietnam, Cambodia,

Myanmar, Thailand, Laos, Brunei)

Myanmar Culture and Sports Exchange Mission follow-up:

Traditional musicians and judoists invited

Small-scale concert: "Ryuz" (Thailand)

Cultural cooperation: Support for Vietnam Youth Theater, Asia Orchestra, and Asian art-related people

Traveling exhibitions "Sharaku Interpreted by Japan's

Contemporary Artists", "JAPAN: Kingdom of Characters",

"Parallel Nippon", "Winter Garden"

Lectures, demonstrations, etc., by dispatching specialists also held in conjunction with the traveling exhibitions

#### ⑤ Spain

400th Anniversary of Japan-Spain Relations: Sugimoto

Bunraku *Sonezaki Shinju: The Love Suicides at Sonezaki*

Exhibition "Namban Lacquer: The Japan remained in Spain—400th Anniversary of the Keicho Embassy", and others

#### ⑥ Africa

Commemoration of TICAD V: Japanese music performance, modern art exhibition "Tsuyoshi Ozawa / Masakatsu Takagi Going through Africa", African movie screening

Small-scale Japanese music performance by Wakon Gakusho (Morocco, Senegal, Gabon)

Small-scale performance of taiko drummers (Malawi, Kenya)

Origami workshop and other activities (Benin, Democratic Republic of the Congo)

### (2) Continuous Projects and Programs Approaching the World at Large

#### ① Japan Foundation Traveling Exhibitions

Traveling exhibitions having diverse themes such as design, architecture, photography, crafts, budo, and pop culture were held 120 times in 119 cities in 70 countries and 1 region

#### ② Japanese Film Screenings Overseas

Japanese film festivals and film screenings using the Japan Foundation's film library:

Film screenings held 102 times in 70 countries and 1 region.

Financial support given to 23 Japanese film screenings in 18 countries. Also, for the 40th anniversary of ASEAN-Japan Friendship and Cooperation, a total of 35 DVDs for two Japanese movies and anime were distributed in 18 cities in 9 ASEAN countries to hold Japanese film screenings

#### ③ TV Broadcasting Abroad

Japanese TV dramas and documentaries broadcast in 10 countries

#### ④ Translation and Publication Grants

Supported the translation and publication of 41 Japanese books in 27 countries

#### ⑤ International Book Fairs

Exhibited at 16 international book fairs around the world.

Besides the exhibition booth, Japanese culture and language introduced through lectures, film screenings, traditional performing arts, origami lessons, manga lessons, and Japanese-language lessons

#### ⑥ International Art / Architecture Exhibitions

Japan Pavilion exhibition at 55th International Art Exhibition, the Venice Biennale "abstract speaking - sharing uncertainty and collective acts" (Artist Koki Tanaka, Curator Mika Kuraya), received Special Mention

### (3) Building a Foundation to Introduce Japanese Culture and Promoting Cultural Exchange

#### ① Networking of specialists

Curators from Asia (China, Korea, India) and other countries invited

In conjunction with TPAM in Yokohama, a total of 20 presenters and stage artists from Asia, Europe, and America invited to Japan

In conjunction with Aichi Triennale 2013, art-related journalists from around the world invited to Japan

International symposiums for curators also held in and outside Japan

#### ② Information Services

*Performing Arts Network Japan*: Japanese and English bilingual website providing information on modern Japanese performing arts. Annual visits 445,054, e-mail magazine subscribers 1,211

*Japanese Film Database (JFDB)*: Annual visits 1,278,343, increased 739,071 visits compared with previous fiscal year

*Japanese Book News*: Quarterly English newsletter providing information on Japan's new books and publications. Four issues published (5,000 copies/issue for a total of 20,000)

*Japanese Literature in Translation Search*: Annual visits 4,602  
*Worth Sharing —A Selection of Japanese Books Recommended for Translation—*: Vol. 2 published

## 2. Contributing to the World through Arts and Culture (p. 18-19)

### (1) Interactive, Collaborative Exchange Programs

#### ① Joint International Productions of Performing Arts

Japan-China collaboration play: A Combination of Kunqu Opera and Noh Theater The Spirits Play, *Memory, Place, Dialogue*

Japan-China-Korea Production of *SHUGEN –Celebration/Expression–*

"Media/Art Kitchen -Reality Distortion Field"

Dance project "MAU: J-ASEAN Dance Collaboration"

Music project "Drums & Voices"

Myanmar Culture and Sports Exchange Mission follow-up:

Traditional musicians and judoists invited

#### ② Interactive Exchange / Creating a Network of Experts

In conjunction with TPAM in Yokohama, a total of 20 presenters and stage artists from Asia, Europe, and America invited to Japan

Winners of the Foreign Ministry-sponsored 7th International Manga Award invited to Japan. (From Spain, Thailand, United States)

### (2) Taking on Global Issues

#### ① Preservation and restoration of cultural heritage

Training for the preservation and restoration of cultural heritage properties (Uzbekistan)

Dyed and woven textile cultural property preservation and restoration workshop (Armenia)

Kaman-Kalehoyuk Archaeological Museum field course (Turkey), and others

#### ② Cultural Cooperation Programs for ASEAN Countries

Support for Vietnam Youth Theater

Support for Asia Orchestra

Support for Asian art-related people

#### ③ Projects to Support Recovery from the Great East Japan Earthquake

Japan Pavilion exhibition at the 55th International Art Exhibition, the Venice Biennale "abstract speaking - sharing uncertainty and collective acts"

Japan-China-Korea Production of *SHUGEN –Celebration/Expression–*

Miyagi-New Orleans Youth Jazz Exchange

Traveling exhibitions "How Did Architects Respond Immediately after 3/11"

The Great East Japan Earthquake "TOHOKU Through the Eyes of Japanese Photographers", "Beautiful Handicrafts of Tohoku, Japan." Architects and traditional artisans having a close connection with Tohoku dispatched in conjunction with the traveling exhibitions.

Also, movies and documentary DVDs set in Tohoku or related to Tohoku's disaster recovery were screened

### Arts and Cultural Exchange Programs

(Excluding those for which numbers are given in the main text)

Dispatching Arts and Cultural Specialist  
..... 57 projects (56 countries, 1 region, 97 cities)

Biennials / Triennials  
..... 1 project (1 country, 1 city)

Art Exhibitions  
..... 6 projects (3 countries, 1 region, 5 cities)

Networking of specialists  
..... 13 projects (5 countries, 2 regions, 12 cities)

Grant Program for Dispatching Arts and Cultural Specialists  
..... 116 projects (63 countries, 1 region, 233 cities)

Overseas exhibition support  
..... 60 projects (28 countries, 58 cities)

Performing Arts Japan (North America)  
..... 7 projects (1 country, 13 cities)

Performing Arts Japan (Europe)  
..... 14 projects (13 countries, 39 cities)

International Co-production  
..... 6 projects (12 countries, 19 cities)

Cultural cooperation  
..... 9 projects (12 countries, 30 cities)

Grant for Cultural cooperation  
..... 5 projects (4 countries, 7 cities)

## 3. Youth Exchange with China (p. 20)

### (1) Long-term Exchange Program for Chinese High School Students

The 32 students on the 7th program cycle completed the program and returned home. The 30 students on the 8th program cycle arrived in Japan

### (2) Opening of New Centers for Face-to-Face Exchanges

Centers for Face-to-Face Exchanges are operating in 12 cities in China. In fiscal 2013, a total of 34,482 visited the centers (including readers of publications at the venues)

### (3) Building a Network for Japan-China exchange

Planned and implemented 8 dispatch projects and one invitation project

Exchange participants sent eight times to China and received one time. Heart to Heart website provides program information and promotes information sharing and coordination between participants



## Summary of Japanese-Language Education Overseas Programs

### 1. Promoting the JF Standard for Japanese-Language Education (p. 23)

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#### (1) JF Standard for Japanese-Language Education Revised

The second editions of the *JF Standard for Japanese-Language Education 2010* and the *User's Guide* were partially revised and published for the second printing. About 6,800 copies in total have been distributed for the two editions

#### (2) JF Standard-related Seminars, etc.

A total of 74 seminars, academic, and research meetings were held in and outside Japan

#### (3) Grant Program for the JF Standard for Japanese-Language Education Activities

To promote the JF Standard for Japanese-Language Education, we funded eight projects carried out by overseas Japanese-language education societies, teacher associations, etc.

#### (4) Marugoto: Japanese Language and Culture

*Marugoto: Japanese Language and Culture Starter (A1)* Katsudo and Rikai coursebooks, conforming to the JF Standard for Japanese-Language Education, were released

### 2. JF Language Course (p. 24)

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JF Language Course was started at the Kyrgyz Republic-Japan Center for Human Development, supported by the Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA)

JF Language Courses were offered at 30 locations (including Japan Foundation's overseas offices) in 27 countries

### 3. Survey on the Present Situation of Overseas Japanese-Language Education (p. 24)

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This survey is conducted every three years on overseas Japanese-language education institutions, teachers, students, etc. In July 2013, the gist of the 2012 survey results were made public. In December, *the Survey Report on Japanese-Language Education Abroad 2012* and summary booklets (Japanese and English versions) were published. In addition, summary excerpts were compiled, distributed, and made public on the Website

### 4. Online Educational Tools (p. 25)

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#### (1) Web Version of *Erin's Challenge! I can speak Japanese.*

7.53 million hits in fiscal 2013 (21.13 million hits since fiscal 2010)

#### (2) *Minna no Kyozaï*

2.96 million hits in fiscal 2013 (70.67 million hits since fiscal 2002)

#### (3) *MARUGOTO+* (*MARUGOTO Plus*) *A1*

510,000 hits in fiscal 2013  
Spanish version and sister site *MARUGOTO no Kotoba* started

#### (4) *NIHONGO de CARE-NAVI*

670,000 hits in fiscal 2013 (4.6 million hits since fiscal 2007)

#### (5) *Japanese in Anime & Manga*

3.13 million hits in fiscal 2013 (10.97 million hits since fiscal 2009)

#### (6) *NIHONGO-e-Na*

1.01 million hits in fiscal 2013 (3.91 million hits since fiscal 2010), lists of useful apps for iOS and Android devices to *NIHONGO-e-NA* added

### 5. Japanese-Language Proficiency Test (JLPT) (p. 26)

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#### (1) First Session (July 7)

Test conducted in 101 overseas cities in 21 countries and regions, taken by 198,962 examinees  
New test sites: Manado, Indonesia and Tashkent, Uzbekistan

#### (2) Second Session (December 1)

Test conducted in 202 overseas cities in 63 countries and regions, taken by 242,282 examinees  
New test sites: Algiers, Algeria; Antananarivo, Madagascar; and Siem Reap, Cambodia

A total of 441,244 overseas examinees took the JLPT throughout the year

### 6. Dispatch of Japanese-Language Specialists (p. 27)

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#### (1) Japanese-Language Specialists: 124 posts in 40 countries

Senior Specialists: 39 posts in 27 countries  
Specialists: 63 posts in 30 countries  
Assistants: 22 posts in 15 countries

#### (2) Overseas Internships

With the cooperation of 43 Japanese universities having a Japanese-language teacher training program, 346 undergraduate and graduate students were sent as Japanese-language teaching interns to 117 institutions in 25 countries and one region

#### (3) Japanese-Language Education Assistant Program (J-LEAP)

This program promotes Japan-U.S. cultural and personnel exchanges and supports Japanese-language education in the U.S. Eleven new assistants were sent to the U.S. in fiscal 2013 as part of the total of 21 teaching assistants at primary and secondary educational institutions. They help promote better understanding of Japanese culture and society in their local communities

### 7. Projects to Support Japanese-Language Education (p. 27)

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Members of the JF Nihongo Network ("Sakura Network") include the Japan Foundation's overseas offices, major Japanese-language education organizations, and 126 institutions in 45 countries and 2 regions (as of fiscal 2013). Our 21 overseas offices conduct 156 program schemes, and four Japan Centers in four countries conduct 13 program schemes. Also, grants were provided for 65 programs conducted by the network's core members in 27 countries and regions. Our overseas offices provided assistance for 161 activities conducted by Japanese-language education institutions and organizations in 60 countries where providing assistance is difficult for the offices

## 8. Japanese-Language Education for Nurse/ Certified Care Worker Candidates under EPAs (p. 27)

A preparatory Japanese-language training program was conducted from November 2013 to May 2014 in the candidates' countries to help maximize the effectiveness of their upcoming training in Japan. Some 48 nurses and 107 care workers in Indonesia and 65 nurses and 83 care workers in the Philippines underwent the six-month training program

## 9. Training programs for Overseas Teachers (p. 28)

### (1) Graduate School Education in Cooperation with the National Graduate Institute for Policy Studies

Graduate Program in Japanese Language and Culture (Master's Course): 4 new students from 4 countries and 4 continuing students from 4 countries

Graduate Program in Japanese Language and Culture (Doctoral Course): 2 continuing students from 2 countries

### (2) Advanced Training program for Overseas Japanese- Language Teachers

From 9 countries, 10 Japanese-language teachers with specific objectives such as teaching material development participated in the program

### (3) Training programs for Overseas Japanese-Language Teachers

Long-term: 60 teachers from 33 countries

Short-term: 125 teachers from 34 countries and region

JF Language Course teachers: 36 teachers from 23 countries

Country-based

Korea: 54 teachers

China: 19 teachers at universities, 20 teachers at secondary schools

Thailand: 62 teachers

The Philippines: 17 teachers

'Nikkei' (Japanese descendants) teachers: 9 teachers from 4 countries

Japan-Hungary Cooperation Forum's Special Program: 6 teachers

### (4) Training programs in Cooperation with other Organizations

The Japanese Speakers' Forum 2013 ("Nihongo-jin Forum"):

35 teachers from 6 countries (including Japan)

## 10. Training programs for Overseas Learners (p. 28)

### (1) Programs for Specialists (Foreign-Service Officers/Public Officials)

39 people from 35 countries and regions for 8 months  
Besides Japanese-language training, participants visited government agencies, public organizations, educational institutions including universities, and companies to meet people and exchange opinions. Courses at the Osaka School of International Public Policy, Osaka University were also incorporated

### (2) Programs for Specialists (Specialists in Cultural and Academic Fields)

65 people from 29 countries for 2 or 6 months

The program aimed to have cultural and scientific specialists learn the language necessary to gather and convey information and to exchange opinions with people. Participants also visited universities, research institutions, national libraries, and museums and talked with people

### (3) Programs for Overseas Students and Learners

Outstanding students: 66 people from 66 countries

JF Language Course outstanding students: 26 people from 24 countries

University students: 119 people from 28 countries

Students from cooperating Japanese universities: 127 people from 25 countries

High school students: 41 people from 11 countries

Lee Soo-Hyun Youth Exchange Program: 30 people from Korea

JET Memorial Invitation Program for U.S. High School Students: 32 people

### (4) Training in Cooperation with Local Organizations

Training for JET Program teachers arriving in Osaka: 12 people from 3 countries

Nationwide JET Program Japanese-language teaching method training: 28 people from 11 countries

Kamenori Earth Youth Summit and Pre-Japanese Lessons: 12 people from 2 countries

## 11. Commissioned Training Programs (p. 28)

Hakuho Foundation, Preparatory Training in Japan for Overseas Teachers: 13 teachers from 13 countries

Japan Russia Youth Exchange Center, Preparatory Training for Young Japanese-Language Teachers before Dispatch: 21 teachers

Training for Russian Japanese-Language Teachers in Primary and Secondary Education: 7 teachers

Training for Indonesian University Students sponsored by the Osaka Gas Foundation of International Cultural Exchange: 2 people

Japanese-Filipino Nikkei-jin International School Program: 12 people

Canon Vietnam Japanese-Language Program: 1 person

New Zealand Japanese-Language Teacher Training: 7 people

Naples Eastern University Training in Japan: 23 students

Qatar Youth Training in Japan: 18 students

## 12. Libraries of the Japanese-Language Institutes

Japanese-Language Institute, Urawa visitors: 17,242

Japanese-Language Institute, Kansai visitors: 18,698



# Summary of Japanese Studies and Intellectual Exchange Programs

## 1. Support for Japanese Studies Organizations (p. 31)

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### (1) Recipients of Grants for Japanese Studies Institutions

73 institutions in 27 countries and regions

#### ① East Asia

China: Fudan University; Liaoning University; Nankai University; Northeastern University; Northeast Normal University; Northwest University; Sichuan International Studies University; Zhejiang Gongshang University

Korea: Center for Japanese Studies, Institute of Japanese Studies, Kookmin University; Institute for Japanese Studies, Seoul National University; Institute of Japanese Studies, Hallym University; Korea University

Taiwan: National Chengchi University

#### ② Southeast Asia

Indonesia: Graduate School of University of Indonesia

Malaysia: University of Malaya

The Philippines: Ateneo de Manila University; Asian Center, University of the Philippines; De La Salle University

Thailand: Chulalongkorn University; Department of Japanese, Faculty of Liberal Arts, Thammasat University; Institute of East Asian Studies, Thammasat University

Vietnam: Department of Japanese Studies, University of Social Sciences and Humanities, Vietnam National University Ho Chi Minh City; Faculty of Literature and Linguistics, University of Social Sciences and Humanities, Vietnam National University Ho Chi Minh City; Vietnam Academy of Social Sciences; Vietnam National University Social Sciences and Humanities University

#### ③ South Asia

India: Jawaharlal Nehru University; University of Delhi

#### ④ Oceania

Australia: University of Sydney

New Zealand: University of Auckland

#### ⑤ North America

The United States:\* Arizona State University; Asian Art Museum of San Francisco; Bryn Mawr University; Columbia University; Duke University; Florida International University; Furman University; Inter-University Center for Japanese Language Studies;\*\* Japan Center for Michigan Universities; Kyoto Consortium for Japanese Studies;\*\* Mary Washington University; Michigan State University; Pennsylvania State University; University of California, Berkeley; University of California, Los Angeles; University of California, Santa Barbara; University of Cincinnati; University of Michigan; University of Southern California East Asian Library; University of Southern California; Western Michigan University; Wittenberg University

\* Includes four small-scale grants

\*\*American research or educational institutes operating in Japan

#### ⑥ Central and South America

Brazil: University of São Paulo

Mexico: El Colegio de México; Mexico Autonomous Institute of Technology

#### ⑦ Western Europe

Belgium: Catholic University Leuven; Ghent University

France: Institut d'Études Politiques de Paris (Sciences Po)

Iceland: University of Iceland

Italy: Ca' Foscari University of Venice; University of Milan

Spain: Autonomous University of Barcelona

U.K.: Newcastle University; University of East Anglia; University of Edinburgh; University of London

#### ⑧ Eastern Europe

Croatia: University of Zagreb

Romania: University of Bucharest

Russia: Far Eastern Federal University

Uzbekistan: Tashkent State Institute of Oriental Studies

#### ⑨ Middle East

Egypt: Ain Shams University

Iran: Faculty of Literature and Foreign Languages, University of Tehran; Faculty of World Studies, University of Teheran

Iraq: University of Baghdad

### (2) Beijing Center for Japanese Studies

Support for Beijing Foreign Studies University (Center for Japanese Studies): Sent 13 scholars to teach graduate students majoring in Japanese studies and invited 20 master's program students to Japan for research. Offered fellowships to two doctoral students and funded research projects by teaching staff

Support for Peking University (Center for Modern Japanese Studies): Sent nine scholars as teaching staff and invited 19 graduate students to do research in Japan

## 2. Japanese Studies Fellowships (p. 32)

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### (1) Fellowship for scholars/researchers, long-term:

95 people from 30 countries

### (2) Fellowship for scholars/researchers, short-term:

29 people from 15 countries

### (3) Fellowship for Ph.D. candidates:

114 people from 34 countries

## 3. Enhancement of Japanese Studies Networking (p. 32)

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### (1) Projects: 2

Japanese studies traveling seminar (Central Asia) and other activities

### (2) Grants: 31

European Association for Japanese Studies (EAJS); Old Japanese Students' Association, Thailand; the Japan Library Group (UK); and others

## 4. Intellectual Exchange: Expansion of International Outreach Efforts (p. 33)

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### (1) Projects: 19

- Public symposium for the 40th anniversary of ASEAN-Japan Friendship and Cooperation: "Asia in Harmony: New Horizons for Cultural Exchange." Featuring cultural people from Japan and Southeast Asia. Co-organized with the *Nihon Keizai Shimbun* newspaper
- Japan-India Dialogue
- Japan-China-Korea Cultural Exchange Forum
- Japan and China Intellectual Exchange Promotion Project (Invitation of groups)
- Japan and China Intellectual Exchange Promotion Project (Invitation of individuals)
- Fiscal 2013 India-Japan Social Entrepreneur Exchange Project
- Asia Leadership Fellow Program
- Invitation of Myanmar Intellectuals
- Peace Building through Culture in Sri Lanka
- Invitation Program for Young Muslim Intellectuals in Southeast Asia
- "Musubi-juku" in Chile, a linking workshop on disaster recovery
- International Symposium: "Turning a Low Birth Rate and Graying Population into an Advantage—Japan and Germany's Policies for a New Society and Labor Market—"

- This symposium was held consecutively in Tokyo and Berlin
- Japan-Germany Symposium: "Social Change in Japan and Germany" (Publication support)
  - 2013 Intellectual Exchange Program between Japan and Europe in Alsace: Japanese Study Seminar - Postwar (Sen-go)
  - Japan-Germany Symposium: "Cultural Communication-New Communication Tools and the Future of International Relations"
  - Symposium: Korea, Europe, Japan International Symposium on Interculturalism "2013 Ansan Summit"

This symposium was held in Ansan, Korea with the theme of Tabunka-Kyosei or "Intercultural cities." Local government leaders, government officers, and researchers from Japan, Korea, and Europe participated

- Public Seminar: "Developing Communities and People While Embracing Diversity"
- Fellowship Invitation of Middle Eastern and Northern African Groups
- International Symposium: "North Africa and Japan in the 21st Century: Creating a Society of Peace and Coexistence through International Cultural Exchange"

**(2) Grants:** 92

## 5. Intellectual Exchange: Human Resource Development (p. 33)

**(1) Fellowship for Intellectual Exchange:** 9

**(2) Grants for International Exchange by Youth and Community Leaders:** 26

## 6. Intellectual and Grassroots Exchanges with the United States (p. 34-35)

### (1) The "JET Memorial Project"

Program promoting Japan-U.S. exchanges with the alma mater universities of the two American JET participants who lost their lives in the Great East Japan Earthquake

### (2) Support for U.S. Think Tanks

A Japan-related policy research position at Brookings Institution

### (3) US-Japan Young Political Leaders Exchange Program

American and Japanese nonpartisan politicians, policy staff, and party staff are invited for networking with leaders in various fields

### (4) Japan-U.S. Partnership Program (RIPS)

Research scholarship program to nurture experts who will take leadership roles in maintaining and developing cooperative ties between Japan and the U.S.

### (5) USJC Japan Symposium 2013

Facilitates wide-ranging networking through dialogue among private citizens and business people from Japan and the U.S.

### (6) Abe Fellowship Program

12 scholars and 4 journalists

Fellowships are granted to scholars who study urgent global policy issues, and to investigative journalists whose coverage promotes mutual understanding between Japan and the U.S.

### (7) Japan Outreach Initiative (JOI)

8 coordinators in service (5 new, 3 continuing)

Exchange activities coordinators are sent from Japan to

universities and US-Japan Societies in the Southern and Midwestern United States to promote better understanding of Japan by introducing Japanese culture

**(8) Grants:** 37

**(9) CGP New York small-scale grant:** 16

**(10) CGP New York grants for Japan-America Societies:** 11

## 7. The U.S.-Japan Conference on Cultural and Educational Interchange (CULCON)

In 2012, an education task force was formed and a declaration to double the number of student exchanges between Japan and the United States by 2020 was submitted to both countries. The task force continues to pursue this goal. The Arts Dialogue Committee held the 4th meeting in Naruto, Tokushima Prefecture and a public forum: "Japan-U.S. Art Forum —Future of the Museum—"

## 8. Youth Exchanges with the U.S. (p. 36)

KAKEHASHI Project—The Bridge for Tomorrow, U.S.-based youth exchange program commissioned by the Japan-U.S. Educational Commission (Fulbright Japan)

### (1) Short-term stay in Japan

#### ① Junior high, high school, and university students

Ten-day stay for 686 (30 groups) American school students and 225 (9 groups) university students

#### ② Young intellectuals

Ten-day stay for 98 (10 groups) young researchers from American think tanks, etc

### (2) Short-term stay in U.S.

#### ① Junior high, high school, and university students

Ten-day stay for 726 (29 groups) junior high and high school students from all over Japan and 236 (10 groups) university students

#### ② Student creators

Ten-day stay for 61 (3 groups) art-major university students who major in arts



## Financial Cooperation from the Private Sector

The Japan Foundation holds international cultural exchange programs thanks to generous financial contributions from companies, organizations, and individuals. The private-sector financial contribution and donation system for fiscal 2013 are explained below along with a list of donors and contributors and the programs made possible with the financial support.

### 1. Categories of Financial Cooperation

#### (1) General Donations

General donations are used to fund the Japan Foundation's international cultural exchange programs.

##### ① General Donations System

General donations are received from companies, organizations, and individuals. The amount and timing of the donation are up to the donor. Donors in fiscal 2013 are listed on the following page under *Donors for Program Expenses and Private Endowments Providers*.

##### ● Donations for program expenses

These donations fund the Japan Foundation's programs conducted in the same fiscal year as the donation. The donor can request the donation to be used for a specific project during the fiscal year.

##### ● Donations for operational funds (private endowments)

These donations are deposited to the Japan Foundation's funds, and the accrued interest is used for program expenses in perpetuity. Implementation status in fiscal 2013 of the special programs established and named at the request of the benefactors in the past are on the next page under *Programs Supported by Private Endowments*.

##### ② Corporate Membership System (Supporting members)

Fixed donations are received from companies and organizations as annual membership dues. They are used to fund programs conducted in the same fiscal year. Donations are made in units of 100,000 yen. General Members donate 100,000 yen to 400,000 yen, and Special Members donate 500,000 yen or more annually. Membership benefits include invitations to various events of the Japan Foundation and a copy of The Japan Foundation Annual Report. Corporate members for fiscal 2013 are listed on the next page under *Corporate Members*.

#### (2) Designated Donations

Financial contributions from individuals and corporations in Japan to support international cultural exchange programs in Japan and overseas are received by the Japan Foundation (designated public benefit organization) as donations to be used as a subsidy for applicable cultural exchange projects. This system makes donors eligible for tax benefits for their donations.

Applicable programs are international cultural exchange activities such as personnel exchanges, overseas Japanese studies and Japanese-language education programs, performances, exhibitions, and seminars. Designated donations are reviewed by a screening committee of outside experts to decide whether to accept the donation. Programs funded by designated donations in fiscal 2013 are listed on the next page under *Programs Supported by Designated Donations*.

#### (3) Other Types of Financial Cooperation

Besides donations, the Japan Foundation receives private-sector financial support in various forms such as cooperation funds and grants. Examples of such support in fiscal 2013 are listed on the next page under *Examples of Non-Donation Financial Support*.

## 2. Tax Benefits for Donations

The Japan Foundation is a "Designated Public Benefit Organization" in accordance with Article 77 of the Corporate Tax Enforcement Order and Article 217 of the Income Tax Enforcement Order. This makes Japan-based donations to the Japan Foundation eligible for the following tax benefits.

#### (1) For corporations

The total donation amount to Designated Public Benefit Organizations or the maximum deductible donation amount to Designated Public Benefit Organizations, whichever is smaller, is treated as a loss.

Note: If the total donation amount to Designated Public Benefit Organizations is larger, the amount not treated as a loss (the amount exceeding the maximum deductible amount of donation to Designated Public Benefit Organizations) is included in the amount of normal donations.

The maximum deductible amount of a donation is calculated as follows.

##### ● Normal donations

(Amount of capital x Number of months for the period/12 x 0.25% + Amount of income x 2.5%) x 1/4

##### ● Donation to designated public benefit organizations

(Amount of capital x Number of months for the period/12 x 0.375% + Amount of income x 6.25%) x 1/2

#### (2) For individuals

The total donation amount minus 2,000 yen (up to 40% of the gross income) is tax deductible. Donations of inherited assets are also eligible for beneficial taxation treatment.

## 3. Donations Received in Fiscal 2013

	Units	Amount (yen)
General Donations	60	50,338,525
Supporting members	38	7,550,000
Donations for programs	19	41,777,525
Private endowments	3	1,011,000
Designated Donations	31	335,941,452 <sup>*1</sup>

\*1: From the designated donations received, 332,431,452 yen plus the 26,455,500 yen carried over from fiscal 2012 were given as subsidies to 16 programs (see *Programs Supported by Designated Donations* on the next page). The remaining 3,510,000 yen of the designated donations will be provided as subsidies to two programs in fiscal 2014.

\*2: From the establishment of the Japan Foundation in 1972 to the end of fiscal 2013, the cumulative amount of general donations it has received was about 2,549.680 million yen and the cumulative amount of designated donations received was about 66,529.82 million yen.

\*3: A total of 58 million yen of non-donations was received from the private sector in fiscal 2013 as financial cooperation (cooperation funds, grants, etc.).

## List of Donors, Contributors, and Supported Programs in Fiscal 2013

### Donors for Programs Expenses (Alphabetical order)

Biken International Co.,Ltd. (donation for overall program expenses)  
 Matsuo Doi (donation for the Japan Foundation China Center programs)  
 Fuji Television Network, Inc. (donation for 50th anniversary programs of the Japan Cultural Institute in Rome)  
 Japan Tobacco Inc. (donation for Japanese-language and Japanese studies at Russian universities)  
 Yukie Kotani (donation for overall program expenses)  
 Shogo Kurokawa (donation for the Japan Foundation China Center programs)  
 Lotte Co., Ltd. (donation for Japanese-Korean student package design exchange project)  
 Mitsubishi Corp., (donations for Sugimoto Bunraku *Sonezaki Shinju: The Love Suicides at Sonezaki*, Madrid performance, and "Namban Lacquer: Japan remained in Spain. 400 years after the Keicho Embassy")  
 Hisashi Noda (donation for Japanese-Language Program for Overseas Partner University Students)  
 Chizu Suzuki (donation for Sugimoto Bunraku *Sonezaki Shinju: The Love Suicides at Sonezaki*, Rome performance)  
 Six individuals, one corporation, and one anonymous organization (donations for Japan Foundation Japanese-Language Institute, Kansai programs; Japanese-Language Program for Overseas Partner University Students, JET Memorial Invitation Program for US High School Students, "Namban Lacquer: Japan remained in Spain. 400 years after the Keicho Embassy" exhibition, 50th anniversary programs of the Japan Cultural Institute in Rome, and overall program expenses)

### Private Endowments Providers

Motoko Katakura (donation bequeathed by the deceased)  
 2 individuals

### Programs Supported by Private Endowments (Special programs established and named at the request of the benefactor)

Takasago Thermal Engineering Japanese Studies Fellowship  
 The benefactor is Takasago Thermal Engineering Co., Ltd. To promote Japanese studies in Southeast Asia, this program provides young Japanese studies scholars in Southeast Asia to conduct research in Japan. In fiscal 2013, one fellow from Vietnam was invited to Japan.

Ken Watanabe Memorial Fund, Library Book Donations  
 The benefactor is Mr. Yukinobu Watanabe, the father of Foreign Ministry worker Mr. Ken Watanabe who died in a traffic accident while training in the U.S. In fiscal 2013, 229 Japanese studies books were donated to the Tianjin Academy of Social Sciences in China.

## Corporate Members

(As of late fiscal 2013, in alphabetical order)

### (1) Special Members

The Bank of Tokyo-Mitsubishi UFJ, Ltd.; Shochiku Co., Ltd.; two other corporate members

### (2) General Members

All Japan Kendo Federation; Bonjinsha Inc.; Daiichi Seiwa Jimusho Co., Ltd.; Daikin Industries, Ltd.; Daiwa Securities Co. Ltd.; Fuji Xerox Co., Ltd.; Hitachi Ltd.; Idemitsu Kosan Co., Ltd.; Ikenobo; Insho-sha; Japan International Cooperation Center; Katolec Corp. ; Kodansha Ltd.; Kodokan Judo Institute; Kokusai Service Agency; Komazawa University; Meiji Shoin Holdings; Mitsubishi UFJ Morgan Stanley Securities Co., Ltd.; Mizuho Securities Co., Ltd.; Mori Building Co., Ltd.; Motion Picture Producers Association of Japan, Inc.; NHK International, Inc.; Nippon Communications Foundation; Nippon Origami Association; Shorinji Kempo Organization; SMBC Nikko Securities Inc.; Starlanes Travel Service Corp.; Sumitomo Mitsui Banking Corp.; Tokyo Business Service Co., Ltd; Urasenke Foundation; Ushio Inc.; three other corporate members

## Programs Supported by Designated Donations

(Country of program implementation in parentheses)

19th Honolulu Festival (U.S.)  
 Asian University for Women Scholarship Program (Bangladesh)  
 The Conference of Japanese and Chinese Journalists (China, Japan)  
 The Institute of International Law 76th Session in Tokyo (Japan)  
 Inter-University Center for Japanese Language Studies 50th Anniversary Project (Japan)  
 Japan-Korea Exchange Festival Matsuri 2013 (Japan)  
 Japan Return Programme 2013 "Communication and Peace"  
 Nihongo Summit (Japan)  
 Kellogg School of Management, Global Hub (U.S.)  
 LSH Asia Scholarship (Japan)  
 Music from Japan Festival 2014 (U.S.)  
 Nagashima Ohno & Tsunematsu Program for Japanese Law and Culture at Duke Law School (U.S.)  
 Portland Japanese Garden Expansion Project (U.S.)  
 Shitennoji Wasso (Japan)  
 The sixth Annual Conference, Asian Criminological Society (Japan)  
 Teachers Dispatch Program for the iEARN International Conference (Qatar)  
 US-Japan Research Institute (U.S.)

## Examples of Non-Donation Financial Support

Ishibashi Foundation: Grant for the Japan Pavilion at the 55th Venice Biennale International Art Exhibition  
 The Kamenori Foundation: Nihongo-jin Forum and four other programs co-sponsored or financially supported  
 Japan Tobacco International (JTI): Cooperation for 50th anniversary programs of the Japan Cultural Institute in Rome and two other programs  
 Shoyu Club: Grants for Vietnamese Japanese Studies Students and Young Researchers to Train in Japan, and two other programs  
 Yoko Ceschina: Cooperation for Sugimoto Bunraku *Sonezaki Shinju: The Love Suicides at Sonezaki*, Rome performance

\*For more details about our donors and supporters, see our website (in Japanese): <http://www.jpff.go.jp/j/support/donation/list/index.html>



## Financial Statements

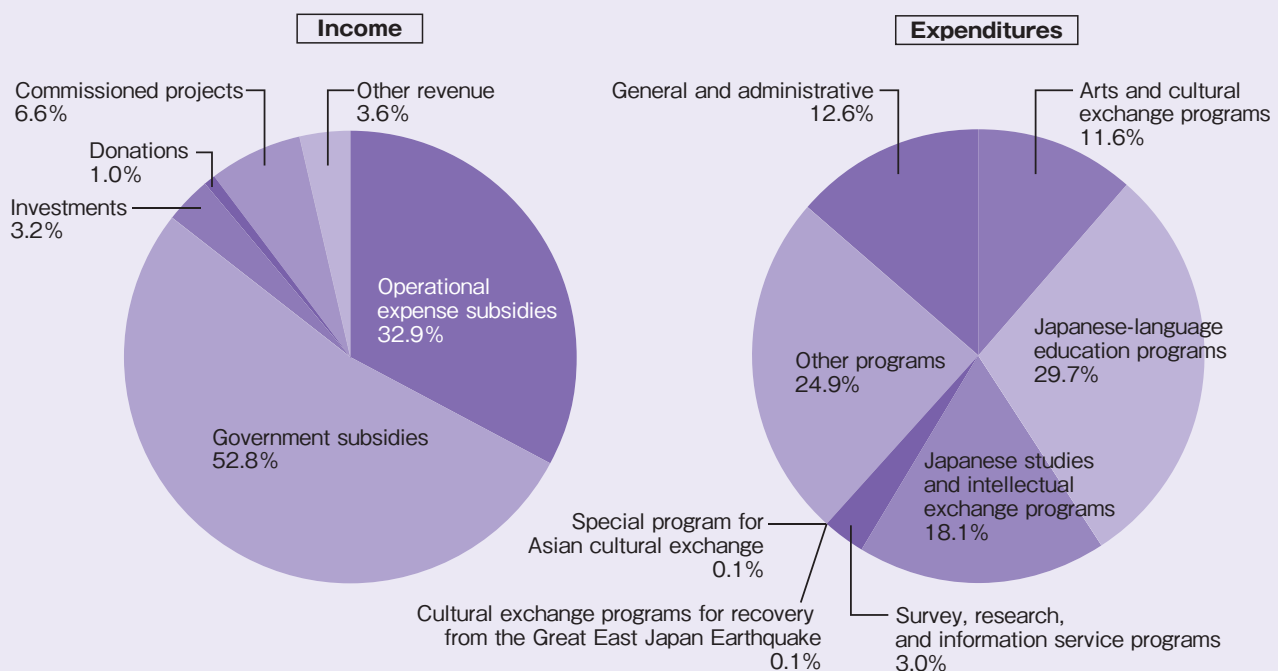
### Budgets and Results (April 1, 2013 to March 31, 2014)

Unit: yen

Item	Budget	Result
<b>Revenues</b>		
Government subsidies for operational expenses	12,495,049,000	12,495,049,000
Government subsidies	20,034,581,000	20,034,581,000
Investment revenue	1,188,431,000	1,200,131,503
Donation revenue	392,568,000	385,268,977
Income from commissioned projects	2,454,631,000	2,492,859,302
Other revenue	998,284,000	1,356,047,441
<b>Total</b>	<b>37,563,544,000</b>	<b>37,963,937,223</b>

Expenditures	Budget	Result
<b>Operating expenses</b>	<b>14,430,784,982</b>	<b>14,479,248,958</b>
Arts and cultural exchange programs	1,908,097,000	1,919,876,823
Japanese-language education programs	4,923,760,000	4,916,309,144
Japanese studies and intellectual exchange programs	3,186,482,000	2,994,838,525
Survey, research, and information service programs	441,185,000	492,092,845
Cultural exchange programs for recovery from the Great East Japan Earthquake	0	24,425,214
Special program for Asian cultural exchange	10,167,000	11,912,175
Other programs	3,961,093,982	4,119,794,232
<b>General and administrative expenses</b>	<b>2,139,738,000</b>	<b>2,081,473,753</b>
Salaries and wages	1,420,851,000	1,376,367,873
Supplies	718,887,000	705,105,880
<b>Total</b>	<b>16,570,522,982</b>	<b>16,560,722,711</b>

Note: In Budgets and Results, salaries and wages for Japan Foundation executives and regular employees in Japan are all included under General and administrative expenses. In the Profit and Loss Statement, salaries and wages for executives and regular employees in Japan are included as expenses in the relevant area of operation, according to the nature of each position.



\*Result.

\*\*Since the figures are rounded off, they may not match the stated total.

**Balance Sheet** (as of March 31, 2014)

Unit: yen

<b>Assets</b>	I Current assets	Cash and deposits	5,705,504,594	
		Marketable securities	24,055,347,660	
		Prepaid expenses	72,417,828	
		Accrued income	207,392,469	
		Accounts receivable	448,831,107	
		Other current assets	18,089,607	
		<b>Total current assets</b>		30,507,583,265
	II Fixed assets	1 Tangible fixed assets		
		Buildings	13,298,391,551	
		Accumulated depreciation	△ 4,863,838,198	8,434,553,353
		Structures	318,519,361	
		Accumulated depreciation	△ 230,570,104	87,949,257
		Machinery and equipment	13,222,262	
		Accumulated depreciation	△ 8,912,964	4,309,298
		Vehicles and transport equipment	121,945,355	
		Accumulated depreciation	△ 99,895,639	22,049,716
		Tools, equipment and fixtures	1,188,225,770	
		Accumulated depreciation	△ 894,198,740	294,027,030
		Art objects		471,704,676
		Land		136,369,000
		Construction in progress		39,553,440
		<b>Total tangible fixed assets</b>		9,490,515,770
		2 Intangible fixed assets		
		Land lease rights		3,959,000
		Software		174,080,664
		Telephone subscription rights		441,000
		Software in progress		935,550
		<b>Total intangible fixed assets</b>		179,416,214
		3 Investments and other assets		
		Investment securities		55,335,206,890
		Long-term time deposits		700,000,000
		Deposits and bonds		859,499,990
		<b>Total investments and other assets</b>		56,894,706,880
		<b>Total fixed assets</b>		66,564,638,864
	<b>Total assets</b>			97,072,222,129
<b>Liabilities</b>	I Current liabilities	Liabilities from government operational expense subsidies	171,022,361	
		Deposit subsidies	2,866,023,000	
		Donations received	26,798,653	
		Amount in arrears	538,621,684	
		Accrued expenses	2,024,165	
		Consumption tax payable	539,500	
		Advances received	1,552,984,826	
		Deposits payable	4,697,122	
		Lease liabilities	9,200,454	
		Exchange contracts	232,317	
		Allowances		
		Allowances for bonuses	14,286,815	14,286,815
		Asset retirement obligations		12,884,503
		<b>Total current liabilities</b>		5,199,315,400
	II Fixed liabilities	Asset counterpart liabilities		
		Government operational expense subsidies related to asset counterpart	1,300,023,089	
		Donations related to asset counterpart	2,558,162	
		Government operational expense subsidies related to software in progress counterpart	935,550	1,303,516,801
		Long-term deposit subsidies		17,161,739,348
		Long-term lease liabilities		15,956,270
		Asset retirement obligations		44,689,655
		<b>Total fixed liabilities</b>		18,525,902,074
	<b>Total liabilities</b>			23,725,217,474
<b>Net assets</b>	I Capital stock	Government investment	77,865,325,177	
		<b>Total capital stock</b>		77,865,325,177
	II Capital surplus	Capital surplus	90,587,898	
		Accumulated depreciation not included in the profit and loss statement (△)	△ 5,000,476,904	
		Accumulated impairment losses not included in the profit and loss statement (△)	△ 126,000	
		Accumulated interest expense not included in the profit and loss statement (△)	△ 17,515,110	
		Endowments from private sector	907,963,787	
		<b>Total capital surplus</b>		△ 4,019,566,329
	III Net loss carried forward	Unappropriated loss for the term	△ 498,521,876	
		(of which: Gross loss for the term	762,467,844)	
		<b>Total net loss carried forward</b>		△ 498,521,876
	IV Valuation and translation adjustments	Deferred gains or losses on hedges	△ 232,317	
		<b>Total valuation and translation adjustments</b>		△ 232,317
	<b>Total net assets</b>			73,347,004,655
	<b>Total liabilities and net assets</b>			97,072,222,129



## Profit and Loss Statement (April 1, 2013 to March 31, 2014)

Unit: yen

<b>Ordinary expenses</b>	Arts and cultural exchange programs		2,125,102,108
	Japanese-language education programs		5,183,716,914
	Japanese studies and intellectual exchange programs		3,162,716,497
	Survey, research, and information service programs		593,669,191
	Cultural exchange programs for recovery from the Great East Japan Earthquake		24,425,214
	Special program for Asian cultural exchange		6,818,652
	Other programs		
	Overseas programs	3,880,932,932	
	Cooperation in cultural exchange facilities programs	364,783,911	4,245,716,843
	General and administrative expenses		1,132,498,650
	Financial expenses		591,379
	<b>Total ordinary expenses</b>		<b>16,475,255,448</b>
	<b>Ordinary income</b>	Income from government operational expense subsidies	
Income from investments			1,193,688,217
Income from commissioned projects			988,523,876
Income from subsidies			6,818,652
Income from donations			
Income from donations		31,150,448	
Income from designated donations		358,886,952	390,037,400
Refund of counterpart liabilities			
Refund of government operational expense subsidies related to asset counterpart		207,436,645	
Refund of donations related to asset counterpart		668,975	208,105,620
Financial income			
Interest received		825,123	825,123
Sundry income			
Income from the Japanese-Language Proficiency Test		903,747,751	
Other sundry income		1,184,154,600	2,087,902,351
<b>Total ordinary income</b>		<b>17,238,783,097</b>	
	<b>Ordinary profit</b>		<b>763,527,649</b>
<b>Extraordinary losses</b>	Loss on retirement of fixed assets		17,219,851
	Impairment loss		1,060,120
			<b>18,279,971</b>
<b>Extraordinary profits</b>	Refund of government operational expense subsidies related to asset counterpart		17,219,851
	Profits on sales of fixed assets		315
			<b>17,220,166</b>
	<b>Net profit for the term</b>		<b>762,467,844</b>
	<b>Gross profit for the term</b>		<b>762,467,844</b>

## Statement of Loss Appropriation (August 22, 2014)

Unit: yen

<b>I</b>	Unappropriated losses at the end of the term		498,521,876
	Gross profit for the term		762,467,844
	Deficit at the beginning of the term		1,260,989,720
<b>II</b>	Deficit carried over to the next term		498,521,876

## Committees (Fiscal 2013)

Committee members are in alphabetical order.

### Advisory Committee for The Japan Foundation

#### Makoto Iokibe (Chairperson)

Board of Trustees Chairman, Prefectural University of Kumamoto; President, Hyogo Earthquake Memorial 21st Century Research Institute

#### Keiko Chino

Visiting editor, Sankei Shimbun

#### Yuichi Hosoya

Professor, Keio University Faculty of Law

#### Satoshi Ikeuchi

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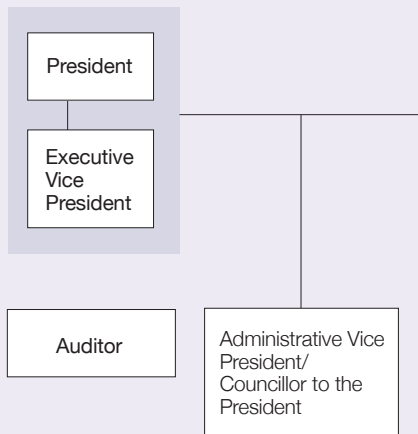
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<http://www.jpf.go.jp/e/about/jfic/lib/>

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5-6-36 Kita Urawa, Urawa-ku, Saitama-shi, Saitama 330-0074, Japan  
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Fax: 81-48-834-1170  
<http://www.jpf.go.jp/e/urawa/library>  
■ Library  
Tel: 81-48-834-1185  
Fax: 81-48-830-1588  
[http://www.jpf.go.jp/e/urawa/e\\_library/e\\_library.html](http://www.jpf.go.jp/e/urawa/e_library/e_library.html)

#### Japanese-Language Institute, Kansai

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Fax: 81-72-490-2801  
[http://www.jfkc.jp/index\\_en.html](http://www.jfkc.jp/index_en.html)  
■ Library  
Tel: 81-72-490-2605  
Fax: 81-72-490-2805  
[http://www.jfkc.jp/index\\_en.html](http://www.jfkc.jp/index_en.html)

#### The Japan Foundation Kyoto Office

Kyoto International Community House  
3rd floor, 2-1 Torii-cho, Awataguchi, Sakyo-ku, Kyoto 606-8436, Japan  
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Fax: 81-75-762-1137  
<http://www.jpf.go.jp/e/about/outline/kyoto.html>

### Overseas

#### Italy

**Istituto Giapponese di Cultura in Roma**  
(The Japan Cultural Institute in Rome)  
Via Antonio Gramsci 74,  
00197 Roma, Italy  
Tel: 39-06-322-4754/94  
Fax: 39-06-322-2165  
URL: <http://www.jfroma.it/> (Italian, Japanese)

#### Germany

**Japanisches Kulturinstitut Köln**  
(The Japan Cultural Institute in Cologne)  
Universitätsstraße 98,  
50674 Köln, Germany  
Tel: 49-221-9405580  
Fax: 49-221-9405589  
URL: <http://www.jki.de/> (German, Japanese)

#### France

**Maison de la culture du Japon à Paris**  
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101 bis, quai Branly,  
75740 Paris Cedex 15, France  
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URL: <http://www.mcjp.fr/>  
(French, Japanese, English)

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Vertigo Tower. 2&3F, Yonsei-ro 8-1,  
Seodaemun-gu,  
Seoul 120-833, Korea  
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URL: <http://www.jpf.or.kr/> (Korean, Japanese, English)

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URL: <http://www.jpfbj.cn/> (Chinese)

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Fax: 62-21-525-1750  
URL: <http://www.jpf.or.id/>  
(Indonesian, Japanese, English)

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Fax: 66-2-260-8565  
URL: <http://www.jfbkk.or.th/index.php>  
(Thai, Japanese, English)

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Makati City,  
Metro Manila 1226, The Philippines  
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Fax: 63-2-811-6153  
URL: <http://www.jfmo.org.ph/>  
(English, Japanese)

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59200, Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia  
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URL: <http://www.jpf.org.au/> (English)

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URL: <http://www.jftr.org/> (English)

#### United States

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152 West 57th Street, 17F  
New York, NY 10019, U.S.A.  
Tel: 1-212-489-0299  
Fax: 1-212-489-0409  
URL: <http://www.jfny.org/> (English)

#### The Japan Foundation Center for Global Partnership NY

152 West 57th Street, 17F  
New York, NY 10019, U.S.A.  
Tel: 1-212-489-1255  
Fax: 1-212-489-1344

#### The Japan Foundation, Los Angeles

5700 Wilshire Boulevard, suite 100  
Los Angeles, CA 90036, U.S.A.  
Tel: 1-323-761-7510  
Fax: 1-323-761-7517  
URL: <http://www.jfalc.org/> (English)

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**The Japan Foundation, Mexico**  
Av. Ejército Nacional No. 418, 2do Piso,  
Col. Chapultepec Morales,  
CP 11570, Mexico, D.F., Mexico  
Tel: 52-55-5254-8506/8510/8491  
Fax: 52-55-5254-8521  
URL: <http://www.fjmex.org> (Spanish)

#### Brazil

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Avenida Paulista 37, 2º  
andar CEP 01311-902,  
São Paulo, SP, Brasil  
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Fax: 55-11-3266-3562  
URL: <http://fjso.org.br/> (Portuguese)

#### United Kingdom

**The Japan Foundation, London**  
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10-12 Russell Square,  
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United Kingdom  
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URL: <http://www.jpf.org.uk/> (English)

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Fax: 34-91-308-7314  
URL: <http://www.fundacionjapon.es/>  
(Spanish, Japanese)

#### Hungary

**The Japan Foundation, Budapest**  
Oktogon Háza 2F, Aradi u.8-10,  
1062 Budapest, Hungary  
Tel: 36-1-214-0775/6  
Fax: 36-1-214-0778  
URL: <http://www.japanalapitvany.hu/>  
(Hungarian, Japanese, English)



## Resources

### Websites

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#### Main Website and e-mail magazine

The Japan Foundation provides much information and resources online. Read about our programs and upcoming events or apply to participate in various programs. We also have Japanese-language learning materials, survey reports, and links to our overseas offices.

- Japan Foundation Official Website  
→ <http://www.jpf.go.jp/e/>
- To subscribe the Japan Foundation E-mail Magazine  
→ Japan Foundation Official Website → E-mail Magazine

#### Blog and social media

- Japan Foundation Official Blog *Open the Earth*  
→ <http://thejapanfoundation.blogspot.jp/>
- Twitter  
→ <https://twitter.com/japanfoundation>
- Facebook  
→ <https://www.facebook.com/TheJapanfoundation>

#### Web magazine

- *Wochi Kochi* Magazine  
→ <http://www.wochikochi.jp/english/>

#### Program-dedicated Websites

##### –Arts and Cultural Exchange–

- *AIR\_J* Artist-in-Residence Programs in Japan  
→ <http://en.air-j.info/>
- *Performing Arts Network Japan*  
→ <http://performingarts.jp/>
- Japanese Books Recommended for Translation  
→ [https://www.jpf.go.jp/e/culture/media/publish/worth\\_sharing/](https://www.jpf.go.jp/e/culture/media/publish/worth_sharing/)
- *Japanese Book News*  
→ <http://www.jpf.go.jp/e/publish/periodic/index.html>
- Japanese Literature in Translation Search  
→ <http://www.jpf.go.jp/e/culture/media/exchange/translationsearch.html>
- Japanese Film Database  
→ <http://jfdb.jp/en/>

##### –The Japan Foundation China Center–

- *Heart to Heart*  
→ <http://www.chinacenter.jp>

##### –Japanese-Language Education–

- Survey on Japanese-Language Education Abroad  
→ <http://www.jpf.go.jp/e/japanese/survey/result/index.html>
- Search for institutions offering Japanese-language education  
→ <https://jpsurvey.net/jfsearch/do/index>
- The Japan Foundation Japanese-Language Education Bulletin  
→ <http://www.jpf.go.jp/j/japanese/survey/bulletin/index.html>
- Japanese-Language Proficiency Test (JLPT)  
→ <http://www.jlpt.jp/>

##### –Assisting Japanese-Language Teachers–

- *Minna no Kyozaï* (teaching materials)  
→ <http://minnanokyozai.jp>
- JF Standard for Japanese-Language Education  
→ <http://jfstandard.jp>
- *Minna no "Can-do"* site  
→ <http://jfstandard.jp/cando>

- *Nihongo Kyoiku Tsushin*  
→ <http://www.jpf.go.jp/e/japanese/survey/tsushin/index.html>  
–Assisting Japanese-Language Learners (e-learning)–
- *NIHONGO e NA*  
→ <http://nihongo-e-na.com>  
(iOS: <http://nihongo-e-na.com/ios>)  
(Android: <http://nihongo-e-na.com/android>)
- *NIHONGO de CARE-NAVI*  
→ <http://nihongodecarenavi.jp>  
(Smartphone: <http://nihongodecarenavi.net/sp>)
- *Japanese in Anime & Manga*  
→ <http://anime-manga.jp>
- *Erin's Challenge! I can speak Japanese.*  
→ <http://erin.ne.jp/>
- *Marugoto: Japanese language and culture*  
→ <http://marugoto.org/>
- *Marugoto+*  
→ <http://marugotoweb.jp/>
- *MARUGOTO Words*  
→ <http://words.marugotoweb.jp>  
(Smartphone: <http://words.marugotoweb.jp/sp>)
- *Sushi Test: Online Japanese-language test*  
→ <https://momo.jpf.go.jp/sushi/>

##### –The Japan Foundation Center for Global Partnership–

- The Japan Foundation Center for Global Partnership  
→ <http://www.jpf.go.jp/cgp/e/index.html>
- Abe Fellowship for Researchers  
→ <http://www.ssrc.org/fellowships/abe-fellowship/>
- Abe Fellowship for Journalists  
→ <http://www.ssrc.org/fellowships/abe-fellowship-for-journalists/>
- JOI Program  
→ <http://www.jpf.go.jp/cgp/e/fellow/joi/index.html>
- CGP Grant Program  
→ <http://www.jpf.go.jp/cgp/e/grant/index.html>
- CULCON (US-Japan Conference on Cultural and Educational Interchange)  
→ <http://culcon.jusfc.gov/>

##### –Asia Center–

- Asia Center  
→ <http://jf.ac.jp/>

### JFIC Library

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The JFIC Library has a highly specialized collection of materials related to international cultural exchange and Japanese culture. It includes about 37,000 books, 470 periodicals, and 730 audio-visual materials. Dedicated librarians can help researchers and the general public find the information and library materials they need.

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